SCRR (2.1 Craw)
[It was my intention to have issued these volumes last year as a separate work, but unforeseen delays have prevented me from doing so until now. I much regret that the size of the paper does not range with the four volumes of the Catalogue I have lately sent out, and I hope that my friends will forgive me. Last year it would have mattered but little—but now as forming part of a long series of volumes it is an eyesore to me; but the only remedy would have been the re-setting of the greater part of the type—in order to gain half an inch of margin.]

Haigh Hall
Wigan, co. Lancs.
TUDOR AND STUART PROCLAMATIONS
LINDESIO RUM PRINCIPI
COMITIS CRAWFORDIAE
ET AMICORUM
Bibliotheca Lincesiana
(VOL. V)
A BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS
OF THE
TUDOR AND STUART SOVEREIGNS
AND OF OTHERS PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY
1485—1714
WITH AN HISTORICAL ESSAY ON
THEIR ORIGIN AND USE
BY
ROBERT STEELE
VOL. I
ENGLAND AND WALES
PRINTED BY THE CLARENDON PRESS
OXFORD
1910
A PHILOLOGICAL HISTORY AND ACCOUNT OF PROCLAMATIONS OF THE ROYAL AND STATE SOVEREIGNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND 1789—1814

VOL I

PUBLISHED BY THE ORION PRESS LONDON
PREFACE

At the end of the Introduction to the first volume of the Catalogue I alluded to the present work in my memorandum as to ‘what remained to me to do’, and I now propose to give a short sketch of the circumstances which have led up to its issue in the present form.

Somewhere between 1840 and 1850 my father bought a folio volume of 115 Royal Proclamations of the reign of James I in an old, rather tattered binding, showing traces of an Armorial Book Stamp which, I feel confident, was that of the Duke of Roxburghe. I shall allude to this volume further on. The actual sheets themselves were in perfect preservation and afforded splendid examples of the printing of Richard Barker, King’s Printer to James I. I think my father bought the volume not for historical reasons, but as of typographic interest—though I recollect his showing to visitors the sheets ordering the arrest of Thomas Percy for the Treason and Plot of 5 November, 1605.

In the year 1878 we were honoured at Haigh by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales (the late King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra). It was necessary to make a general clearance of the house, as just then books were everywhere awaiting new shelving. This volume and others were put away so carefully that the natural result ensued, they could no longer be found; and it was not until 1888 that I discovered it and many other scarce works which had for long been mourned as lost.

My old interest in the subject reawakened, and I began at once to add to the collection as and when I could. By 1886 I had about 700, and printed a small 8vo catalogue with short descriptive matter. This proved of interest to a few book-loving friends—so I continued to add to them. I may say here that since that time I do not think I have allowed any considerable collection to escape me which has come into the market. Those that I wanted were incorporated, and periodically I turned out my duplicates.

I was at the British Museum one day collating an early sheet when Mr. George Bullen, then Keeper of the Printed Books, asked me if I intended to make a list of all known Proclamations. Until that time (1889) I only contemplated a catalogue of my own collection; but on thinking it over, the idea pleased me, and I determined to make the attempt.

I soon discovered that my undertaking would involve more work than I had anticipated, as I found that no book had been written on the subject wherein I could find a guide, or even existing material for amplification. In other words, I seemed to have a virgin soil to deal with; an extraordinary fact considering the importance of the subject from the point of view of the historian.

The scheme of the work was simple—to give the Date, a short Title, and the information where a copy might be seen—and to call it merely a Hand-List.

I began my work by taking notes from all the collections in the British Museum and elsewhere in London, such as the Public Record Office and the Society of Antiquaries. To these I added notes of all mentioned in Rymer’s Foedera, Rushworth’s Collections, Wilkins’s Concilia, Strype’s works, and all those printed in the London Gazette from the beginning in 1667. I also visited the Bodleian Library, Queen’s, and other Colleges of the University of Oxford.

In 1891 I found my manuscript notes cumbersome, so I printed some 10 or 15 copies (I forget the number) for use on my wanderings. Each of these in turn was used for entries from the Public
Record Office at Dublin then kept in the Bermingham Tower, the General Register House, Edinburgh, the Advocates and Signet Libraries, Edinburgh, together with those contained in the Registers of the Privy Council of Scotland and the Gazettes, Edinburgh and Dublin.

This brought me up to 1893, and by March I had issued what I called a Hand-List of Proclamations, subject to revision and dealing with the reigns of King Henry VIII to Queen Anne, containing about 5,500 in all. I printed 50 copies of this small folio, thinking that a sufficient number for a confessedly incomplete work. The greater part of these were presented to Public Libraries, but unfortunately I have no note of the distribution.

The volume closed with Queen Anne as being the last of the Stuart Dynasty.

After the 1893 edition had been sent out I continued my Hand-Lists—and printed several supplements, and a second and third volume up to the date of the death of her late Majesty Queen Victoria; thus Vol. II contained George I—Wm. IV (1714–1837), 5,776 Procls.; and Vol. III, Victoria (1837–1901), 8,576 Procls. Though there are many thousand entries during this period there are few cases of the actual broadside Proclamations surviving, as fashion seemed to have changed after the death of Queen Anne, and few collected them during the reigns of the Georges and subsequent monarchs.

The result is that nine-tenths at least of this period has been extracted from the Official Gazettes, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

As I had many other matters on hand this process of extraction was done for me by Mr. H. Guppy, who at the time was one of the librarians of the Sion College and who now occupies the position of Chief Custodian of the John Rylands Library at Manchester, and who lives in familiar intercourse with Lord Spencer's Printed Books and my Manuscripts!

In the preface to this Hand-List I made the promise that I would in time convert what was but a string of empty titles into a catalogue raisonné, giving full bibliographical details with a précis of the contents of each Proclamation, followed by a full index of subjects, names, and places.

This Hand-List being completed to the death of Queen Victoria, I directed my attention to the fulfilment of my promise—and conscious of the limited time at my disposal I sought for external assistance to carry out my views, and met Mr. Robert Steele, to whom I entrusted the work in the year 1904.

My promise is now made good in these two volumes, but, as will be seen, I have considerably enlarged the scope of the work. Hitherto I had confined my work, with few exceptions, to such Proclamations that could be found in type. But the unprinted, often unknown Proclamations of the early Tudor and Stuart reigns were well worthy of careful record, and Mr. Steele suggested that these MSS. should also be calendared, and references should be given to the originals. While engaged on this early period, he found many interesting side views of the subject which he duly noted and followed up. These notes he showed me, and I encouraged him to embody and extend them in such a manner as to form an introduction or monograph of the history, origin, and methods adopted in the three kingdoms. This again led to the discovery of other Proclamations only existing in manuscript, which are now incorporated in the catalogue. The preparation of this monograph has entailed an immense amount of work upon Mr. Steele, but I feel confident that its value is fully commensurate with the labour expended.

A chronological table of entries of Proclamations would be of little service to historians without a full index of the subjects treated upon, the notable events chronicled, and lastly, and perhaps the most important, the names of all persons who are mentioned, either as signatories, or cited therein for any reasons; for example, royal grants or patents to individuals, and again orders or rewards for the apprehension of highwaymen, rebels, &c.

This index will be, I think, of great value and assistance, as the variety of subject-matter treated
on in these Proclamations will surprise any person who has not studied them. Several interesting bibliographical facts are brought to light of which I was not aware before. In the first place I do not think it is generally known that of many Proclamations there were several different editions—or perhaps better described as ‘settings up’ of the type—all bearing the same date. It is rather difficult to account for these repeated issues, but I almost think that a solution may be found if we assume that a considerable time may have elapsed between one and the other, and that they were issued as reminders of an order. There is, however, another plausible explanation. Where a Proclamation was called for under short notice and in considerable numbers, it is more than probable that two or even three presses may have been at work at the same time, each of course having a separate ‘setting up’ of type.

Certain Proclamations of a like tenor were almost hardy annuals in early days, for instance that against Eating of Flesh during Lent, but these were dated year by year, and usually appeared about the month of February. Mr. Steele has given catchwords and notes whereby these several editions or issues may be identified inter se.

The very large majority of Proclamations bear the Royal Arms at the head of the page. There are a great number of varieties in these ornaments—even when used by the same printer at the same period. It was found impossible to describe these in the text, so I have had photographs made of all the varieties, and in the description of a Proclamation, it is entered ‘Arms No. —‘, with a reference to the reproductions at the end of Vol. II.

Another point of extreme interest is now rendered clear, concerning the first Collector of Proclamations, Humphrey Dyson, a Notary Public of London, who lived during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, dying in the year 1632.

In 1848 the second part of the Catalogue of the Grenville Library (British Museum) was printed, containing the books which were purchased toward the end of his life.

Under the heading ‘Proclamations’ is the description of the set of those issued under Queen Elizabeth, and it is there stated that Humphrey Dyson made up three sets—the Grenville volume, one in the Bodleian, and another at Queen’s College, Oxford. He also printed a Title-page, Table of Contents, and Index for his collections—in the year 1618. Of this there were known in 1848 but two copies, the Grenville and one other also in the British Museum. When making the ‘Hand-List’ I became absolutely sure that the earlier collections belonging to the Society of Antiquaries formed part of the Dyson library, and I think probably the set which he reserved for himself, as it appears in the sale catalogue of Mr. Richard Smith (15 May, 1682), who had bought a great number of Dyson’s books. It is there entered as ‘Bundle of Proclamations, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Jane’ (Stitched Books in fol., No. 1), and was bought by Mr. Hopkins. Thence the lot passed into the hands of Mr. Martin Folkes (1690–1754), President of the Royal Society and a learned antiquary, and finally found its present honoured haven of rest.

The Elizabethan sheets of the Society of Antiquaries are defective for the first eighteen years—not does the collection contain the Dyson Title: but I am happy to say that I am able to record the discovery of a fifth Dyson Collection in the Library of the Privy Council. In 1895 or thereabouts I went to the Office to get leave to take notes of what they had—I was told, however, that they possessed none, greatly to my surprise. Mr. Steele was more fortunate, as he learnt that two libraries exist, the one in Whitehall, the other in Downing Street where the meetings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are held.

There, was found a Dyson volume, with Title (inlaid) and Contents with the Index, and on the last page the book stamp of Dyson himself. To a certain extent the Privy Council volume supplements that of the Society of Antiquaries—but not sufficiently to state that they originally formed one volume.
I think it more probable that it also came from the Smith sale (Stitched Books in fol., No. 3), and was sold for 14s. 6d. to Mr. Evans.

Thus we now know of five collections made up by Dyson. Of these only two have the Title and preliminary pages, the Grenville and the Privy Council; and two separate copies of these pages, the one already mentioned as being in the British Museum, and a fourth copy belonging to me, the only one known in private hands.

Dyson printed an appendix to this work giving the Catalogue or List of the Proclamations issued by James I to his sixteenth year (1618) but without an index. Of these James I collections, I think I may say that three are known complete so far as the seventh James I (1609). They are to be found in the British Museum, at Queen’s College, Oxford, and the volume belonging to myself which I spoke of on page iii as having been formerly in the Roxburghe Library (though I do not identify it in the sale catalogue). This may account for the fact that these early James I broadsides are considerably rarer in existing copies than those of Queen Elizabeth.

I think I should explain what would seem to many to be a departure from ordinary diction on the Title-page of the second of these Vols.—viz. Part I Ireland, Part II Scotland. This inversion of the accepted order of the two kingdoms is owing to the fact that Tudor Proclamations to the number of 168 are known to have been issued to Ireland, while of course none could have been sent to Scotland, which was under a different dynasty.

It remains to me to record my grateful thanks to all those public institutions who have allowed their collections to be examined—and also especially to the comparatively small number of private gentlemen to whose courtesy I am so much indebted. A full list of the collections which have been examined will be found on pages xlv to xlviii of Mr. Steele’s Introduction, with a list of the equivalent abbreviations, and also an alphabetical list of the Works which have been consulted and to which reference is made in the Catalogue itself.

CRAWFORD.

2 Cavendish Square,
September, 1910.
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CHAPTER I

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS: THEIR DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The appearance of the large broadside placards, headed 'A Proclamation', is tolerably familiar to most people in London and our great cities. A series of documents of this kind has been proclaimed and posted up in the accustomed places with unfailing regularity ever since the end of the fifteenth century. These printed broadsides, familiarly known as proclamations, are moreover printed copies of original Royal Proclamations, of which an unbroken sequence is on record from the days of King John to the present.

Royal Proclamations have certain characteristics in common: they have been proclaimed, they have passed (potentially or actually) under the Great Seal, and they have been made by the advice and consent of the Council. Of these characteristics the first two are invariable, while as to the third we can only affirm it to be true in every case of which we know the facts. A proclamation of any period may call attention to and enforce the observation of some existing law, make some new regulation or prohibition in virtue of a recognized prerogative of the Crown, formally announce some executive act, or (before the Great Civil War) enforce the rights of the Crown as the feudal chief of the kingdom.

It is the object of this work to indicate the scope of the Royal Proclamations and other official broadsides issued between the accession of Henry VII in 1485 and that of George I in 1714, giving an account not only of the originals, where they can be found, but of the printed copies in the Bibliotheca Lindeesiana and in the various public or semi-public libraries of the kingdom; to make a brief reference to the proclamations of the period between King John and King Richard III; to indicate in some measure the succession of limitations and developments of the body by which they were issued—the King in Council; and to trace the essential continuity of this body in membership, aim and functions through the varying circumstances of our constitutional history.

The practice of proclamation is much older than any distinction between Royal Proclamations, Statutes, or Ordinances. Before the rise of printing there was no other means by which the King could communicate his will to the general body of his subjects, and compliance with it could not be expected before it had been notified to them. It is true that since 1865 (when the principle was laid down in the Bishop of Chichester's case), every one is held to know the law as soon as it is made in Parliament, 'for as soon as Parliament has concluded anything the law understands that each person has cognizance of it, for the Parliament represents the body of all the Kingdom, and for that reason it is not necessary to have proclamation, since the statute takes its effect immediately.'

2 As this case also throws light on the relationship between ordinances and statutes the report has been printed in full from the Year Book.

'Le Roy estat un briefe foundu sur lestatute de provisours vers levesque de Checestre, de ceo que lou il faut ordine que nul ne trahist plee hors del royalm de chose que appertient al Corone, ou al court le Roy, levesque ad fait somoner al court de Rome Ed. counte Darundel... en plee que appertient al Corone.

Et puis lendemayn vyent Fincek et allege que il y aver un estatut fuit al darrein parliament que chescun que trahist plee hors del royalm, etc., que il viendra en propre person de responder, et il nest mye venue en proper persone cyus per attourney, per que nous pryons que il soit mys hors de protection le Roy.'

1 Casd. Su le briefe fuit porte longe temps devaunt cel estatut fait, et nous entendons que il y ad nul tiel estatute.
2 Thorp. Nous voullonsn avyser de ceo cy, et auxy de lauter challenge.

Et puis a un auter jour briefe vient a les Justices que lordinaunce fuit que si aucun trahyst plees hors del royalm, que il viendra cy en propre person, per que nous commandons que vous allowes cella pur estatute.

Casd. Vous saves bien que ceo ne fuit unques estatute ne publie en counte, et coment que vous sois commande de allower ceo pur estatute (sil ne soit ley) uncore ne deves ceo allower per brief.

2 Thorp. Coment que proclamatyon ne soyt mye fait en le counte, chescun est tenu de le saver mayntenaunt quant il est fait en parliament, car tauntoest que parliament ad conclude aucun chose, le ley entende que chescun persone ad connsance de ceo, car le
from the fact that the Bishop of Chichester was a spiritual peer and therefore supposed to know the legislation in which he had taken part, the principle—adapted from the maxim of Roman jurisprudence—\(^3\)—that ignorance of the law does not excuse, seems to have been new to the English courts, since Cavendish, the Bishop's counsel, had objected to the introduction of a charge founded on a statute which had never been published in the county, and the Judge quoted no earlier authority in support of his dictum.

But at this time the English monarchy had been established for three centuries, and it is obvious there always must have been some means of communication of an official character between the Government and its law-worthy subjects. During the first half of that period statute law did not exist: the only enactments in force were the laws of St. Edward, William, and Henry, as they were confirmed by successive Kings on their accession, and the Constitutions, Assizes, and Charters put forward by them subsequently. We have little evidence as to the method of publication of these ordinances. We know that copies of them were sent to the great abbeys to be put on record, and that many of them were published at the solemn courts of the King. The practice of publication by the sheriffs at the county courts, which we find firmly established in 1236, has been definitely traced back before the Conquest, and there are examples of it in the reign of Henry I. Full advantage was also taken of the machinery of publicity afforded by the visits of the itinerant Justices, on whom the duty of enforcing the Assizes lay. Thus in 1181 the Justices are to summon by writ all freemen in the county having ten marks or over in chattels or return, and to read to them in common audience the Assize of Arms.\(^4\) These journeys of the Justices date from the reign of Henry I, as entries on the Pipe Roll of 81 Henry I show. The closer connexion of the sheriffs with the Exchequer after 1170 furnished a ready means of communication with the counties, and when official records begin in the reign of John, we find writs of proclamation addressed to the sheriffs, who had the advantage over the itinerant Justices of being always in the county, instead of once in a period of years. A writ of proclamation is an order, sent under seal to an official of the Crown, bidding him to proclaim something.

Proclamation in early times might be made (1) in open county, i.e. at a county court: (2) throughout the whole bailiwick in towns, markets and hundreds: (3) in particular places if so designated in the writ, as for example at the sea-shore in ports, or at certain places in London. Thus, in February 1218 the sheriff is to proclaim the Charters of liberties and forests 'in pleno comitatu', all barons, knights, and free tenants being present: the pardon of April 1216 is to be proclaimed by the sheriffs in the towns, markets, and hundreds of their counties: in 1222, food and necessaries are ordered to be sold to the Jews by writ of proclamation addressed to the mayor and sheriff of Canterbury and Lincoln, the mayor and provost of Oxford, and the bailiffs of Norwich. In 1236 the Statute of Merton is sent to the sheriffs of the counties throughout England and to the itinerant Justices in Southampton and Wiltshire to proclaim. In 1264 the terms of peace between Henry III and the baronage are to be proclaimed by the bailiffs and coroner of Derby.

The first century of English statute law affected the majority of the inhabitants of this country only in the slightest degree, they were especially guarded from coming in contact with it. Each little community of unfree men had a customary law of its own, by which it was ruled. But by the time of the Black Death legislation had come to affect all classes, and the institution of Justices of the Peace in 1327, and of Quarter Sessions in 1351, modified in 1362, is not remotely connected

\(^3\) The English maxim is 'Ignorantia juris quod quisque seire tenetur neminem excusat'. 2 Rep. 3. b, 1 Plowd. 343. For the Roman law see Digest 22. 6. 1.

\(^4\) See Articles 9 & 10, Assize of Arms. Stubbs's Select Charters, p. 155.
with this development. What we are here concerned with is, that this Court of Quarter Sessions became a new place of proclamation, more especially for statutes and ordinances. A writ of 1361 ordered the sheriff of Lincolnshire, after proclaiming the Ordinances of Labourers in all public places in his bailiwick, to send copies of the Justices of Peace in his shire for use at Quarter Sessions, and from that time forward many statutes contain enactments that they are to be read periodically at these sessions.

It is not easy to speak with certainty as to the language in which these proclamations were made, owing to the fact that in the enormous majority of cases only the orders in Latin to proclaim are preserved. In a well-known instance we have the original words in English of a proclamation (possibly trilingual) of Henry III in 1258, but very few others are known till the fifteenth century, when the writs of proclamation, which had gradually grown more definite, adopted the rule of laying down the words to be used. Those in French or English are indicated in our list. Writs of proclamation are usually in Latin, but in some cases those preserved on the Parliament Rolls are in French. From 1450 on, the proclamations themselves, with the exception of a few for distraint of knighthood, are in English, but in only one case has a writ of proclamation in English been found, that of 13 June 1472.

A writ of proclamation, it has been already said, is an order under Great Seal to some official of the Crown commanding him to proclaim some fact or order. Up to the latter part of the fifteenth century the writ was sent closed and sealed, after that time the writ was open, with the seal attached. The writ may contain a general statement of the matter of the proclamation, or it may contain the exact words to be used, or it may consist solely of an order to proclaim and publish the contents of a schedule sent with it. Except in the case of Statutes and Ordinances, where the exact wording was of consequence, the proclamation writ did not specify the terms to be used until the middle of the fifteenth century.

The document we are familiar with as a proclamation is therefore the schedule accompanying a writ of proclamation. Since 1785 the Great Seal is attached to the original of this document as a sort of validation of the sovereign's signature, but before that time the Great Seal was only attached to documents which were, in form, communications from the Crown to some person or persons, named or unnamed. In the only example known of a Tudor proclamation under Great Seal, the seal is attached, not to the proclamation, but to a complete document, ordering the sheriff of a particular county to make proclamation 'in these words', which follow. This proclamation had been printed and issued in the ordinary form. The Great Seal was not attached to Declarations, such as the Declaration of Indulgence of 1672, which were not issued as Royal proclamations.

The proclamations during the reign of Henry VIII were often written on the printed
ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS: THEIR DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The following are forms of these writs of proclamation:

MS. Writ of proclamation (No. 129) of a statute, 26 April 1532: Henricus Octavus dei gratia Anglie et Francie rex, fidei defensor et dominus Hibernie, Maiori et Vicecomitibus Londinii salutem: Vobis mandamus quod statim visis presentibus in singulis wardis parochii et aliis locis infra Civitates nostram Londoniam et suburbanis eiusdem ubi magis expideris videritis ex parte nostra solempniter et publice proclamari facias quandam proclamacionem per nos de avisamento Consilii nostri conceptam et factam quam in quibusdam secedulis huic brevi nostro annexis vobis mittimus: Mandantes praeterea quod immediate post ex parte nostra solempniter et publice proclamari facias quandam proclamacionem versus nos de avisoamento Consilii nostri conceptam et factam quam in quibusdam secedulis huic brevi nostro annexos vobis mittimus: Mandantes praeterea quod immediate post proclemacionem sic (vt premittitur) per prefatos vicecomitibus factam omnes et singulas habitudines secedulias in separatis e locis factas, etc., etc., Willys.

The Proclamation Writt for Wales:

Carolus etc. . . . Charissismo etc. . . . Vobis mandamus quod statim visis presentibus in singulis locis infra Ballivas suas (tam infra libertates quam extra) ubi magis expedire videritis ex parte nostra solempniter proclamari facias quandam proclamacionem versus nos de avisoamento Consilii nostri conceptam et factam quam in quibusdam secedulis huic brevi nostro annexis vobis mittimus.

A Proclamation Writte for the Cinque Ports:

Carolus etc. . . . Charissimo etc. . . . Vobis mandamus quod statim visis presentibus in singulis locis infra Ballivas suas (tam infra libertates quam extra) ubi magis expedire videritis ex parte nostra solempniter proclamari facias quandam proclamacionem versus nos de avisoamento Consilii nostri conceptam et factam quam in quibusdam secedulis et alibi.

MEM.

A Proclamation Writte for the Presidency of the North:

Carolus etc. . . . Charissimo Consangunio et Consiliario nostro Thome Episcopum Ely salutem: Vobis mandamus quod statim visis presentibus in singulis locis infra Ballivas suas (tam infra libertates quam extra) ubi magis expedire videritis ex parte nostra solempniter proclamari facias quandam proclamacionem versus nos de avisoamento Consilii nostri conceptam et factam quam in quibusdam secedulis et alibi.

THEME.

Other Proclamation writings being more especiall and fuller of change are hereafter inserted at length to prevent mistakeing.

The labell. Carissimo Consangunio et Consiliario nostro Johanni Comiti Bridwater Presidenti Consilii nostri infra Principallitatem et Marchias Wallie et aliis Commissionariis nostri ibidem: de proclamacione fiendo.

A Proclamation Writte for the Isle of Ely:

Carolus etc. Reverendissimo in Christo Patri Thome Episcopus Ely salutem: Vobis mandamus quod statim visis presentibus in singulis locis infra Ballivas suas (tam infra libertates quam extra) ubi magis expedire videritis ex parte nostra solempniter proclamari facias quandam proclamacionem versus nos de avisoamento Consilii nostri conceptam et factam quam in quibusdam secedulis et alibi.

A Proclamation Writte for the Presidency of the North:

Carolus etc. . . . Charissimo Consangunio et Consiliario nostro Thome Vicecomitibus Wentworth Presidenti Consilii nostri in Partibus

MEM.

A Proclamation Writte for the County Palatine of Lancaster:

Carolus etc. Cancellar. nostro Com. Palatin. Lancastri vel eius locumtenenti ibidem Salutem: Vobis mandamus quod statim visis presentibus in singulis locis infra Ballivas suas (tam infra libertates quam extra) ubi magis expedire videritis ex parte nostra solempniter proclamari facias quandam proclamacionem versus nos de avisoamento Consilii nostri conceptam et factam quam in quibusdam secedulis et alibi.

A Proclamation Writte for the Presidency of the North:

Carolus etc. . . . Charissimo Consangunio et Consiliario nostro Thome Vicecomitibus Wentworth Presidenti Consilii nostri in Partibus:
Writs of proclamation are found on record in one of three distinct sources, the Close Rolls, the Patent Rolls, and the Rolls of Parliament. As a rule proclamations before 19 Edward IV (1480) are entered on the Close Rolls, those after that date on the Patent Rolls. The number entered on the Parliament Rolls is comparatively small. The writs entered on the Close Rolls were addressed to individuals, and were sent to them closed and sealed, matters entered on the Patent Roll were of general interest. Close Letters are said to differ only from Letters Patent as affecting the efficient discharge of former instructions, or the personal interests of the Crown. When Statutes or Ordinances were sent out to the sheriffs for proclamation, they were exemplified out of Chancery under the Great Seal, and were accompanied by writs of proclamation and publication. The last writ of proclamation entered on the Statute Rolls is that of 7 Henry V (1419), though several later are entered on the Parliament Rolls (1422, 1439, 1449), and one is attached to the Statutes of 19 Henry VII (1504) printed by Faques. This is the last writ of proclamation printed with the collection, in book form, of new statutes. Several times in the sixteenth century, enactments are passed for the periodical proclamation of certain particular statutes, but the writs for this publication would be made out in the ordinary way. The last writ of proclamation for statutes known is that entered in a book of precedents of the reign of Charles II in the Crown Office.

We are without information as to the method of drawing up proclamations before the Tudor period. Our first documentary knowledge on the matter is derived from the manuscript drafts of proclamations in the reign of Henry VIII preserved in the British Museum and Record Office. From these we learn that Henry himself took a great part in their composition, the clerk's copies frequently showing many alterations in the King's own hand. During the reign of Elizabeth the practice of having the proclamations drawn up by the law officers of the Crown seems to have become the rule, though proclamations on special subjects were composed by the State officers within whose province the matter fell, such as the Admiralty Judges, and all the drafts preserved bear witness to frequent corrections by Cecil, who seems in many cases to have been the author of the first draft of the matter.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>A writ of Proclamation to be made. Bathurst and Bathurst.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>This form continued unchanged till the issue of writs ceased.</td>
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9 Writ of proclamation 1504.

Hercules dei gracia. ... Vicecomiti Essex. Salutem: Precipimus tibi firmiter injunctiones quod in singulis locis infra Ballivam tuam infra libertates quam extra ubi magis expedire viserit publius proclamationes quorumdam statutorum et ordinationum in ultimo parliamento nostro auctoritate ejusdem parliamenti editorum fieri facias in forma sequenti.

In theory it is still the duty of the Sheriff to proclaim in the County Court all new Acts passed by the Legislature." W. B. Odgers: Local Government: (1907), p. 198.

10 A Proclamation writt to publish an Act of Parliament: Carolus secundus ... Maiori et vicecomitiis Civitatis London Salutem: Vobis precipimus quod statim viseris presentibus in singulis locis infra Civitatem predictam (tam infra libertates quam extra) ubi magis expediere viseris ex parte nostra publice et solemniter proclami faciat actum, quamquam Actum Parliamenti sive Statutum per nos de esse usto Magnatum et Communis regni nostri Anglie pro communi utilitate ejusdem conceptum et factum quod quidem Actum Parliamenti sive Statutum in separatis scedulis hinc brevi nostranuex seuo mittimus: Mandantes presentes quod immediate post Proclamationem sic (vt primitittur) vocatam faciat actum in publicis, etc., etc. And this by no means... Omit Witness Our Self at Westminster the day of in the Year of Our Reign. Bathurst and Bathurst.

11 Ordered that the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal do take care that Writs be issued out, and sent down into every County to the several Sheriffs to proclaim the Act touching the Engagement. This course of proclaiming new Acts of Parliament was very Ancient and constantly used (especially in older times) as appears by the Records, but of late dispersed. I thought fit to have it revived again, that the People might be informed what Acts were passed, which they were not so fully by the printing, as by proclaming of them at their markets."

important proclamations. Under James I many passages in the text seem to reflect the monarch's own phraseology, but from the time of Charles I they become more official, though we may trace some personal co-operation in his manifestos against the Scots and the Long Parliament, and an interesting note is accidentally preserved on a printed copy of No. 1760 (17 January 1638) showing that Charles I gave personal directions for drawing proclamations.11

In 1619, No. 1236 is countersigned by Secretary Calvert by order of the Privy Council in the King's absence. In November 1622, the Attorney-General prepares No. 1339 upon an order made at the Council Board. In 1626, No. 1474 relating to Church matters was referred to the Archbishop for report. In 1630, a draft of No. 1597 is sent by Secretary Coke to the Attorney-General, who also drew up Nos. 1567 and 1586. A Cromwellian proclamation No. 3957 is countersigned by James Nutley (not apparently a law officer); and there is a similar case, that of James Benbowe in No. 1394 in James I's time; he seems to have signed (in addition to Heath, then Solicitor-General) as examiner of Letters Patent, a post which he held from 1616 (P. R. O. Grant Book, p. 154). A document of the period of Charles II preserved in an Entry Book in the Public Record Office,12 gives an account of the manner in which proclamations were issued at the time—it appears that they were drawn by the Attorney-General, usually on instructions from the Privy Council. The draft was then read in Council and approved. A Secretary of State gave orders for it to be engrossed on vellum, and it was then signed by the King. It is this signed bill, as it is called, which is referred to in the text of the book as 'Original, signed'. The greater part of these original proclamations are preserved in the Public Record Office among the Privy Seal bundles, of which there is one for every month from the accession of Henry VII, with the exception of the period from 1642 to 1660.

From the time of Henry VII, when the first surviving examples of the original schedules exist, all proclamations are validated by the sign manual, apparently in continuation of previous practice. But another traditional practice existed, the validation of proclamations by the King's privy seal as an authority for affixing the Great Seal. This practice seems to have developed in Elizabethan times to an occasional use of the signet—not the privy seal—used in addition to, not in place of, the sign manual. Many of Charles I's printed proclamations, especially those issued at Oxford during the Civil War, are said to be under the signet. This seal was in the special custody of the Secretaries of State. In the time of Henry VIII printed proclamations were sometimes superscribed by the King's stamp (see No. 179), and a manuscript proclamation offering pardon to Wyatt's adherents in the reign of Mary is similarly validated (No. 440). The case of the King's physical incapacity to sign is of a different kind (see No. 1401).

During the Tudor period these 'signed proclamations' were treated as the warrants to the Chancellor for the issue of a patent under Great Seal, and are inscribed with a note of the date and place of their delivery to him. It was this date and place which was entered on the Patent Rolls, and as there might be an interval of some days between the two dates, a few proclamations have a double date, e.g. Nos. 400, 402, 403.13 The printed proclamation as a rule corresponds to the date and place of their issue.

11 When the King gave me direction for drawing this he cited old Sir Tristram, which I never saw, but is cited by Manie, and in the beginning of Dame Juliana Berners' a Doctrine of Hunting.'

12 'Proclamations how passed. Proclamations are usually drawn by the Attorney General and assented to by the Council and brought down to a Secretary of State to be engrossed in vellum and soe signed by the King (without any attestation of the Secretary), then being dated they are sent (sealed in a paper) to the King's Printing House by a messenger, who of course receives for their service 2s. 6d. of the Printer. Then they are printed off such a number as is judged convenient, and of them some Copies furnished on the R.'s and to the Secretary to the Council, &c. and 1200 are carried to the Clerk of the Crown to be distributed under the Great Seal, together with the original Proclamation signed by the King, which is there kept upon a File for the Clerk of the Crown's discharge and warrant. There are made up by the Clerk of the Crown, 66 writs directed to so many Sheriffs; each containing a certain number of proclamations tyed up with a Label, and then sealed. These writs are delivered over to the 4 Riding Messengers, whose office it is to distribute them, and for their pains have among them £40 out of the Hanaper paid by Bill, if it be ye King's business (as generally they are), or else £50 if it be a private man's concern. His fees for the 66 writs are £22 at 6s. 8d. per writt. The Printer has, by old Rates & Custom, 1d. per sheet for what he prints at the King's charge which comes to £15 for a Proclamation, and upon bills exhibited to the Lord Chancellor is paid in the Hanaper. His bills for quantities furnished to the Secretary's office are attested by the Secretaries respectively & those to the Council office by the Clerks there.'

P.R.O. S.P.D. Entry Book 72, p. 219.

13 By exception, the original of No. 1474, 14 June 1626, bears a note 'accept 16', and in consequence the entry on the Patent Roll states it 16 June; No. 1477 has also a double date.
of the signed bill, and in fact the print was often made from the original, as we know from the endorsements on the back of some of them in Elizabeth's time (No. 560, 656), which contain Cecil's instructions to the printer, and from the practice in Charles II's time, as detailed in the Entry Book.

Tudor proclamations on reaching the Chancellor should have been copied on the Patent Rolls, but the entry on Patent Rolls is very irregular: from the first years of Henry VIII (1514) to the reign of Edward VI (1551) no proclamations are found on the Patent or Close Rolls, one being, by exception, entered on the Coram Rege Rolls—that issued in 23 January 1542 on assuming the title of King of Ireland. In 1551, when the coinage was altered, a few were entered, and then the entries cease until 1554, when the style of Philip and Mary was proclaimed (No. 454). In the long reign of Elizabeth only four, Nos. 543 (1561), 802 (1588), 671 (1594), and 898 (1598), were put on the Patent Rolls before January 1599–1600, from which date onward an entry is the almost invariable rule.

During the Civil War and Commonwealth proclamations are not entered, though a Great Seal of the Parliament was in existence under which certain of them should have passed, but under Cromwell an attempt seems to have been made in 1655 to return to the old forms of Chancery, and four proclamations were duly entered on the back of the Patent Roll. A certain amount of laxity seems to have sprung up in the reign of Charles II, and at various periods in 1661, 1663, 1672, 1679, we find no signed bills and no entries on the Patent Rolls. Proclamations issued at the instance of private persons—e.g. farmers of the revenue, &c., were often not entered on the rolls. From the time of James II onwards to the death of Queen Anne, all proclamations are duly enrolled. They are since 1878 entered on a separate Roll, the last of the year: before then they are on the back of the Rolls.

From the accession of James I the original proclamations begin to bear the signature of the Attorney-General, Sir Edward Coke, Hobart, Bacon, Yelverton, Coventry, Heath, &c., in succession, and the importance attached to this by James is seen in the following note on the signed bill of 19 January 1618–9, 'This is the proclamation with the articles formerlie offerd to your Majesties signature, which you did then forbear to signe because it was not drawne nor docketted by me your Attorney generall, as yow vouchsafed to tell me when I last attended your Highness at Theobalds. I have now perused the same and doe find that they have bene seene and corrected by the Lord Chiefe Justice (to whom your Majesty hath committed the reformacion of Abuses of Victuallers and Alehouses), and doe thinke the same fit to pass, as tending to such reformacion as your Majesty desirith. H. Yelverton.' The docket referred to is not the slip of paper initialled in the Privy Council which authorizes the drawing up of the proclamation.

A large number of the signed bills have at the foot the words 'Signified to be your Majesty's pleasure by the Lords of Privy Council' and the Attorney-General's signature. In special cases other great officers sign: thus the proclamation of Peace with Spain in 1605 (No. 1014) is countersigned by Salisbury, that of 2 June 1608 (No. 1058) by Salisbury in addition to the Attorney-General; the Lent proclamation (No. 1244) of 1618–9 by Secretary Calvert; that of September 1618 (No. 1222) by Sir Robert Naunton, and the orders to the printer for a variation of phrase are signed by the Lord Chancellor. In earlier proclamations (Nos. 956, 1103) orders for the printer are given by Sir Robert Cecil. The proclamation of 2 December 1614 (No. 1154) concerning the suspension of the Charter of the Merchant Adventurers is 'signified to be your Majesty's pleasure by the Lord Treasurer'. Another innovation which appears in this reign about 1608 is the docket or short summary of the scope of the proclamation at the foot, not to be confused with the slip of paper drawn up at Council to authorize the preparation of the proclamation. A docket does not appear on the face of every proclamation; good examples are those of Nos. 1063 and 1154, both drawn up by Bacon. One of the last of James's proclamations, signed with a stamp on his deathbed, was sanctioned for printing by Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, the Lord Keeper.

The proclamations of Charles I are drawn up in the usual way by the law officers of the Crown: Heath, Bankes, Littleton, Herbert, St. John, &c. It is in the form of their authorization that any novelty appears. The following phrases are most commonly used: 'Signified to be your Majesty's pleasure—' by Mr. Seec. Coke and Mr. Seec. Windebanke' (No. 1766); 'under your sign manual'
conueyed by the Messengers of our Exchequer (to) all parties of this our Reame to be published openly at the next Sessions holden cause diuerse and seuerall writtes . . . Soo that the same bee willing you that vnder our grete Seale being in your keping ye doo wele And sende vnto (you) herin closed a Copy of a Proclamation p. 525, &c. proclamations were paid such sums as £6 5s. (Oct. 1415), £4 6s. 8d. (May 1416), £4 16s. 8d. (July 1416), 17 August. 19 yere. Michaelmas and in other places like as other proclamacions. Holden Corporation of Lydd, 1471. See Hist. MSS. Com. 5th Report, 15(1837) pp. 342, 346, passim. Gratuities to proclamation messengers of 4d. were paid by the Corporation of Lydd, 1471. See Hist. MSS. Com. 5th Report, p. 525, &c. 

We have very little information as to the method in which proclamations were actually sent out to the sheriffs, but such as we have indicates that they were carried by the messengers of the Exchequer. An example of this in the reign of Edward III is seen in the endorsement of a writ of proclamation of 1362. ‘This was delivered to me at Lincoln on the Thursday after the second Sunday at the hour of vespers by a certain John de Parys, messenger of the Exchequer of our Lord the King’ (see note 4). The issues of the Exchequer show that the messengers who carried out the proclamations were paid such sums as £6 5s. (Oct. 1415), £4 6s. 8d. (May 1416), £4 16s. 8d. (July 1416), £2 (Jan. 1417).15 Later on in the century various corporation accounts show that it was the custom to give them a gratuity of a few pence.16 In the reign of Henry VII an order is on record from the King to the Chancellor to ‘send our writs of proclamation under Great Seal by messengers of the Exchequer to all parts of the realm, to be published openly at the next sessions’.17 An invaluable collection of official vouchers preserved in the British Museum contains a number of receipts for payment to these messengers, from which we learn that their official designation under the Stuarts was ‘Messengers attending the Great Seal of England and the Receipt of the Exchequer’,18 Four

16 Gratuities to proclamation messengers of 4d. were paid by the Corporation of Lydd, 1471. See Hist. MSS. Com. 5th Report, p. 525, &c.
17 Sign Manual Warrant for sealing and issue of Proclamation. Henry. By the King. Most reuerend . . . We grete you wele And sende unto (you) herin closed a Copy of a Proclamation willing you that vnder our grete Scale being in your keping ye doo cause diverse and severall writes . . . Soo that the same bee conveyed by the Messengers of our Exchequer (to) all parties of this our Reame to be published openly at the next Sessions holden Michaelmas and in other places like as other proclamacions. Holden 17 August. 19 yere.

Over this we wol that whan our said writts bee made and sealed ye doo cause the same to be delyuered vnto oure vnder tresorer, whom by oure other lettres we have commanded to see that the same bee aurerly sent forth by substaniall messengers of our Exchequer Soo that none of thaym be loste or embeiled. (P. S. Bundle Aug. 19 H. 7.) Sign Manual Warrant for Proclamation. Henry. By the King. Towne of Sandwyche the xxvij Day of September Most Reuerend Fader . . . And wot that yo, calling to youre remembrance the Act and statute provided by auctorite of parliamant that Venezianes shulde be charged in paying their custumes for Malmsees vittered vnter our Reame and obeisance in the same way as our subjects have to pay for the same wines at Venice, Do cause our solemn proclamation to be made in places convenient and to make all goodly haste in so doing, and you are to giue faith and credence to such things as our trust Knight Sir Sampson Norton shall tell you in our behalf. (P. S. Bundle. Sept. 8 Hen. VII.)
18 A curious relic of the immemorial custom of sending out proclamations by messengers of the Exchequer has only fallen into disuse during the past few years: up till quite recently messengers from the Treasury were accustomed to come over to the Crown Office and assist in the preparation for the post of the parcels of proclamations addressed to the Sheriffs.
messengers were normally employed, and their usual payment in the early part of Elizabeth's reign was £16, under James I and Charles I £24, under Charles II, William III and Anne £40.19

The numbers of proclamations sent out and the places to which they were sent are ascertained from a document of the reign of Charles I preserved in the Crown Office. Sixty-seven bundles of proclamations and as many writs were made up in ordinary course, but it appears that when wider publicity was desired fifty-five additional bundles were prepared.20

Under Charles II in the ordinary course sixty-six writs of proclamations were made out by the Clerk of the Crown addressed to so many sheriffs, &c., each with a separate bundle of printed proclamations. These were delivered to four Riding Messengers whose office it was to distribute them. The writs cost 6s. 8d. each, and the messengers were paid £40 from the Hanaper if the proclamations were on the King's account, or £50 if on private account (see note 10). An example of such a 'private' proclamation in 1661 is No. 3280. In 1709 instructions were given by the Privy Council that in future proclamations were to be sent out by the post, the use of riding messengers being discontinued. The arrangements made by the Long Parliament are found in their order of

19 The cost of proclaiming No. 517 was £16, No. 530 £24, No. 572 £20, No. 578 £16, Nos. 574-588 £24, No. 1009 £24, No. 1010 £24, No. 1013 £24, No. 1152 £22, No. 3651 £40, No. 422 £40, No. 4471 £40. B.M. Add. MS. 5766. ff. 70-115 passim.

20 This division of the counties, &c., was made by Thomas Willys, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for his three Clerks. The spelling and contracted forms are retained.

The number of Proclamations made vpp in bundle w' every writ is shewed by the figures sett to every of them.

My owne dividend vis' (Thomas Ager).


Charissimo Consangunino et Consilior. nro. Johi. Comiti Bridge-

water Presidenti Consilij nostri infra Principalitat. et Marchias Wallie et alij Comissionar, nostris ibidem 40 (crossed out, 50 sub-


Extraordinary 9 (bundles). Maiori Ville Reading 3; Windsor 3; Salop. 3; Abingdon 3; Gardiano et Comunitati Ville Mayden-head 3; Ballivis Ville Ludlowe 3; Maiori et Burgens. Ville Staff. 3; Maiori Burgi Evesham 3; Wallingford 3.

Mr. (Edward) Phillips his dividend.

In ordinarye 22.

Bedd. 10, Berk. 14, Beck. 16, Cantebr. 10, Hunt. 8, Cornuh. 20. Cest. 20, Derb. 16, Dors. 16, Devon. 18, Ebor. 28, Essex 18.


Mr. (John) Elimestons dividet.

In ordinarye 22.


Northunbr. 8.


Letters for messengers.

After my hearty commendations to your Lordship you shal receive by this bearer, one of his Majesties messengers, 17 writs for the summoning of a Parliament to be held at Westminster the third day of November next, twelve of them being directed to the Sheriffs of the severall Countyes in the Principality of Wales.

Two others are directed to the Sheriffs of the Townes and Countyes of Carmarthen and Haverfordwest and the other three to the severall Bp's of Llandaff St Asaph and Bangor desiring ye 7th Lp to cause them forth to be conveyd according to their severall directions And soe I bid your Lordship hartely farewell.

For the President of Wales, decimo die Aprilis A. Gr. Caroli &c.

The Messengers Warrant for their pay out of the Hanaper:

These are to will and require you to pay or cause to be paid unto AB, C D, E F, and GH, his Maj: messingers attending upon the great Seale of England for their charges travayle and paynes in riding from the Citie of London into all the Countyes Citie and principal Townes of this Realme with Proclamations &c (according to the title thereof) the some of . . . . .

And this shall be your sufficient warrant in that behalf.

To the Clerke or Keeper of the Hanaper or his Deputye.

Mem. Yf the Proclamation be generall the £24 hath beene vsally allowed yf not, lesse. And sometymes more in vsreasonable weather.
6 June 1642. Sheriffs now publish proclamations under a Statutory Rule, no order to publish being sent with the printed copies they receive.

Statutory provision for the form and issue of Royal proclamations in general is of very recent date. By the Crown Office Act of 40 & 41 Victoria (1877) c. 41. s. 8, the Queen was within a month. The form in which proclamations are to be worded has not been prescribed, but rules as to their manner of publication, &c., have been made. Any Royal proclamation is valid in law as respects England, Scotland, or Ireland, if published in the London Gazette, the Edinburgh Gazette, or the Dublin Gazette, respectively. By common law Royal proclamations may be published by any person, but when particularly solemnity is desired, they are proclaimed in state by the heralds.

The importance of the Great Seal to the validity of a proclamation has already been referred to. When proclamations first were issued there is no reason to suppose that more than one seal was used in one jurisdiction for Royal letters, but as time went on it was found necessary to surround the issue of a binding legal document, especially when this was a Royal gift, by a number of formalities. After a time the Chancellor refused to seal a grant unless he had received a formal order from the King under his privy seal to do so. Later on Lord Privy Seal refused to make out a privy seal to the Chancellor unless he had received a formal order under the Sign Manual and Signet to do so. In time a number of formalities preceded this stage, each of them causing delay and expense from the suitor's point of view, but entailing a repeated examination of the proposed grant and a repeated opportunity of reconsidering or withdrawing it, as no promise of the King came into effect till it had passed the Great Seal. The stages through which a proclamation, originating through the Privy Council, passed to reach the Great Seal were normally these—(a) a docket of the decision of Council, (b) a warrant, (c) a Sign Manual Warrant, Signed Bill, or Immediate Warrant, (d) the Great Seal. A Sign Manual Warrant was a paper document, a Signed Bill was on vellum. Proclamations did not pass the Privy Seal.

The passage of documents under the Great Seal has of recent years been much simplified, and now a warrant under sign manual countersigned by the Lord Chancellor, or by one of the principal Secretaries of State, or by the Lord High Treasurer, or two of the Treasury Commissioners is a necessary and sufficient authority for passing any instrument under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom according to the tenor of the warrant. The rules of 22 February 1878 provide that all Royal proclamations shall have the Wafer Great Seal attached to them.
At the present day a Royal proclamation is drafted either by the Clerk of the Privy Council, if it is a matter of ordinary routine, or by the minister within whose department the occasion for it arises, by whom the draft is submitted to the law officers of the Crown for approval. The draft is then submitted to the Lord President of the Council, who is the minister responsible for all proclamations. No docket is now affixed to them, the note on the agenda of the Privy Council meeting being its modern representative. The proclamation, which has been written out on a skin of vellum, is read at the meeting of the Council, approved by an Order in Council, and receives the Sign Manual. An Order in Council is then made to the Lord Chancellor to affix the Great Seal. The proclamation is then transmitted by the Clerk of the Council to the Clerk of the Crown, by whom the Wafer Great Seal is affixed to the Sign Manual vellum document signed in Council. From him it passes after a regular delay to the Enrolment Office, where it is entered on the Patent Roll, and the original is then sent to the Public Record Office. The printed proclamations are prepared in anticipation, and, on the notification of the Clerk of the Council that the proclamation has been signed, are sent to the office of the Clerk of the Crown, by whom they are transmitted in separate bundles to the sheriffs by post.

The intimate relation of the schedule to the writ has been obscured by the fact that it was the only portion of the document entered on the records, and that at various times in its history it has taken on itself the appearance of a stage of ordinary Letters Patent under Great Seal, with King's bills, Sign Manual Warrants, and entry on the Patent Rolls, the signed proclamation having passed through the enrolment stages with other Signed Bills, and being preserved in the Public Record Office with them in the Privy Seal bundles. Moreover, much as the schedule was separated from the writ of proclamation to give an added authenticity to the proclamation by the Royal signature, so in
Plantagenet and early Tudor times (see No. 93) proclamations were occasionally ordered to be made Patent. What the precise result of such an order was we cannot say with certainty, but the proclamation is not on the Patent Rolls.

The statement in a proclamation that it is issued under the Great Seal occurs for the first time in the proclamation of 8 October 1549 (No. 373), where it is made by the Privy Council to authenticate its denunciation of the Protector Somerset. An actual example of a proclamation with the Great Seal attached is preserved in the Public Record Office (S. P. D. Eliz. Case H. 2), that of 21 May 1550; no other is known, and this is probably only an exemplification authenticated for production in some legal proceedings. The use of the Great Seal to give solemnity to Royal proclamations was introduced by Elizabeth, who on 26 April 1581 employs it to validate her offer of pardon to the Irish rebels (No. 99 Ir), in 1 July 1588 to validate her declaration of Martial Law against the dispersal of Papal Bulls, &c., directed against her (No. 802). No further use of the Great Seal on proclamations is recorded in them till the reign of Queen Anne, when under statutory authority a Royal proclamation under Great Seal 29 April 1707 (No. 4420) declares the persons who are to be members of the Union Parliament: any subsequent uses up to 1878 have been on direct statutory authority. Since then a red Wafer Great Seal has been attached to all original signed proclamations under the authority of Statutory Rules and Order of the Privy Council.

A Royal proclamation then, as soon as it is separated from the writ of proclamation, becomes a schedule to that writ. It has been authenticated in various ways at different periods of our history, but one only has always been employed since the Wars of the Roses, whatever others were added, the Royal Sign Manual as a superscription. This is its essential characteristic—a schedule to a Chancery Writ validated by the Sign Manual. But at times this aspect of the proclamation was forgotten and it was treated as a Sign Manual Warrant for the Great Seal. From Henry VIII to Elizabeth it bears the date of delivery to the Chancellor (as Nos. 570, 681) in accordance with the statute of 18 Henry VI, c. 1.

In 1586 the proclamation itself is ordered to be returned into Chancery (No. 790) while in 1588 another (No. 802) is ordered to act as a warrant for the Great Seal. They are sometimes called warrants in the endorsement, e.g. No. 704 ‘The Quenes Maiesties Warrant for a proclamacion for wynes. xxxi Julii. 1576’. The proclamation 28 May 1593 is endorsed: ‘This to pass immediately to the Great Seal. W. Burghley.’ This practice ceased with the reign of James I.

Certain Elizabethan proclamations exist in the form of printed proclamations with the Sign Manual superscribed (Nos. 514 a, 526, 527, 539, 606). These were possibly meant to be Sign Manual Warrants, or may have authorized a re-issue of the proclamation for some special purpose. In the reign of Charles I specially important printed proclamations were authenticated by the Sign Manual and Privy Signet, such as that of 1 January 1642 concerning the Rebellion in Ireland (No. 361 Ir). The printed proclamation of James VII of 4 May 1689, sent from Dublin to the Duke of Hamilton and others (No. 2813 S), is authenticated by the Sign Manual, the Privy Signet of Scotland, and the signature of the Secretary for Scotland. Two of the few existing Signed Bills of Elizabeth have the Signet added to the document; one on 18 March 1600 (No. 907), against the export of precious metal: the other (No. 502) is a Lent proclamation. No reason can be assigned for the presence of the Seal, which is perhaps accidental, occurring as it does just at the period when the proclamations begin to reappear on the Patent Rolls.

The precise position in the classification of official documents to be assigned to Royal proclamations is not at present clearly defined. If, however, it be remembered that up to 1878 or thereabouts (when the issue of writs of proclamation ceased), the document issued from Chancery consisted of a writ and schedule, or at earlier dates a writ alone, it is clear that the schedule itself, which is all that we refer to in speaking of the Royal proclamation, is not a Chancery instrument, but Secretarial. The earlier form, in which the matter to be proclaimed formed part of the writ, is on the other hand a Chancery instrument. The growth of the later form from the earlier is obviously due to the desire for accuracy in the statement of the Royal commands, a separate schedule (apart
from writs of proclamations) being provided only for ordinances and statutes, which made a precedent. Though the latter is the rule after 1480, we find on occasion writs of the earlier form of much later date.

It remains to note a few anomalous cases of proclamation. Accession proclamations are not strictly speaking Royal proclamations at all: they are, from the death of Elizabeth, proclamations emanating from an assembly consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal, assisted with those of his late majesty's privy council, with other principal gentlemen. This assembly, if it is known to our constitution at all, can only be a meeting of the Great Council of peers and assistants and its first proclamation was due to the assertion by two peers not members of Elizabeth's Privy Council of their right to take temporary charge of the direction of affairs—a right recognized by the lord keeper on behalf of the Council. The first signature on the accession proclamations of James I and Charles I is that of the Lord Mayor of London, but though he is mentioned in the proclamations of James II, Anne, and George I, he did not sign again until the accession of George II.

In the ordinary course of English law there were a certain number of proclamations provided for, as in cases of outlawry, proclamations on an exigent, &c., and writs of appearance before the Council were enforced by proclamation against defendants who did not appear, but these are beyond the scope of this work, though made by Royal authority. In the time of James I a number of other Royal proclamations were made of which we have no permanent record; thus there exist in a precedent book in the Crown Office two proclamation writings in Latin of 21 July 1620, for publishing orders made by the Commissioners of Sewers for the river Welland, inviting those who had complaints to report them to Chancery. A certain number of proclamations were made by the Clerk of the Market on Royal authority, fixing prices of victuals; we have two proclamations by the Chancellor of Oxford University, acting as Clerk of the Market in Oxford, doing the same. The Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Mayor of Dublin have exercised from very early times an unquestioned right of issuing proclamations by authority of their office.

No other person has the right of making proclamation—though this prerogative is now much usurped—except under certain statutory conditions. Two historical cases have settled this point. Sir Nicholas Brembre was attainted in 1387 for, among other treasons, falsely proclaiming on behalf of the King that no person should aid the Earl of Arundel in any way, and showing as his authority a patent dealing with other matters, which was an encroachment on Royal authority. In 1530 Serjeant Knightley was fined and imprisoned for publicly proclaiming without legal authority that the creditors of a deceased person must come in and prove their claims by a certain day. The report of this case cannot be found, it is known by references in Brooke's Abridgement and in the Domestic State Papers, it was probably heard in the Exchequer or Star Chamber.

The subject of briefs has been very fully treated in a work by Mr. Bewes. Licences to make collections were granted under the Great Seal by the Chancellor, and under the Privy Seal if the cases were of less importance. Forged briefs were not uncommon, and the practice opened a way for much dishonesty.

The position of proclamations in the classification of the official documents of Ireland is not easily assigned. It will be convenient to divide their history into two periods—pre-Stuart and Stuart. Proclamations were made, before the Tudor period, either by close letters out of England addressed to the Justiciar, Lord Deputy, or Chancellor of Ireland, ordering him to make proclamation of certain schedules—these proclamations being entered on the English records and not, so far as we can tell, on the Irish ones, or on the other hand, by letters close from the Chief Governor and Council of Ireland to sheriffs, mayors, &c., of Irish counties and towns ordering proclamation to be made: these being entered on the Irish Close Rolls. The earliest originals of proclamations we have are (1) those of 1560 (Nos. 36, 37 Ir), signed by the Chief Governor, and (2) that of 1561 against Shane O'Neill, overwritten by the Lord Lieutenant and subscribed by the Great Council. This was the usual form, but it is probable that the actual signatures of the Chief Governor and Council were very rarely appended to a separate document. In the ordinary procedure the proclamation would be written out in the Council Book and there authenticated by the signatures of the Chief Governor and of the Privy Council; copies only (presumably) being sent out.
Under the Stuarts the issue of proclamations was of four kinds: (1) Proclamations drawn up and issued by the King, sometimes printed in England. (2) Proclamations drawn up in Ireland in pursuance of Royal Letters by the law officers of Ireland, and issued as by the Chief Governor and Council. (3) Proclamations originating in Ireland and issued by the Chief Governor and Council. (4) Proclamations issued by the Lord Lieutenant in his capacity as head of the Army. Proclamations came before the Privy Council as drafts or 'dominicals', and were signed in Council by the Chief Governor and Council. All these documents before 1711 perished in a fire at Dublin Castle, with some Council Books. During the Hanoverian period a more formal system was adopted. Dominicals of proclamations were drawn up and signed by the Lord Lieutenant and Council in Council, and orders in Council were passed ordering the Lord Chancellor to have them engrossed. A warrant was then issued by the Lord Chancellor to engross and settle them, this document being the formal proclamation. A certain number of proclamations were sent over from England (mostly for the dissolution of Parliament) to pass the Great Seal of Ireland.

The method of proclaiming in Ireland the more important proclamations may be gathered from the letters of William Roberts, Ulster King-at-Arms, to Ormonde, printed by Gilbert. The King-at-Arms rode into the city attended by his pursuivants and trumpeters, and was met by the Mayor and Aldermen in their robes, who conducted him, according to ancient custom, to the Market Cross, where proclamation was made. We have very few documents showing the fees paid on such occasions. On 20 May 1516 a payment of 18s. in silver was made to Nicholas Baker, Proclamator Seacarri in Hibernia, in 1588 the fees paid for messengers proclaiming a hosting amounted to 18s., but this only covered the four counties near Dublin.

All statutes of public interest seem to have been proclaimed in Ireland up to Tudor times, and it is often expressly provided that they shall not come into force within a certain time after proclamation. We have no evidence of the printing of Acts as proclamations, nor any information as to the period when the formal proclamation of Acts of Parliament ceased. The practice of proclaiming them was revived under the Commonwealth, and continued under Charles II. In Plantagenet times English Statutes and Ordinances were often sent over with instructions to proclaim. Writs of proclamations of Statutes were made out by the Clerk of Parliament.

A few printed briefs are known to exist (Nos. 680, 1393 Ir). Another is described by the Earl of Enniskillen.

Proclamation takes such an important part in the whole public life of Scotland that there is at first some difficulty in delimiting the spheres properly covered by this work. All purely judicial proclamations have been omitted, and only those issued by the King or by the Secret Council on public affairs are included.

All Scottish Statutes were proclaimed up to the accession of James to the English Crown. In 1318 a writ of Robert I orders all justiciars, sheriffs, provosts, and bailiffs to read the statutes sent in all Royal courts and public congregations. An ordinance in 1366 orders writs to be sent under the Royal seal to the sheriffs to proclaim. Others of 1426, 1457, &c., extend the order to all courts of regality.

**Notes:**
36 History of the Confederation, &c., vi. 109 sqq.
37 Mem. Rolls. Ireland. 8 Hen. VIII; B.M. Add. 5754. f. 108.
38 As in 1463, 1465, 12 Ed. IV, c. 2, 14 H. VII, c. 1, 28 H. VIII, c. 2, § 4, 33 H. VIII, c. 1, § 2, 14 & 15 Ch. II, c. 18, § 2. Irish Statutes, vol. i, pp. 27 sqq.
39 Two of these writs, temp. Ed. II, are printed in the Statutes of the Realm, i. 179.
40 12 Ed. IV, c. 2; 11 Eliz. sess. 4, c. 1, § 10.
41 The following is a rough list of judicial proclamations extracted from Dallas's System of Styles:—Letters of Second Caption; Letters of Inhibition; Letters of Apprysing; Letters of Sasins; Letters of General Charge to enter Heir against the apparend Heirs of the debtors deceased; Letters of Inhibition on a depending action, containing arreistment; Letters of Horning and Poynding on a decreet before the Lords; Summons of division of Mosses, where Heretors bring in other lands & sell the peat, exhausting the mosses to prejudice of other Heretors; Summons of General and Special Declarators. Ward, Nonentrie, Relief, and Marriage; Summons of Declarator of Bastardy as to Heretage; Summons of General Declarator of Escheat and Liferent disposed by a Subject who is both Lord of the Regality and Superior; Summons of Declarator of Ward and Nonentry, with the Relief on the King's Gift, concluding a Poynding of the ground against the Tennents, and the Apparant Heir therein-convened; Bill of Reduction, Improbation, and Declarator; Summons of Declarator of the Priviledges of the Collège of Justice, against the Good Town of Edinburgh; Summons of Declarator, of the Expiration of the Legal, Reversion of an Apprysing; Letters of Lawburrows; Letters of Publication of an Interdiction; Letters of Inhibition at the instance of a Husband against his wife, seldom used in this Kingdom, and when, in an extraordinary case, and upon great Provocations.
The introduction of printing brought about here, as elsewhere, a decay in the practice, and as a result a statute was made 30 November 1581 enjoining the proclamation of all Acts at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, and making this publication sufficient: all subjects being bound to obedience forty days after the publication there. We learn that the writ of 20 April 1426 for publishing the Statutes was under Great Seal. The statute rolls were under the charge of the Lord Clerk Register, who issued the writ of proclamation as Clerk of Parliament.

Scottish proclamations, as separate instruments, are precepts under the Signet and Sign Manual to Lyon King-at-Arms, pursuivant, the Macers, or the Messengers-at-Arms, to proclaim certain orders therein contained. They consist of an address, a recital, an order to proclaim, and an attestation. Occasionally the name of the persons charged with the duty of proclamation is inserted in the print, e.g. No. 195 S, 7 May 1568, usually the space for the name is left blank. In manuscript proclamations the name of the messenger is filled in, and it is endorsed with an attestation of its having been proclaimed. Messengers-at-Arms are admitted as such by Lyon King-at-Arms, on the royal nomination, by the delivery of their blazon and wand. They formerly carried a horn, the blast of which was necessary when outlawing recalcitrants. It is still one of the duties of Lyon to conduct the execution of Royal proclamations.

Proclamations appear on the Privy Council Registers as resolutions of Council in the third person when speaking of the King; in the documents themselves they are couched in the first person. Proclamations enforcing the payment of taxations, &c. such as No. 1592 S, are known as 'letters of charge', or 'letters of belief'. A large number of briefs for collections authorized by the Privy Council have been noted.

1318. 'Precipimus quafcenus dicta statuta ad curias nostras infra Ballias vestras tenendas & alibi ubi fuerit frequens congregatio populi, publice legi et proclamari faciatis.'
1366. 'Item quod Dominus Noster Rex faciat omnia et singula prenotata sub sigillo suo in scripto redigi et per singulos vice-comites publice proclamari.'
20 Apr. 1426. 'In our next court within your bailyerie to be heldin and in other place where oftast hapnis congregation of pepil opinly ye ger be rede and cryit and alsua in the court of prelitis erlis barounis and of al other hafand courtis.'
11 March 1425-6. Sheriffs to proclaim.
6 March 1457-8. Sheriffs to proclaim.
30 Nov. 1581. 'Forsamekill as it is vnderstand to the kingis maistic and thre estatis of parliament, That oftymes doutis and questionis arysis tuiching the proclamatioun of the actis of parliament and publicatioun thairof; It being sumtyme allledged be the leiges that thei ar not bound to observe and keip the samin as lawes, nor incur onie panes contenint therin qll the samin be proclamit at mercat crosses of the heid burrows of all scherris: For Remeding of qk dowtes in tyme cuming it is statute and ordanit be our souerane Lord and estatis of this present parliament That all actis and statuts of parliament maid at this tyme, and that sal happen to be maid at onie tyne hereafter, salbe publischt and proclamit at the mercate croce of Edinburgh onelie. Qihilk publicatioun cure said souerane Lord and estatis forsaidis, decernis and declaris, to be als valiabill and sufficient as the samin were publischt at the heid burrows of the haill schires within this realme. And alsua declaris the haill Legis to be bundin and astricit to the obedience of the saidis actis as Lawes fourtie dayis after the publicatioun of the samin at the said mercate croce of Edinburgh being bypast.'

Statutes of the Realm (England), I. lxxviii.
CHAPTER II

THE ENFORCEMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS

Speaking with all reserve, it may be said that down to the reign of Edward III no clear distinction between Royal proclamations and statute law, as regards their enforcement, seems to have been in the power of the King's judges and ministers. Under the first Plantagenets the judges in the King's court were his servants sitting there to enforce his orders, which were the law. In the counties the Royal proclamations were orders to the sheriff, who was the King's officer and led the force of the county in his name till Tudor times. It was his duty to obey and enforce the Royal command, and at first the possibility of disobedience hardly seems to have been contemplated: it would have been contempt of the worst kind. In the Dialogus de Scaccario (II. 3) a possible failure to keep his term is thus spoken of, 'regium sprevisse mandatum, et in contemptum regie majestatis irreverenter egisse'; the penalty touched life and goods. It is true that there seems always to have been a certain element of impermanence about proclamations as distinguished from assizes, and later on, from statute law, but this did not lessen the binding force of the former; in fact one of the fundamental laws of Edward I, the 'statute of small money' (20 Edw. I) was never more than a proclamation. But proclamations were not infrequently merely the precursors of permanent legislation. The first proclamation on our list, that of November, 1205, was followed within three months by an assize in which the penalties were slightly reduced. We cannot, however, think otherwise than that the itinerant judges of those days, the justices in eyre, would have enforced the proclamation as readily as the assize. The rights soon to be acknowledged in Magna Carta restricted the King from dealing with the freeholds, and left him with modified powers over the chattels and persons of his subjects, which could only be touched by process of law. Penalties such as those attached to the proclamation of April, 1208, were thenceforth impossible, except in time of open war.

During the reign of Henry III the new machinery for enforcing law was beginning to take shape. It was part of the sheriff's duty to receive indictments in felonies and misdemeanours, and to arrest and imprison thereupon until the first opportunity of a trial by the King's judges, trying minor cases in the county court. These indictments followed on a presentment by a sworn inquest of lawful men, called together by an officer of law under the King's writ. This procedure by inquest and indictment became the normal method of dealing with offences against the law whenever the sheriff was strong enough and well disposed enough to enforce the King's writ. But other methods were available. Commissions were issued during the reigns of Henry III and Edward I to four knights in each county to hold inquests and to commit offenders to prison till the King's pleasure was known, and from the reign of Edward I commissions of oyer and terminer, by which particular oppressions, trespasses, or disobedience to proclamations were to be inquired into and punished, were frequent. In the reign of Henry III we are still at the beginning of English law, and punishment for offences was vague, but the principle of inflicting fines which should not utterly ruin offenders had been laid down by Magna Carta and accepted by the courts of the King. The penalties attached to the proclamations of this reign are usually such as—pain of body and holding (alienating land to religious houses), forfeiture of goods and chattels and imprisonment (foreign merchants to leave England), seizure of goods and person till further order (unlicensed markets), arrest of body, chattels, and money (unlawful exchange), imprisonment (unattached students at Cambridge), and indefinite threats...

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1 Rot. Pat. 6 John. m. 7. d.
2 'Precipimus tibi quod clamari facias sine dilatione per Comitatum tuum quod nulli sicut diligentia corpora et catalla sua malum faciant vel diacant viris religiosis vel clericis contra pacem nostram et si quem inde attingere possimus, ad proximam quercum eum suspendi faciemus. Teste meipso apud Marlebro—xj die Aprilis (1208).'

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—‘si contra hoc prohibicionem ... presumeritis, nos satis vobis faciemus manifestum quam graviter et moleste animus regius id sustineret’ (forbidden tournaments).

Commissions of oyer and terminer were, as has been pointed out, usually issued to redress oppressions, nuisances, wrongs and trespasses for which no remedy was provided by the ordinary law, or committed by offenders too powerful to be dealt with by local authorities. They were indeed usually issued on the petition of sufferers, and often to notabilities named by them. As a consequence they were liable to great abuse, and were early complained of. The second Statute of Westminster (13 Edw. I, 1284) forbids the issue of a writ of trespass ‘ad audiendum et terminandum’ before any justices except justices of either bench and justices in eyre, unless it be for a heinous trespass where it is necessary to provide speedy remedy. They were again complained of in 8 Edw. II by Parliament, again limited in the Parliament of Northampton 2 Edw. III, again complained of 7 Rich. II, and still maintained ‘saving to our Lord the King his royalty and prerogative undiminished’. In the reign of Edward I they were the principal means of enforcing proclamations—examples are given below.

A reported case in this reign is that of the Archbishop of York who had offended against a proclamation that every one should report to the King or his council any debts owing to Jews, which had become Royal property on their expulsion. He was adjudged to be in the King’s mercy. The penalties denounced are usually grievous forfeiture (going armed), forfeiture of money and goods and imprisonment (passing clipped coin and counterfeit money), forfeiture of life and goods and all things forfeitable (import of false money), arrest of person, horse, and armour (attending tournaments). Many of Edward’s proclamations are simply declaratory, and contain at most the warning to the sheriff ‘et hoc nullatenus omittas’. The severity with which they were enforced appears in the case of one Francis Audenarde who had concealed £10 of sterlings in a ship freighted with wool for Flanders. He was taken and imprisoned in Newgate gaol, the money and the wool confiscated. On the petition of Queen Margaret he was pardoned and liberated, ‘but the said money and wool are to remain with us’.

The procedure hardly varied during the reign of Edward II. Proclamations were enforced by commissions of inquest, commissions of oyer and terminer; and arrest till security was given for
stodem Quinque Portaum predictorum, ad inquirendum, per sanctumum promerum et legatum hominum eorumdem portuum, tam infra libertates quam extra, per quos, etc. qui inimici seu rebelle nostri, aut alii persone, nobis et populo nostrum suspecte, post proclamacionem et injisitionem predicta, in dictum regnum nostrum venerunt; seu idem regnum exierunt; et qui eis adherentes fuerunt, et qualiter, et quomodo, et ad omnes illos, quos inde culpabiles invenerit, ait dictam legisassentium, in prisonis nostris salvo custodiendum et ad certificandum nos de nominibus illicorum, per ipsum sic asestorationum; necnon ad suppressidendum quod hujusmodi scrutinium, in omnibus locis, in portibus predictis ubi naves appellant, fiesa, iusta tenorem proclamacionis et inhibitionis predictarum; et Ideo vobis, omnibus et singulis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod eodem Radulpho, in premisise sita intendentes, consules et auxiliares, quotidie et quando per ipsum, super hoc ex parte nostra, fueritis premiunti. In cujus, &c.


June 28. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Commission of oyer and terminer to Henry Sygurnel, Henry de Scope and John de Fezele. Whereas before the king commenced his journey to Scotland he caused proclamation to be made that his peace should be preserved inviolate, and afterwards, being given to understand that discussions had arisen between the scholars and others in the University of Oxford, he had commanded the sheriff of Oxford to make public proclamation in the University, and to prohibit, under pain of forfeiture, all persons from stirring up strife, and notwithstanding the proclamation and prohibition the king understands that there are constant disputes between the scholars and others, whereby homicides and other offences have been committed in contempt of his mandates, the king therefore commanded the sheriff of Oxford, after inquisition into the truth of the matter, without delay to arrest all those whom he should find guilty, whether they be clerks or others, and keep them in safe custody until he should receive a further mandate from the king. The justices are, by oath of good men of the county of Oxford, to enquire into the same.

By C.

Rot. Pat. 7 Ed. II. p. 2. m. 5. d. (Cal. p. 152).

*Dominus Rex mandavit vicecomiti predicte breve suum in hec verbis : Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Aquitanie vicecomiti Deonis salutem. Cum dominus Edwardus quondam Rex Anglie pater noster per breve suum mandaverit ballivis sui de Dertemuthe quod per totam ballivam suam facerent ex parte ipsius patris nostri pullice proclamari et strictius inhibere ne quis cuiscunque status et conditionis existaret vel cuius faceret de ballivis predicta extra regnum Anglie equos armaturas monetam quacumque vasa aurea argentea seu argentum in massa ab ipsius patris nostri licencia specialis, et si quis post proclamacionem et defensionem hujusmodi transgressor inuenissent, caset, pro contra esse venire presumpissent, tunc corpus illius capi et saluo custodiendum facerent donec ab ipso patre nostro aliquid haberent in mandatis : ac nos ex relato jam accipimus plurimum quod Willielmus Herman magister Nauiis de la mareschale de Herewygh, Rogerus le Taylor, Johannes le Postur, et Henricus le Postur, vnus cum nonnullis mercatoribus et navitis ignotis post mandatum dicti patris nostri predictis ballivis inde factum diversas pecuniarum summas a diversis partibus regni predicti ad naus suas infra dictam ballivam deferentes, pecunias illas extra dictum regnum vi et armis adusterent, et quodam ballivorum nostrorum ibidem mercatores et nautas illis pro abducione huiusmodi juxta mandatum predictum arrestare volentem in mari proceperant, et quodam verberaverunt, vulneraverunt et maletracteraverunt : ita quod de vita eorum disperbarant, et alia enormia ibidem perpetraverunt in dicti patris nostri et mandati suj predicti contemptum manifestum. Nos, huiusmodi contemptum et excessus si perpetrati fuerint reliquere nolentes impunitos, tibi precipimus quod per sacramentum promerum et legatum hominum de Comitatu tuo, per quos rei veritates melius scieti poterit, diligenter inquiras qui, vna cum predictis Wilhelmo Rogero et Johanne et Henrico, pecunias illas de balliva predicta extra dictum regnum post mandatum predictum, vt predictur, adusterent, et in contemptum et excessus predictos perpetraverunt, et dicto Wilheliimo Rogerio Johannem et Henricum vna cum omnibus aliis quos per inquisitionem illam inde culpabiles invenieris attingeri : ita quod eos habes coram nos habes a die Sancti Hillarij in XV diebique tunc fuerit in Anglia, ad respondendum nobis de contemplatu et excessibus supradictis. Et habes ibi loco breve. Teste me ipso apud Langdelis die xiiij die Novembris Anno regni nostri primo. Virtute cuius brevis vicemcomi retournavit quod auctoritate mandati predicti diligenter fecit inquisitionem, qui simul cum Wilheliimo Herman et aliis in brevi nominati diversas pecuniarum summas a diversis partibus regni ad naus suas apud Dertemuthe detulerunt, et illas extra regnum vi et armis adusterent, set nullos inuenienter per eandem inquisitionem culpabiles vti et armis, vt predictur, nisi tantomodo predictos Willielmum Hermanum, Rogerum le Taylor, Johannem le Postur, et Henricum le Postur, in brevi nominatur, quos quidam Johannem et Henricium attingerit, et illis tradit Roberto Bendy, Nicholo de Kyrkhan, Martino le Clerke de Dertemuthe, et Wilheliimo Wylelyn ad ducendum coram Regis ad diem, etc., et de Willheliimo Herman retournavit quod non fuit inventus etc., et quod quidam Nichola de Teukesburi qui se dici esse custodem portus de Dertemuthe attingerit Rogerum le Taylor antiquam breve sibi venit, et ipsum attachiatum detinet in villa de Dertemuthe vbi nulla est prisoa seu custodia, et facit ibidem Gaolam, cum nulla sit in Comitatu predicto, nisi gaoli domini Regis Eorlinc, quem quidam Rogerium petii ex parte dominii Regis sibi liberari quod ibidem coram Regis missae potuerint. Set idem Nichola ipsum Rogerum libere liberare nonuit, set ipsum in prisoa ibidem detinet, in contemptum domini Regis etc., et predicti Johannes et Henricius non venterent sicini mihi fuerunt. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti predicto, nuius quidam domini Regis Eorlinc, quem quidam Rogerium petii ex parte dominii Regis sibi liberari quod ibidem coram Regis missae potuerint. Set idem Nichola ipsum Rogerum sibi libere liberare nonuit, set ipsum in prisoa ibidem detinet, in contemptum domini Regis etc., et predicti Johannes et Henricius non venterent sicini mihi fuerunt. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti predicto, nuius quidam domini Regis Eorlinc, quem quidam Rogerium petii ex parte dominii Regis sibi liberari quod ibidem coram Regis missae potuerint.
THE ENFORCEMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS

This case is interesting not only because a person was indicted for a breach of a proclamation, but because it throws much light on the reasons which made the summary jurisdiction of the Council preferable to the law's delays. The proceedings open with a writ to the sheriff of Devon (12 November 1307). An information has been laid that at Dartmouth, the port of Exeter, William Herman,
master of the ship the Mareschale of Harwich, Roger the Tailor, John the Baker, and Henry the Baker, with others, have been engaged in transporting money out of the realm, 'vi et armis,' in contempt of a proclamation of Edward I, and have resisted arrest. The sheriff is to have an inquisition made on oath, arrest all found guilty and bring them before the King at the beginning of Hilary term. He returns that he has made the inquisition: that the parties named and no others are guilty: that the shipmaster has fled: that he has arrested John and Henry Baker, who are bailed to appear by four persons named: and that Roger Tailor had already been arrested by Nicolas of Tewkesbury, bailiff of Dartmouth, who refused to hand him over, although Roger had applied to the sheriff for bail.

From another roll (No. 192) we learn that another writ of the same date had been sent to the bailiff of Dartmouth to the same effect, and that an inquisition had been taken before him in the presence of Roger de Cokyntoun, Coroner of the County, on 11 December. The names of the twelve jurors are given, and they present that Roger Tailor had concealed Walter de Lenne with his money while the water bailiffs were searching the ship Messegere, and that he had similarly concealed the money of several foreigners and conveyed it on board after the search. Roger with John Baker, John of Wendover and Nicolas de la Brywere had aided a Spanish ship, laden with 'aver de poys' and money, to escape search. On this presentment Roger was arrested by the bailiff.

At Hilary term the bail of John and Henry Baker did not produce them in court, Roger Tailor had fled, and William Herman had not been arrested, so orders were given for the arrest of the Bakers, of their bail, and of Roger, to appear in Easter term. When term began Roger was in court, having been arrested by the sheriff of London at the suit of the bailiff of Dartmouth, and the story of his escape came out: while John and Henry had been a second time bailed, and a second time defaulted.

The Sheriff of Devon, Thomas de Ralegh, on the authority of a writ of 'replegiare' obtained on behalf of Roger Tailor, had sent his bailiff Richard de Hoo to liberate him. Accordingly on 28 March 1308 he came to Dartmouth, took Roger out of the custody of Nicolas of Tewkesbury by force, and made off, pursued by a hue and cry. Roger escaped, but Richard de Hoo was seized and kept in custody at Dartmouth for some days till he was forcibly released on 10 April by a number of persons. Accordingly at Midsummer term the following suits were to be called: (1) Roger Tailor, (2) Thomas de Ralegh for bailing a man imprisoned by special writ from the King, (3) Thomas for rescuing a prisoner, (4) Richard de Hoo for rescuing a prisoner, (5) the rescuers of Richard de Hoo, (6) John and Henry Baker, (7) their first bail, (8) their second bail, and (9) any other persons concerned.

(1) Roger volunteered to serve in the Scots wars, and the hearing of his case was postponed till he returned. (2) Thomas ultimately produces a pardon under privy seal dated 28 October 1308. (3) Thomas pleads not guilty, and the trial is postponed and not heard before his death. (4) Rogerus le Taylur et aliis manuoccupati etc. vengerunt et Jurata non venit sicut plenius patet in rotulo de codem termini sancti Michaelis etc. Deinde Jurata ponitur in respectum vsque a die sancti Hilarii in xv dies vicubum etc. Et quod dies retornaret, quod breve adeo tarde etc. et quod predictos Thomas de Ralegh mortuus est, ideo de eo nichil. Et sicut plurium Jurata ponitur in respectum vsque a die Paschi in tres septimanas vicubum etc. Idem dies datus est predictis Roger et aliis manuoccupatis tunc presentibus in Banco etc. per manuoccupatum predictam etc. Ad quem, quem diem predicti Rogerus le Tailur, Johannes le Ralegh, Henricus le Perur per manuscriptionem predictam coram Rege vengerunt et Jurata non vengerunt etc. Ideo jurata ponitur in respectum vsque in Octabia sancti Johannis Baptistae vicubum etc. pro defectione juris quia nullus etc. Ideo vicecenses habeat corpora omnia coram Rege ad predictam terminum etc. Idem dies datus est predicta Roger et aliis in Banco tunc presentibus per manuscriptionem predictam etc. Ad quem diem predictam Rogerus le Tailur et aliis coram Rege veniunt et jurata non veniunt. Ideo jurata ponitur in respectum vsque a die sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas vicubum etc. Idem dies datus est eisdem Roger et aliis in banco per manuscriptionem predictam etc.' Coram Rege. Rot. (No. 191) Hil. 1 Ed. II, m. 38.
Richard de Hoo does not appear again. (5) His rescuers could not be found, or were too ill to appear. (6) The Bakers enter appearances every term, but the Jury do not appear, and the bail does not further appear on the rolls, so far as can be ascertained from a search for the next five years or so, though the cases are brought up at each Assizes. It is obvious that repeated postponements of this kind, with no prospect of ever reaching any result, would discourage any idea of proceeding by indictment.

In the reign of Edward III the common law began to assert its supremacy, and several attempts to restrict the jurisdiction of the Council were made. Commissions of oyer and terminer were still frequent, in spite of regulations and statutes. The statute of 5 Edw. III. c. 9 was probably intended to put an end to the system of imprisonment till surety was found to answer to the Council, but it was not till the middle of the reign that any determined effort was made to limit its jurisdiction. The prayer of the Commons in 1351 was only partly successful, the King reserving its powers touching life and member, contempts or excesses, while giving up civil matters to the ordinary law. The statute of the next parliament (25 Edw. III. s. 5. c. 4) prohibits indeed all summons to appear before the Council not arising in the ordinary way, but it seems to have had little effect. Within two years the jurisdiction of the Council was recognized by a statute enacted to punish appeals from the King's Court to Rome (27 Edw. III. c. 1) by which offenders were punished by imprisonment during pleasure and forfeiture of lands, goods and chattels, unless they appeared to answer for their contempt before (1) the King and his Council, or (2) in his Chancery, or (3) before his Justices in his Places of the one Bench or the other, or (4) before other his Judges which to the same shall be deputed. The great weapon of the Council had now been perfected, and henceforth ordinances and proclamations were enforced on pain of contempt; the common law procedure being applied to offences whose punishment was less urgent or more easily applied.

Examples of the method of enforcement are: 28 January 1353, the export of corn, &c., was prohibited, and on 14 February a serjeant at arms and another were commissioned to arrest all ships and boats freighted with forbidden exports, with the bodies of those who would take the same from custody until the King gave further notice therein. The Ordinance of the Staple was proclaimed 6 November 1353, and on 22 January 1354 a commission was issued to the sheriff of Somerset and a serjeant at arms to arrest five ships and the masters and mariners, and to bring the bodies of the masters and mariners with all speed to answer for their contempt before the King and Council at Westminster. Another invention of this reign was the 'subpoena' writ to appear before the Council or before the Council in Chancery, which had been given extended powers in 1349. A further development of this reign and of the next was the increase of the habit of forcing suspected persons accused of misdemeanours, misprisions, great outrages, &c., to give bail either before the Council or the Council in Chancery. Examples of Commissions of oyer and terminer are given below.
Under the Lancastrian Kings proclamations were less legislative than executive or declaratory in character, but the jurisdiction of the Council in enforcing its orders was unchanged, and much additional work was thrown upon it by statute in the direction of abating trespasses and oppressions. These terms cover many statutory offences such as usury, transporting coin, forestalling and regrating, waste, nuisances, trespass by force, riots, riding in armour, libels, &c., punishable by the law courts if offenders were presented by an inquest, which was not likely to happen in the case of influential men.

The offer of a reward for the arrest of an accused person is contrary to the spirit of English law, which supposes in every law-abiding citizen the intention to arrest a law-breaker and hand him over to the authorities on learning of a crime. When a reward is offered a pretty general feeling of sympathy with the accused may be pre-supposed, and the pre-Tudor instances support this view. We find rewards of 1,000 merks offered for the arrest of Sir John Oldecastle in 1414 and 1417, of £20 for the arrest of adherents of Jack Sharp in 1431, of £1,000 for the arrest of Clarence and Warwick in 1470, of £1,000 for the arrest of Buckingham in 1483, amongst others. Rewards of 100 crowns were offered for the arrest of supporters of Somerset under Edward VI in 1549, and of £100 land for the arrest of Wyatt in 1554 under Mary. The greatest reward offered in England was the £5,000 offered for the arrest of Monmouth dead or alive in 1685, and the greatest purely Scots reward was the £20,000 Scots offered for the arrest of Montrose in 1644. The earliest instance of a reward offered by proclamation was the £100 for the death of Thomas Maccaratan, the payment of which was confirmed in 1348. Rewards for the arrest of highwaymen are first offered under the Commonwealth.

The term 'Star Chamber' is first found in the reign of Edward III, 7 March 1365, 'in camera stellata . . . coram dicto Consilio in eadem Camera'; and the case of Isabella, Dame Fauconberge, 40 Edw. III, was heard in 'La Chaumbe de conseil estellee pres de la resceite de l'eschequier' at Westminster. Under the Lancastrian kings sitting of the Council in the Star Chamber were common. Danver's case and others in the time of Henry VI were heard 'in camera stellata consilio regis'. A case is reported (Pasch. 13 Edw. IV. 5) 'en le Starr Chambre devant le Counsaile le Roy'; in Richard III's time two cases are reported, that of the Spanish Merchants, Mich. 2 Ri. III, 4 and 22.

From this time on to the date of its abolition most offenders against proclamations were tried in the Star Chamber for contempt. Their punishment was generally a fine, but a fine always carried with it imprisonment, at least until sureties had been found for payment. The method of

Selyman, John de Heyford, and William de Euenelde to find by inquisitions in the county of York the names of any religious who in the time of Edward II, or since, have paid tax or tribute without the realm, and of any others of whatsoever date or condition who have taken sterlings, silver in plates, and vessels of gold and silver without the realm, or brought in false money or counterfeit sterlings contrary to the proclamation made pursuant to the ordinance of the last Parliament at York, that none should take the same from or bring any into the realm without special licence of the king, to certify him with all speed of all particulars herein that he may deal with the delinquents as his Council shall advise. By C.—Rot. Pat. 10 Ed. III, p. 1. m. 4. d. (Cal. p. 296.)

1342. Nov. 20. Kennington. Commission of oyer and terminer to William de Shareshall, William de Chiltenham, Walter de Cirencester and Robert Dablot, in the county of Gloucester, touching merchants, denizen as well as alien, who, as is said, take from the realm good sterling money and bring within it other money base and counterfeit, export wool and wool-fells unmanned and uncocketed and not weighed or improperly weighed, carry victuals, armour and other goods without the realm for the comfort and succour of the king's enemies and buy wools within the price for the same ordained at Nethungham, contrary to ordinances, proclamations and inhibitions many times made in this behalf by the king and council; collectors and receivers of the ninth of sheaves, fleeces and lambs granted to the king, who are said to have taken the same to full value of the churches and not to have answered in full for the sum collected, and ministers having the king's commissions for furtherance of the business of him and the realm, who have received gifts and other profits not to execute such commissions, whereby the business has remained undone. They are also to enquire touching ships arrested for the king's last passage, which never came to that passage, and of the lords, masters and mariners of those ships, as well as of archers chosen for the same passage, who either came not, or, having come, retired without licence, and frauds by collectors of the king's wool. By the Keeper & C. —Rot. Pat. 16 Ed. III, p. 3. m. 10. d. (Cal. p. 555.)

Pulton De pace Regis et regni (1609), ff. 1-100 passim. See Nicolas. Privy Council, iv. 99, 105, 107. 17 Rot. Cl. 29 Ed. III, m. 26. d. Enrollments of William de la Pole and his sons Sir Thomas and Edmund. 18 Rot. Cl. 40 Ed. III, m. 3. d. See also the Daudeleye case, Rot. Cl. 41 Ed. III, m. 12. Or as in Rot. Cl. 1 Hen. VI, m. 21. d. 'in quadam camera vocata le Sterne Chaumere infra palacium domini Regis Westm.' 21 Imprisonment always accompanied a fine; for if the party be fined, he must be imprisoned, and there remain until he find security to pay his fine, and then must pay his fee to the warden of the Fleet, which is ten pounds a baron, five pounds a knight, five marks a gentleman, five nobles a yeoman; but the yeoman's fee is vanished the keeper for his gain making every man a gentleman. I name the fee to the warden of the Fleet, because that is the most usual prison; but the Tower is as usual in great cases;
procedure was by information by the Attorney-General (1) in writing or (2) 'ore tenus', when the charge was confessed by the defendant, or (3) by bill of complaint between parties, to which an answer must be filed, signed by counsel, unless the fault were confessed 'ore tenus'. The defendant was brought up by subpoena, usually issued before the bill of complaint was filed; he and the witnesses were examined by an officer of the court, and their depositions reduced to writing on oath. A large number of these bills of complaint and depositions are preserved in the Public Record Office; but as the judgements were burnt the decrees of the Court are only known from accidentally preserved documents. The Star Chamber, like all other Courts, was continually extending its jurisdiction, and the issue of proclamations concerning offences against existing laws gave it the power of punishing for contempt, which might be exercised even after a sentence in the ordinary Courts.

Towards the latter part of Elizabeth's reign the assertion of the Royal prerogative was marked, and offences punishable by the ordinary law were brought before the Star Chamber on information by the Attorney-General for contempt of proclamations. Bacon's speech in the Star Chamber, 19 October 1597, as commented on by Hawarde, fully described the intention to make proclamations and orders of Council 'a firm and forcible law, and of the like force as the common law or an Act of Parliament', and Coke himself, before promotion, said, on 16 October 1607, that 'where the Common state or wealth of the people or kingdom require it, the king's proclamation binds as a law, and need not stay a parliament'.

The following sentences of the Court may be quoted as examples: 35 Hen. VIII, fines for exporting corn; Hil. 2 Eliz., fines for excess in apparel; 30 Eliz., Lord Arundel fined for going over sea without licence; 14 October, 39 Eliz., fines of £500, &c., for engrossing corn, and £100, £40, £20 for building; 13 February 1607, fines of £100 to £30 for building in London; 16 October 1607, fines of £200 and £100 for the same.

Under Charles I in 1629 fines of 500 marks and imprisonment were awarded for false dyeing of silks; in 1630 2,000 marks, imprisonment, and submission for residing in London, and £100 for corrupt dyeing of silk; in 1631 fines of £1,000 and of £500 with the pillory for counterfeiting farthings, 100 marks fine, £33 to the poor, and the pillory for hoarding corn, three fines of £1,000, one of £500, and nine of 500 marks, with imprisonment for breaking down dykes, &c., in the Fens, two fines of £500 and committal to Bridewell to labour there at the King's pleasure for counterfeiting farthings, and seven fines of £100 for withholding grain from market; in 1632 £1,000 fine and imprisonment for living in London; in 1633 fines of £1,500, two of £1,000, four of 1,000 marks, nine of £500 and in former times the Marshalsea often, or any other prison that the court thinketh convenient ... (p. 224).

And because that execution is the life of the law, and there is no means to vitiﬁy a court of justice so much as to shorten the hand thereof, that it hath not power to compel the parties convinced to perform the sentence; and for that error was grown to such strength before, that by direction of the court in that cause of Sir Richard Egerton, it was holden a maxim, that this court hath no other means to compel the performance of the decree than by imprisonment of the contemnor; and if he would endure imprisonment, the party grieved must remain without remedy (p. 230).—Hudson. A Treatise of the Court of Star Chamber.

The examination on oath was on behalf of the King, who alone had the right to compel his subjects to take an oath, which was therefore said to be 'ex officio'. On a refusal to answer the defendant was first committed to prison, and on continued obstinacy the bill was taken 'pro confesso'.

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And though the Justices of peace doe assess a fine in the Country upon some that have committed a Riot there, yet the Lords in the Starre chamber, may assess upon the said offenders for the same Riot, a greater penalty, if they see cause; for in this case the offenders be not twice punished for one offence, but part of the due punishment is inflicted at one time, and part at another: And the Lords doe sufficiently punish an offence, which was but remisly done by the Justices.'—Pulton. De pace regis et regni (1609) f. 25.

26 'These ingrossers were examined by Bacon, Counsel at Large to the Queen, who made a long oration of the parts of the statutes against ingrossers and forestallers (and to no purpose), and also of the divine and princely regard of the Queen, Her sacred Majesty, with whose intent towards him he was so blessed as to be privy, (and all not to the purpose); for the Lord Keeper and others of the Queen's Council, and the Judges also, being so instructed, intend redress for such offences and many others in the common wealth by the Queen's prerogative only, and by proclamations, councils orders and letters; and thus their decrees and councils proclamations and orders shall be a firm and forcible law, and of the like force as the common law or an Act of Parliament. And this is the intent of the Privy Councillours in our day and time, to attribute to their councils and orders the rigour, force, and power of a firm law, and of higher virtue and force, jurisdiction and preheminence than any positive law, whether it be the common law or statute law.'—Hawarde, op. cit., p. 78.

for corrupt making, &c., of soap, £1,000 fine and £200 damages for withholding corn from market, two fines of £1,200, one of 500 marks and two of £200 for transporting wool; in 1634 a fine of £1,000 for building in St. Martins in the Fields and demolition of the house or another £1,000, a fine of £200 for building in Lincoln’s Inn Fields and demolition, a fine of £5,000, the Tower, and perpetual exclusion from Court for challenging a peer to a duel, a fine of £5,000 and the pillory for offences against the saltpetre proclamation, another of £1,000, ears nailed to pillory and whipping, another of £200, a fine of £200 and the pillory for counterfeiting farthings; in 1635 an information was laid against several hundred of the nobility, gentry, and ladies resident in London, and heavy compositions were exacted; in 1637 a fine of £2,000 and the pillory for exporting fuller’s earth, and three fines of £2,000, one of £1,000, two of £500, and one of £100 for transporting gold.28

As regards humble offenders the Justices of the Peace would hardly hesitate to enforce proclamations as law, though from the nature of the case, records of such proceedings are rare. The Quarter Session Rolls of Worcester, for example, record a recognizance (20 October 1634) taken before a Justice of the Peace to appear at the Sessions to answer for selling tobacco by retail contrary to the proclamation.23

Coke’s dictum in the Case of Proclamations (Appendix IV) logically involved the destruction of the Star Chamber, since it could punish no offence that was not already punishable by ordinary law; the excessive fines inflicted by it made it particularly obnoxious to the lawyers and country gentlemen who made up the Commons, while the universal supremacy of the law rendered its peculiar usefulness an anachronism. With its abolition in 1641 (16 Chas. I, c. 10) any legal means of enforcing proclamations as such disappeared, and from that time to the present they can only be enforced by courts of law when they are made in pursuance of a statute, or by the ordinary disciplinary measures of the King’s service when they are orders to his officers. During the last two centuries the legality of any proclamation has been called in question rarely. An Order in Council of 26 September 1766, laying an embargo upon all vessels laden with wheat, Parliament not being in session, and a famine being feared, which was continued (16 November) after the meeting of Parliament on addresses from the Lords and Commons, was clearly illegal, being contrary to 22 Chas. II, c. 13, and an Act was passed (7 Geo. III, c. 7) indemnifying all persons acting under it. The proclamation of 20 June 1831, and the Orders in Council following it, at the time of the cholera outbreak, were of doubtful legality, and were tacitly confirmed by the Act of 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 10 and 11.

After the distinction between Statutes and Ordinances was clearly marked in the reign of Edward III, a theory grew up that the validity of proclamations was limited to the lifetime of the King by whom they were issued. This theory was fully recognized in Stuart times by the re-issue of proclamations on the accession of a new monarch.30

We have almost no records of the enforcement of proclamations in Ireland by the Court of Castle Chamber. In 1619 we find a fine of £40 and imprisonment during pleasure for circulating foreign Roman Catholic books; 1617, fine of £20 and imprisonment for harbouring priests; 1616, fine of £10 and imprisonment for bringing in a Jesuit to Ireland. There are a few records of fines for absence from hostings, and everything we know seems to show that English Star Chamber practice was followed.31 In Scotland the original jurisdiction of the Privy Council remained intact till the Revolution and it enforced its own orders; the changes introduced in the seventeenth century tending to assimilate its procedure to that of the Star Chamber.

28 Printed reports of Star Chamber judgements and proceedings are found collected in Leadam’s ‘Select Cases’ 1477–1560 (Selden Society), Hawarde’s Reports 1563–1609, Rushworth’s Collections II, appendix and passim, 1630–1637, and Gardiner, Reports 1631–1632 (Camden Society).

29 Worcestershire County Records, p. 549.
CHAPTER III

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PROCLAMATIONS

One of the main objects of this work is to afford a bibliographical description of printed proclamations from the earliest date to the accession of George I. Proclamations have always been printed on one side of a sheet of paper for convenience in pasting them up, and are therefore described as broadsides. The complete description of a printed proclamation as it will be found in this work consists of the following notes: (a) source; (b) title, or (c) first words and supplied title; (d) place and date of signing; (e) place of printing, name of printers, and date of printing; (f) number of sheets, and style of type; (g) criteria for distinguishing editions of the same proclamation; (h) a précis of the contents of the proclamation; (i) a list of libraries (with press-marks) where it may be seen; (j) a reference to the Patent Roll on which it is entered; (k) notes, if any, and a reference to any books in which it is reprinted or discussed; (m) a reference number.

Normally, every proclamation opens with a statement of the person by whom it is made: ‘By The King.’ When this does not appear it has been supplied in square brackets. In the case of some proclamations found only in MS., the source has been supplied by the editor for the sake of uniformity, but in modern spelling. In Scotland either the term Secret Council or Privy Council has been supplied as the usage of the time seemed to point.

A proclamation usually follows the statement of its source by a title: ‘A Proclamation for keeping of the peace in London.’ When this is not the case it is described by the first words of the proclamation and a single line summary-title provided: [Begins] Whereas the Quenes maiestie, hath in this . . . [Sacraments to be received in both kinds]. Occasionally the title provided is only: ‘A Proclamation’; in that case a summary-title is supplied.

A proclamation ends with the place and date at which it was signed: ‘Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 27th day of February, in the fourteenth Year of Our Reign, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland’; which appear thus in the description, ‘Whitehall: 27 February [1638-9]’. The year, it will be remembered, began on 25 March in England and Ireland, and in Scotland before the year 1600. There is therefore a double year date for events falling between 1 January and 24 March. Whenever a single date only is given, it is referred to modern usage.

The imprint of a proclamation is usually in terms such as the following: ‘Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most excellent Majestie. And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1688.’ This appears in the description as—‘London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1688.’ The number of sheets and the type are then stated: 2 folios (ff.). Gothic letter. In a few cases of the rarest Irish proclamations the depth of 10 lines of type is added to assist in identification. After 1688 some are printed in an edition on both sides of the paper; the description then specifies pages, not folios.

The ‘criteria’ of a proclamation, or the means by which different issues of the same proclamation are distinguished from each other, consist first of a woodcut of the royal arms. Facsimiles of these have been made and are referred to by number. The distinction between simultaneous issues is often made most readily in this way. Proclamations are however often found with the arms removed, and another means of identification is therefore necessary. Every proclamation has a large initial letter indented in the body of the text. It is found that if the last word of the first line of the proclamation, the word at the lower right-hand corner of the initial, and the last word of the last complete line of the proclamation itself be observed, it rarely occurs that they are the same in two

1 The term ‘single sheet’ has been proposed, but the fact that a proclamation may consist of as many as eleven sheets prevents its being described as a single sheet. ‘Placard’ would be a useful term, but it has a somewhat special meaning.

2 All words in square brackets are supplied by the editor.

3 While the work was in progress an attempt was made to recognize the woodcutts of arms by careful measurements of the greatest length and breadth, but this method was found quite untrust-worthly, differences of size amounting to five per cent, occurring in impressions from the same block. The identification of the arms used at the end of the reign of James II and of William III has suffered from this cause.
different issues of a proclamation. When they are the same a variant of some sort or other has been found and stated in the notes. Thus 'Arms 21, prea- hee further' means that the woodcut is No. 21 of the facsimiles in Vol. II, used between 1625 and 1640, that the first line of the proclamation ends in 'prea-', the word beginning the line at the right-hand lower corner of the initial is 'hee', and that the last word of the last complete line is 'further'. In the case of proclamations extending over two or more sheets the note '2' the' means that 'the' is the last word of the first line on sheet 2, and so on. As a ready means of identification the character of the initial is noted if it presents any feature easily described. A 'factotum' initial is one pierced with a hole to take a type initial, a 'historiated' initial contains figures representing some scene, 'floral' initials merely containing conventionalized decoration.

The printers of Royal Proclamations act in general under their patent as King's Printers. No patents exist for the earliest printers of Proclamations, William de Machlinia (No. 3), Wynken de Worde, 1499, (No. 35), William Faques, 1504 (Nos. 46, 51, and perhaps 54), or Richard Pynson, 1509 (Nos. 54, 56, 59, 64, 71, 72, 75, 76, 79, 82, 112, 113, 114, 115, 120). Pynson died early in 1530, and was succeeded as King's Printer by Thomas Berthelet (or Bartlet), whose patent for life, dated 22 February 21 Hen. VIII (1550), is the first known. His extant proclamations begin in June 1530 (No. 121) and finish in July 1546. He died in 1555, but though some of his books printed after the accession of Edward VI bear the colophon 'in aedibus Thome Bertheleti typographi regii typis impress, all official printing was done by Richard Grafton, who had received in 1545 the appointment of printer to Edward, Prince of Wales, and had printed in 1541 a proclamation in his own favour (No. 192). On 22 April 1547 Grafton obtained a patent 6 for the sole printing of Statute Books, Acts of Parliament, &c.; the first proclamation of the reign known is that of 29 May 1547 (No. 307). He printed the accession proclamation of Lady Jane Grey (No. 422) and that of Mary (No. 424). He was deprived of office (or rather did not have a regrant of it) for printing Lady Jane Grey's proclamation, and by a new patent 29 December 1553; 7 it was granted to John Cawood, who had printed the proclamations from 28 July (No. 425) by order of the Privy Council. 8

4 Anno 7mo Hen. VIII, Sept. 27 (1516) Rex concedit Ricardo Pynson Armigero, impressori nostro, annuatim 4 lib. solvend. ad receptrum Scaccarii ad vitam.

Pynson calls himself 'Prynter vnto the Kingis noble Grace', 5 Dec. 1508.

5 Rex Omnibus ad quos &c. saltem. Scitatis quod nos de gracia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia, et mero motu nostris dedimus & concessimus, ac per presentes damus et concedimus dilecto servienti nostro Thome Bertheleth impressori nostro quondam annuitatem, sive quendam annualum redditionem quatuor librarum sterlingorum, habendum & annuatim percipiendum predictam annuitatem, sive annualum redditionem quatuor librarum eadem Thome Barthelet, a festo Pasche anno regni nostri vice-simo primo, durante vita suae de thesauro nostro ad receptum eidem Thome Barthelet, a festo Pasche anno regni nostri vice-simo primo, durante vita suae de thesauro nostro ad receptum seaccariori nostri per manus thesaurarii & camerarii nostorum ibidem pro tempore existendo ad festa sancti Michaelis archangeli & Pasche per equalis portiones, eo quod expressa mencio, etc. In cjuus, etc., teste rege ... apud Westmonasterium, vicissimo secundo die Februarii. Per breve de privato sigillo, et de dat. etc. Rot. Pat. 21 H. 8, p. 2, m. 17.

6 Rot. Pat. 1 Ed. VI, p. 7, m. 50. Rymer xv. 150.

7 The Queen, to all whom it may concern, sends greeting, Know ye, that of our special favour, &c. for the good, true, and acceptable service of our beloved John Cawood, already performed, by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give and grant to the said John Cawood, the office of our printer of all and singular our statute books, acts, proclamations, injunctions, and other volumes, and things, under what name or title soever, either already, or hereafter to be published in the English language. Which office is now vacant, and in our disposal, for as much as R. Grafton, who lately had and exercised that office, had forfeited it by printing a certain proclamation setting forth, that on Jane, wife of Gildford Dudley, was queen of England, which Jane is indeed a false traitor, and not queen of England; and by these presents, we constitute the said John Cawood our printer in the premises to have and exercise, by himself, or sufficient deputies the said office, with all the profits and advantages any way appertaining thereunto, during his natural life, in as ample manner as R. Grafton, or any others have, or ought to have enjoyed it heretofore. Wherefore, we prohibit all our subjects whatsoever, and wheresoever, to print, or cause to be printed, either by themselves, or others, in our dominions, or out of them, any books or volumes, the printing of which is granted to the aforesaid John Cawood; and that none cause to be reprinted, imported, or cause to be imported, or sell within our kingdom, any books printed in our dominions by the said John Cawood, or hereafter to be printed by him in foreign parts, under the penalty of forfeiting all such books, &c. And we do grant power unto John Cawood, and his assigns, to size and confiscate to our use, all such books, &c. as he or they shall find so prohibited, without let or hindrance; and to enjoy the sum of £6 13. 4. per annum, during life, to be received out of our treasury. And whereas our dear brother Edward VI. &c. did grant unto Reginald Wolf, the office of printer and bookseller, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; we out of our abundant grace, &c. for ourselves, heirs, and successors, do give and grant to the said John Cawood the said office, with the fee of 10s. 8d. per annum, and all other profits and advantages thereto belonging to be entered upon immediately after the death of the aforesaid Reginald, and to be by him enjoyed after his natural life, in as full and ample a manner, as the said Reginald now has, and exercises that office, &c. Given at Westminster, 29 Dec. 1553. Rot. Pat. 1 Ma. p. 2, m. 23. This abstract is from Ames, p. 786. The patent is printed in full, Rymer xv. 356.

8 Acts P.C. iv. 421.
Richard Jugge printed the accession proclamation of Elizabeth (No. 493) and several others, but soon seems to have joined partnership with Cawood, January 1559 (No. 499), and by patent 24 March 1560, Jugge and Cawood were appointed Queen's Printers.  Cawood died 1 April 1572 and Jugge's name appears alone on the imprints from then (No. 676) to 1577, when he died.  His last printed proclamation is 16 February 1577 (No. 718).  He was succeeded in office by Christopher Barker, who prints the proclamation of 16 September 1577 'at her Maiesties commandment', and that of 30 September as 'Printer to the Queenes Maiestie', having purchased from Sir Thomas Wilkes, Clerk of the Privy Council, his privilege of the patent of Queen's Printer, obtained the patent on 28 September.  The grant was for life.  The spelling of the name is altered to Barker before 22 September 1578 (No. 724).  We have from him a note, December 1582, to Burghley as Lord Treasurer, in which he says, 'Proclamations come on the suddayne, and must be returned printed in hast: wherefore by breaking of greater worke I lose oftentymes more by one Proclamation, then I gayne by sixe, before my servantes can come in trayne of their worke agayne, and in many yeres there hapeneth not a proclamacion of any benefit at all' (B.M. Lansd. 48. 189).  His printing office for Acts, &c., was in Bacon-house near Foster Lane.

From 12 October 1587 the imprint on the proclamations is 'Deputies of Christopher Barker', these being George Bishop and Ralph Newbery—this may be connected with the disgrace of Wilkes, from whom the patent was held.  On 8 August 1589 his son Robert and his deputies and assigns obtained the reversion of the office by patent.  The imprint of the 'Deputies of C. Barker' continues till after the death of Christopher, 29 November 1599, when Robert Barker's name appears for the first time, 14 January 1600 (No. 904), his patent having been recognized by the Court of the Stationers' Company on 8 January.  This patent expired in 1645–6 at Robert's death.  In the accession proclamation of James I, 24 March, he styles himself 'Printer to our late Soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth', but by 5 April he is 'Printer to the King's most Excellent Majestie', obtaining on 10 May reversion of his office to his sons Christopher (II) and Robert (II) for life.  By 5 July 1608 the imprint is altered to 'Deputies of Robert Barker' (No. 1062), and the change continues till February 1609 (No. 1074), when 'Robert Barker' again appears.  By 28 December 1617 the proclamations are printed by Bonham Norton and John Bill as 'Deputies and Assigns of Robert Barker', a patent having been granted on 11 February 1617 to Robert (II) his executors, assigns, and deputies for thirty years on determination of the existing patents to Robert (I) and Christopher (II).  On 20 July 1618 Norton and Bill style themselves 'Printers to the King's most Excellent Majestie', and they continue to print under this title till 14 November 1619 (No. 1265).  The imprint on 9th and 30th December 1619 is R. Barker and J. Bill.  The print of 25 February 1620 is issued by both Barker and Norton and Bill, and that of 29 February 1620 (No. 1275) by Barker and Bill.  By 4 August 1620 Norton and Bill are again printing the proclamations (Nos. 1289, 1290), and in December John Bill's name alone appears on them (Nos. 1296, 1297).  By 30 January 1621 the imprint is again Barker and Bill (Nos. 1302, 1306, 1307) changing again 30 March to Norton and Bill (No. 1308).  The explanation of these changes is to be found in a paper by H. R. Plomer on 'The King's Printing House under the Stuarts'.  He there shows that Barker assigned his business carried on in Northumberland House, St. Martin's Lane, Aldersgate Street, in July 1617 to Bonham Norton, and a long series of lawsuits followed.  Charles I, 20 July 1627, confirmed the transfer of the patents granted to the Barkers to Norton and Bill, but the Court of Chancery on 20 October 1629 finally decided the case in Barker's favour, and accordingly his name with that of Bill, who was an undoubted partner in the patent, reappears in an edition of the proclamation of 11 October 1629 (No. 1592) and is kept there from that time forward.  John Bill died 5 May 1630, and the imprint changes to 'Robert Barker' alone (No. 1604), and then to 'Robert Barker and the Assigns of John Bill', 13 June 1630 (No. 1610).  The only names of these assigns known are John Bill, his son and
executor, Martin Lucas, Charles and Matthew Barker. On 26 September 1635 a further reversion was granted to Charles and Matthew Barker, their executors and assigns, the younger sons of Robert (I), for thirty-four years from the death of Robert (I), and for thirty years after the expiry of the patents transferred in 1627. In 1639 John Legatt, son-in-law of Robert Barker, seems to have been the farmer of the printing house, now at Hunsdon House, Blackfriars. The York Press of 1642, which moved with the King, seems to have been carried on by Christopher Barker the third, Christopher the second having died in 1634 after his brother Robert (the second).

The King's Printers printed for the Parliament (see Nos. 2044, 2091), but as war became imminent the printing was given to J. Hunscott (see Nos. 2139, 2143, &c.), later by the Clerk of the House of Lords to J. Wright, by the Clerk of the Commons to Husband and Franck, and as regards Oxford printing, by the King to Leonard Lichfield, printer to the University. In 1649, Scobell, Clerk of Parliament, handed the printing to Cotes, and afterwards to Husband. In 1650 Husband and Field are the official printers, Field being the actual printer. T. Newcomb's name appears in 1653 (No. 2992), while W. Du-Gard was Cromwell's printer (No. 2993, &c.), and H. Hills, for Hills, Calvert, and Brewster, was printer to the Council of State (No. 2996). Hills is 'printer to the Lord Protector' on 21 December 1653 (No. 3023), sharing the office with Du-Gard (No. 3026), and later with Field, February 1665 (No. 3045). J. Field becomes printer alone on the fall of Henry Cromwell (No. 3108). J. Streater appears 12 October 1659 as 'Printer to Parliament' (No. 3132), Hills and Field 31 October as 'Printers to the Committee of Safety' (No. 3133), Hills as 'Printer to the Army', 22 December (No. 3141), Streater and Macock as Printers to Parliament (No. 3143), A. Roper and J. Collins as Printers to the Council of State, 17 March 1660 (No. 3166), Husband and Newcomb as Printers to the Commons, Macock and Tyton as Printers to the Lords, on the Restoration, and finally, Christopher Barker and John Bill are reinstated as King's Printers by 30 May 1660.

Between 18 October 1660 and 17 December 1661, Barker's name disappears from the imprint, Bill appearing alone till 9 May, 1661, when the imprint is again Bill and Barker. On 11 November 1661 Roger Norton also prints proclamations (Nos. 3332, 3336, 3340, 3344) as 'One of the Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty', at a time when he was applying for recognition by the Privy Council. During the Plague Year, L. Lichfield prints proclamations 'for Bill and Barker', but otherwise the imprint remains unchanged till the Great Fire. In this the Printing House at Blackfriars was destroyed, and on 10 November 1666 the imprint becomes, 'In the Savoy by the Assigns of John Bill and Christopher Barker'. These assigns apparently were H. Hills and Thomas Newcomb, who received a patent, 24 December 1675, for thirty years from the determination of the Barker patents of 1635. On 1 June 1677 a new imprint appears, 'John Bill, Christopher Barker, Thomas Newcomb, and Henry Hills' (No. 3461) which persists till 28 March 1679, when Barker's name disappears. On 22 November 1680 the imprint becomes 'the Assigns of John Bill, Thomas Newcomb, and Henry Hills' (No. 3721), changing in 10 November 1682 to 'By the Assigns of John Bill, deceased and by Henry Hills and Thomas Newcomb' (No. 3734), and on 5 March 1686 to 'Charles Bill, Henry Hills, and Thomas Newcomb' (No. 3827).

Edward Jones in the Savoy (and also at Dublin) prints during the Interregnum, with other printers, but though John Starkey and Awnsham Churchill print a proclamation on 19 February 1689 as 'Printers to the King and Queen's most excellent Majesty' (No. 3969), Charles Bill and Thomas Newcomb have asserted their right to the post by the 28th (No. 3871). On 23 April 1691 the imprint becomes 'Charles Bill and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceased' (No. 4069), which remains unchanged till 26 January 1710, when under the reversion of 1675 it becomes 'the Assigns of Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, deceased' (No. 4476), the patent of 1635 having run out. On 17 March 1712 the imprint becomes 'John Baskett and the Assigns of Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, deceased', an imprint which is not changed till 1725, though a reversionary patent

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17 Rot. Pat. 11 Chas. I, p. 31, n. 118. In November Barker was imprisoned for debt, and the King's Printing House was taken over by a partnership in which John Haviland, Robert Young, and Miles Flesher had shares. Arber iii. 701.

18 Neither Bill nor Barker were printers, the whole work being performed by Newcomb, Field, and Hills (London Printer's Lamentation, 1660).

19 Rot. Pat. 27 Chas. II, p. 10, n. 8.
as King's Printers had been granted on 13 October 1713 to Benjamin Took and John Barber, for a term of thirty years from the determination of Hill and Newcomb's patent in 1739. 20

To conclude the history of the King's Printers, Baskett, who had purchased both these patents, obtained another reversion of thirty years, on 15 December 1715, 21 for thirty years from the expiry of Took and Barber's patent (in 1769), which reversion was finally sold to Charles Eyre, and renewed in 1799 to John Reeves, George Eyre, and Andrew Strahan.

Other printers will be found represented in our volume in the long list of Printers to the City of London, of printers of briefs, &c., as well as of those at work under the Civil War and Commonwealth.

The history of Irish official printing begins when Humfrey Powell produced on 8 June 1561, the first Irish printed proclamation (No. 46 Ir). Another is known dated 16 August 1564 (No. 54 Ir). Although no official patent seems to have been given him, he was sent over to Ireland in 1550 by the Privy Council of England. 22 He was a foundation member of the Stationers' Company. When he ceased printing in Ireland all official printing seems to have been done in England till 12 June 1595, when William Kearney set up his press in Dublin Cathedral (No. 145 Ir). He seems to have come over at the instance of the English Privy Council 23 and to have printed for the new University. 24 Another blank period follows, and in November 1600, John Francke (or Franckton) set up his press at the Bridge-foote (No. 159 Ir). In October 1608 he prints 'by authoritie from the State' (No. 172 Ir), obtains patents 31 March 1604, 8 October 1604, and 3 May 1609, and continues till 25 April 1618, after which he is succeeded by Felix Kingston, 'deputy Printer' (No. 224 Ir), who, with Matthew Lownes and Bartholomew Downes, obtained a patent for twenty-one years from 21 May 1618, and seems to have been acting for the Company of Stationers, as on 15 July 1620 notice is given (No. 232) that John Franckton's patent of the Office of Printer General for Ireland, granted on 3 May 1609, is now granted to Felix Kingston and Thomas Downes, citizens and stationers of London, for the Stationers' Company. From this time forward the imprint is either 'for a Society of Stationers', or 'for a Company of Stationers', till 1 November 1641 (No. 346 Ir); 25 from which time to June 1642 no imprint appears, though there is little doubt that the official printing was done by William Bladen, whose name then first appears (No. 369 Ir), though he had for some years been factor of the Company.

The Confederate Catholics employed a printer, Thomas Bourke, at Waterford, 1643 (No. 390 Ir), and another was at Kilkenny in 1648, William Smith (No. 455 a Ir), while Cromwell took over a press with him of which nothing is known (No. 460 Ir). Bladen continues to print all official documents till 31 July 1661 (No. 650 Ir) when John Crook, of London, stationer, became Printer-General;—his patent for life being dated 31 July 1660. He died during 1669, being succeeded on 3 August 1669 (No. 799 Ir) by Benjamin Tookie, stationer, of London, under a patent for life of 31 March 1669. He surrendered it on 28 March 1671 for a new patent in favour of himself and John Crooke of Dublin for their joint lives, which, by 10 March 1686, was assigned to Andrew Crook, son of John Crooke, King's printer, and to Samuel Helsham (No. 965 Ir) the latter of whom drops out of the imprint on 17 October 1689 (No. 1075 Ir). Crook is succeeded as 'Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty' by Alderman James Malone, who, however, was only a bookseller, and still had his printing done by Crook. This patent was granted by James II to Alderman James Malone and Richard Malone during pleasure on 27 January 1689–90, and was of course no longer valid when William III's power was fully established. Edward Jones, of London, had a printing office near Dublin, and issued some of William's proclamations during the war, but after the peace Andrew

22 Acts P.C. vol. iii, 18 July, 1550, p. 84, 'A warrant to deliver xx' unto Powell the printer given him by the King's Majestie towards his setting up in Ireland.'
24 See Dix: Earliest Dublin Printing (1901), Appendix II, for a reprint of proposed terms of agreement between Trinity College, Dublin, and William Kearney in 1596-7.
25 It seems that about this time the Stationers sold their 'Irish Stock' and patent in Ireland to W. Bladen, but bound him not to infringe their rights. The 'Irish Stock' had been subscribed for the purpose of carrying on business in Ireland; a factor being engaged at a salary of £100 per annum, and £10 a year for an apprentice, and allowance for a journeyman. The business was but limited and not very fruitful. In 1661, on an application being made to the Company by Mr. Butler relating to money owing to him by the 'Irish Stock', the Court determined they would have no cognizance of Irish affairs. See Arber v. 47.
Crooke again became printer as assign of the last patentees, who were his brother John, deceased, and Mrs. Tooke, trustee for the children of Benjamin Tooke. The patent was surrendered on 26 June 1693 and another granted him for life, under which he printed till 1727.26

The first King’s Printers in Scotland were Walter Chapman and Andrew Myllar, under a patent of James IV, 15 September 1567. Thomas Davidson (c. 1540) calls himself ‘Printer to the kingis nobyll grace’ in the colophon of the ‘Hystory and croniklis of Scotland’. Robert Lekprewik was appointed King’s Printer 14 January 1568. He is the first printer of proclamations whose works are preserved, three printed in 1567 on the death of Darnley (Nos. 172, 173, 174 S) being known. He styles himself ‘Prentar to the Kingis Maiestie’ in May 1568 (No. 195 S). Prints by him of a proclamation of 3 October 1572 (No. 280) at St. Andrews, of a proclamation by Sir William Drury (No. 293 S), and of the National Covenant of 1581 (No. 436) at Edinburgh are preserved, but the official printing seems to have passed by 30 July 1573 into the hands of Thomas Bassandyne, who then prints (No. 276 S) ‘Cum privilegio regis’. He does not print proclamations after 13 April 1573 (No. 290 S, of which three editions are described). John Ross prints ‘cum privilegio’, but without any patent, from 3 March 1575 (Nos. 324, 328, 420 S). Thomas Vautrollier prints 21 November 1584 (No. 539 S) and in January 1595 two declarations for James VI, but holds no appointment; and Henry Charteris, successor of Ross, reprints the Covenant in 1596 (No. 427 b S) ‘cum privilegio Regali’, but the King’s Printer at the time was Robert Waldegrave, who had been appointed on 9 October 1590.27 The first proclamation of his preserved is dated 2 January 1596 (No. 513 S, of which three editions are described). Two follow sine nota (Nos. 586, 587 S) in the same year, but his imprint reappears in 1598 (No. 887, 893 S) with two blocks of the royal arms of considerable interest. Others follow in 1599, 1600, 1601, 1603, among them a reprint of the English proclamation of James’s accession (No. 137) printed from the draft sent by the Privy Council to him. It is of interest that the French translation (with the imprint of Robert Barker of London) is not made from Barker’s print, but from Waldegrave’s. It may perhaps have been printed at Rochelle, but more probably at Paris. A proclamation (No. 1029 S) printed by Waldegrave, making arrangements for James’s journey to England, should have been included among the English ones.

Waldegrave died before 5 January 1604, when the imprint of Widow Waldegrave occurs (probably before December 1603). A few King’s proclamations were printed in England by Barker and sent down to Scotland (No. 1069 S), but Robert Charteris (or Charteris) had been appointed King’s Printer 8 December 1603,28 and probably printed proclamations now lost. Calderwood
preserves a note of the Declaration of 7 March 1606 (No. 1078 S), and we have ‘letters of charge’ bearing the union coat of arms (Arms 220) used by him, probably of the same years (Nos. 1088, 1089 S); and two proclamations of September 1606 (Nos. 1094, 1095 S) with his imprint are among Calderwood’s manuscripts now in the Wodrow Collection in the Advocates’ Library at Edinburgh. He was succeeded by Thomas Finlason as King’s Printer, 17 June 1612, but though we know of official documents and proclamations printed by him (see Nos. 1186–9, 1194, 1820 S) none are preserved earlier than that of 8 June 1620 (No. 1336 S) (whose preservation is again due to Calderwood), another of the next month being in the Bibliotheca Lindesiana (No. 1837 S). A note-

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zeiris.—Lee, App. 16.
worthy habit of his press was the pasting paper together before printing to obtain a sheet of sufficient size. His last imprint is 27 September 1628 (No. 1510 S) that of 3 December (No. 1516 S) being of the Scottish Parliament and from a clause in a later patent, that Robert Young, a stationer of London,
obtained a grant as ‘unicus et solus typographus noster infra predictum regnum nostrum’ on 12 April 1632 to himself, his partners, and assigns. Jonat Kene, widow of Andrew Hart who claimed a privilege under a Royal letter of 16 June 1614, petitioned against the grant both on personal grounds and on that of public policy, Young being a foreigner. The Exchequer, to whom the matter was referred, passed the grant conditionally on his becoming a burgess of Edinburgh and settling there. He acquired the plant of Walter Finlason, and seems to have begun printing shortly after, as we have ‘letters of charge’ for the taxation of 1633 printed by him (Nos. 1592–97 S). In 1637 we are told that he sold off his plant, and removed the business to London, but in 1641 he obtained a new grant to himself and Evan Tyler (Tailler, Taillyour, &c.) or the assigns of either for thirty-one years from 30 June 1641. As this was the date on which Walter Finlason’s grant expired we may assume that he had been protected by it, though he chose to recite in the new patent the former grant to himself.

This grant was confirmed by the Scottish Parliament 23 July 1644. Robert Young seems to have died after July 1642, and Evan Tyler’s name alone appears on the imprints from January 1643. During the troubles of 1640, James Bryson and Robert Bryson printed some Acts and Proclamations of the Committee of Estates (Nos. 1712–35 S passim), and they petitioned in 1641–2 to have the monopoly of Young and Tyler set aside in their own favour. Two proclamations of February and March 1642 appear, therefore, without imprint (Nos. 1744, 1749 S), but Evan Tyler’s bill shows that Young, by his great moyane with the clergie, and in regard there was none to oppose him but Deane Hairt, he procured his gift past conditionallie that he should procure himself burges of Edinburgh, and immediatlie bring hither his wyfe, children, and brethren from London to Edinburgh, and have their halfe residence heir, quhill he never did; but how soon he went back to Londone after his gift wes past, he despatched hither some servandis with pressis and letteris, and so put himself on work with printing the Bybill in octavo, and continued thus in printing of Wybills, Psalms, and other buikis of Holie Scripture, be the spece of four yeiris or thairby, unti the yeir 1636 and 1637, whairin he wes bussied in the printing of the Scottish Service-Book, quhill wes a great hinderance to him in his former benefit; so that Robert Young, after dew consideration of the lose he susteinit in these two yeiris, and by transporting his copies to Londone to be vended, and entertaining servandis heir at a deare rate, he commandis his servandis to sell presses, letteris, and all, and repaire to Londone with all convenienc, quhill he did accordinglie, and left the kingdom destitute of a printer, in caice thair had bene adoe, and sett vp presses at Londone; and their, as Printer to the King for Scotland, printed the Large Manifesto and other Proclamations that wees maid against vs, and still remains thair ane avowit enemie to the proceedings of [the] Church; till now, finding bussiness to cloise in a fair way, and remembering the former benefit he had the first four yeires he first cam hither, he hes now, as we ar informit, procured a new gift to himself and one of his servandis joynitlie, as sole Printeris to his Majestie heir in Scotland, and has sent hither his sone and one servand, with presses and letteris, for printing the Actis of this present Parliament, quhill is not agreeable to his Maiestie, and venging his charige and officie in printing of both Manifestois in England, and none left in Scotland for service of the State bot Robert and James Brysouis, principalis, burgess of Edinburgh, who in all thir troubles have faithfullie served in printing quhill wes allowit and commandit be the Assemblies, Parliament, and Committees from the Parliament; and have now, by their great pains and extraordinar chariges, attained to such perfection in the airt of printing, that they are able to serve his Majestie and his subjectis of this kingdome in printing of all sortis of languadges at a more easie rate then any stranger can doe. In respect whatrof Robert and James Brysouis doe expect, and humble interst, that not onlie Robert Young or his colligie's
he began to print on 15 April 1642 for the Scottish Privy Council. Acts of Privy Council, &c., in March, October and November 1643 (Nos. 1784, 1804–6 S) are printed by Bryson, and from that time on Tyler is sole printer till August 1650, using the imprint, 'Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.' The name of John Twyne (Twine) appears on 10 March 1648 as printer of the Declaration of the Church against the contemplated action of the Estates (No. 1949 S), and on 29 January 1650 we find a warrant on the books of the Committee of Estates to Evan Tyler or to Master Twine his Majesties printer (fol. 46 b). Tyler had by this time suffered great losses, his first bill being only settled after an interval of nine years, and in a second case all the work between 23 October 1647 and September 1648 being repudiated, as done in support of the Engagement. A statement is made by Watson that Duncan Mond, stationer at Edinburgh, was made King's Printer in 1650; if so, this must have occurred after 16 August (see No. 2051 S). In March of next year, 1651, we find Tyler printing for Cromwell at Leith (Nos. 2064, 2065 S), after which his imprint disappears; though Leith printing went on to 1654 (No. 2116 S). From 1655 to 1659 Evan Tyler's name appears as a London printer in partnership with Alexander Fifield, Ralph Smith, and John Field, the Edinburgh printing being done by Christopher Higgins, whose imprint first occurs on a proclamation 24 September 1655 (No. 2121 S). Tyler seems to have sold his patent to the Stationers' Company, for whom Higgins was agent. On the Restoration we find accordingly sometimes Higgins's imprint and sometimes that of 'A Society of Stationers', which, however, does not appear on proclamations after October 1660 (No. 2192 S) nor on any other works after 1662. Evan Tyler's name re-appears in September 1660 (No. 2189 S), and remains in the imprints till June 1672 (No. 2369 S) when his patent expired. Christopher Higgins is alluded to in the Privy Council Register for October 1663 as His Majesties Printer, and is given authority to print Dickson's *Therapeutica Sacra*, which actually appeared in 1664 with Tyler's imprint. Tyler remained in London, whether or no he retained any share in the Scottish patent (as the story of the Lithuanian Bible shows), and became Master of the Stationers' Company in 1671. A patent had already been granted on 12 May 1671 to Andrew Anderson and his partners for forty-one years as 'sole, absolute and only master printer', saving the rights under Young and Tyler's patent, which was confirmed in September 1672 by the Scottish Parliament. The imprint during 1672 and the early part of 1673 is 'His Majesties Printers'—Anderson and his partners G. Swintoun, J. Glen, T. Brown, and D. Trench—after that it is simply Andrew Anderson, Heir of A. Anderson (No. 2410 S), Heirs of A. Anderson (No. 2409 S), Relict of A. Anderson (No. 2508 S). Successors of A. Anderson (No. 2989 S), Heirs and Successors of A. Anderson (No. 2997 S). During the Revolution of 1688 the printers dropped the style of King's Printers, and printed 'by order of the printing in Scotland, December 1642–October 1647. Edinburgh, 1815. 4°.' (B.M. 897. c. 19.)

36 In the Register of the Committee of Estates (f. 1738), under date 16 October 1649, we find that Tyler printed from 23 October 1647 to September 1648 37,900 sheets, all which was in relation to the Engagement (and therefore not to be paid for) except 900 sheets for the Four Months' Maintenance. Since September 1648 he has printed 54,086 sheets payable 12d. (Scots) a sheet.

37 (1) 'The true ground and Reason why the Company of Stationers bought their Printing house in Scotland.

The Company housing for divers yeares past been much prejudiced by the late kings Printer for Scotland, who had a Patent to print all manner of English Books there, & to import them into this Commonwealth, By means whereof, not onely the best & most vendible Copies of the Company, but also of their particular members, were reprinted there, & imported hither, to their great damage.

The Company thereupon for prevencion of this mischeife, about Four yeares since, (upon an ouerture from the said Kings Printer there, to sell the Company his Patentin & Printing house) the Company made an Agreement with him, which cost them a great sumde of money; Since which tyme, what with the troubles there, & in this Commonwealth, the Company have extremely suffered there. And hauing sent ouer workemen thither, they were constrained (for the keeping them in worke) to print an Impression of the Bible in 8°, which hath hyn aboue two yeares in Imprinting & was finished diuers months since, Part whereof was sent ouer a yeare since & the remainder was to hau beyn here at least three months since, but for want of fitting opportunity were delayed till this present. And the Company are now withdrawing their Stock & Materials from thence, in regard by the late Act, full provision is made ag' Importacon from that Kingdom & all other parts beyond the seas the want of which Provision against Importacon was the true ground & Reason of their keeping there sd Printing house there.'—S. P. Domestic Inter., vol. 15 (15). Is the 'late Act' that of August–October 1650 prohibiting all commerce with Scotland?

(2) 'The Company also held for some years a patent for printing in Scotland, granted by the Scotch Parliament. This Scotch Patent was apparently not very profitable; for it appears to have been abandoned in 1669, upon the death of Christopher Higgins, the Company's agent at Edinburgh, and the stock and plant sold there for £300. The validity of the patent had been questioned; and in 1661 the Company were about to pay £50 to the Scotch Parliament for a renewal of the Patent, when Lord Lauderdale advised them not to do so, alleging that he alone had the power of renewal.'—Arber v. 47.

38 See Acts viii. 206. c. 147 of 1672.
the Privy Council'; &c. When the patent ran out James Watson, junr. succeeded to the vacant office (No. 3889 S) under a patent granted to Robert Freebairn 11 August 1711.

During the reign of James VII a press was allowed to exist in the liberty of Holyrood, first under James Watson, senr., and then under Peter Bruce, printers to the Royal Household. Another important press is that of Robert Sanders, of Glasgow, who printed from 1662 (No. 2238 S) to 1685 (No. 2578 S). The disputes between the widow Anderson and Sanders take up much of the history of Scottish printing during the reign.

A fortunate chance has preserved for us some accounts of the cost of printing these proclamations. The number printed in Tudor times, and indeed up to the Civil War, was variable—300, 400, 500, up to 1,600, occur in Tudor times. During the Civil War the number rises to 3,000, though the Oxford Proclamations of Charles I seem to have been issued in from 300 to 1,200 copies. The numbers of Scottish proclamations we learn from Tyler's bill, and some of the orders for printing Irish Commonwealth proclamations exist—300 to 500 copies being usual numbers. Pynson's price (No. 113) seems to have been 1d. per sheet. Berthelet's was ½d. per sheet of Jenes (Genoa) paper, and Id. per sheet of Bastard paper. A warrant is preserved of a payment to Richard Grafton, £208 5s. 2d., but no details are printed. Jugge and Cawood do not seem to have had a fixed price, judging from the fragment of their account preserved. They charge for 300 sheets, 20s., for 500, 22s. 6d., and again for 400, 16s. 8d. The prices varied probably with the amount of 'composition'.

In 1566 the price of 500 sheets is 41s. 8d., 1d. per sheet, for 400, 33s. 4d. Robert Barker receives prices varying from ½d. to 1d. per sheet in 1603. From that time we have no further accounts till 1661 (No. 3280), when we learn that the cost of printing a proclamation was estimated at £15, or approximately 1½d. a sheet. This was for a 'private' proclamation, as in 1673 the cost of 2,500 sheets is £10, or 1d. per sheet.

We have hardly any information as to the cost of printing of Irish Proclamations. Franckton's charges are included in an account of 1600, and amount to 1d. per sheet, 300 being the usual number printed. In Scotland we have only Tyler's bill, already referred to. He wished to charge 24d. Scots (two-pence) per sheet after giving so many years' credit, but the Parliament, not perhaps unmindful that he was a 'foreigner', cut down his charges to the accustomed twelve-pence Scots.

After the Restoration there seems to have been a considerable private sale for proclamations, the price being a penny per sheet. The proclamation of 17 August 1713 seems, however, to have been sold at one halfpenny, and that of 28 December 1641 bears the price (in manuscript) of one farthing. The demand for proclamations was variable—300, 400, 500, up to 1,600, occur in Tudor times. During the Civil War the number rises to 3,000, though the Oxford Proclamations of Charles I seem to have been issued in from 300 to 1,200 copies. The numbers of Scottish proclamations we learn from Tyler's bill, and some of the orders for printing Irish Commonwealth proclamations exist—300 to 500 copies being usual numbers. Pynson's price (No. 113) seems to have been 1d. per sheet. Berthelet's was ½d. per sheet of Jenes (Genoa) paper, and Id. per sheet of Bastard paper. A warrant is preserved of a payment to Richard Grafton, £208 5s. 2d., but no details are printed. Jugge and Cawood do not seem to have had a fixed price, judging from the fragment of their account preserved. They charge for 300 sheets, 20s., for 500, 22s. 6d., and again for 400, 16s. 8d. The prices varied probably with the amount of 'composition'.

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imprints of the printed proclamations fall into two separate divisions, one using Gothic type where the other uses Roman and Italic, and spelling, e.g. Queene, where the other spells Quene.

Though proclamations in two or more sheets are often found pasted together, they were not issued in that form, but were roughly sewn together at the head of the sheets by a coarse brown linen thread. A few typographical peculiarities may be noted. The modern use of j and v was introduced for the first time, apparently, in the Proclamation of 21 August 1637 (No. 1753); and the apostrophe’s appears 27 March 1649 (No. 2839). In Irish printing the v was introduced between 31 October and 31 December 1637, and the j before November 1640.

The sources from which this Calendar has been compiled are re-printed collections and copies, printed or manuscript, in various libraries throughout the country. Of these the principal are:

1. Tudor Proclamations. Facsimiles of Proclamations of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Philip and Mary, now in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London (cited as B. M. Facs.), Oxford, 1897. This collection was made at the instance of the Earl of Crawford by the British Museum for its own use and for subscribers, and published with a prefatory note by Richard Garnett.

2. All suche Proclamacions as haue been sette furthe by the Kynges Maiestie (and passed the Print) from the last daie of Januarii, in the firste yere of his highnes reigne, unto the last daie of Januarii, beeying in the iiiij. yere of his said moste prosperous reigne, that is to saie, by the space of iiiij. whole yeres. Anno 1550. Imprinted at London by Richard Grafton (cited as Grafton). A nearly complete collection for the years 1547-50, many of the proclamations being otherwise unknown.

3. A Booke of Proclamations, published since the beginning of his Maiesties most happy reigne ouer England, &c. Untill this present Moneth of Febr. 3. Anno Domini 1609. (Continued to Feb. 5 1612–13) R. Barker 1609–13 (cited as Barker). This collection contains the greater part of the proclamations of James I for the period named. A MS. note in a volume, B. M. 1851. c. 9, says of this collection; ‘In the beginning (sic) of the first Parliament of King James I, Barker the King’s Printer was called in question for having printed all the Proclamations from the first year of the King’s reign unto 8 bound upp in folio in the manner of a statute book: they would have sent him to the Tower for presuming to make Proclamations like unto Statutes, but the Parliament being dissolved as aforesaid, he was no further questioned. A. W.’

4. An Exact Collection Of All Remonstrances, Declarations, Votes, Orders, Ordinances, Proclamations, Petitions, Messages, Answers, and other Remarkable Passages betwene the Kings most excellent Majesty, and his High Court of Parliament beginning at his Majesties return from Scotland, being in December 1641, and continued untill March the 21, 1643. Which Were formerly published either by the King’s Majesties Command or by Order from one or both Houses of Parliament. . . . London for Edward Husband . . . 1643(–4) (cited as Husband or H. i).


The principal collections of proclamations consulted in the preparation of this calendar are as follows:

1. Bibliotheca Lindesiana (cited as B.L.). This collection is preserved at the seat of the Earl of Crawford at Haigh Hall. It contains upwards of 2,500 broadside proclamations ranging from the reign of King Henry VIII to the present time, the earliest one bearing the date 3 November 1529. There have been added to the collection the series of facsimiles of Tudor proclamations in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, London. The proclamations are mounted on thin cards, arranged in chronological order, and preserved in boxes.

2. British Museum Library (cited as B.M.). The proclamations consist of several separate collections, supplemented by a large number of small acquisitions. The principal among them are—(a) the volume with press-mark G. 6463 in the Grenville collection. This is one of four sets of Elizabethan proclamations made up by Humphrey Dyson, a notary public in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I,
who had them bound up with a title-page and index in 1618.\(^4\) The other copies are in the Privy Council Office, the Bodleian Library, and Queen's College, Oxford. \((b)\) The volumes marked 506. h. 10, 11, 12, proclamations of James I and Charles I, got together and bound by Edward Gwynne, a seventeenth-century collector. \((c)\) The volumes marked 21. h. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., from the Royal Library of George III, containing a series of proclamations from 1620 to 1744. The collection was formed by a private collector who marked on many of them the price of issue. \((d)\) The volumes marked 669. f. 1–27, which form the broadside part of the famous Thomason collection. They are endorsed with the date on which they were purchased. \((e)\) The volumes marked 190. g. 12, 13, forming part of George III's library, collected apparently by the same hand as \((c)\). \((f)\) A series marked 816. m. classified roughly according to subjects. Another miscellaneous collection of English proclamations is press-marked 1851 d. 1. etc., of which the nucleus was formed by the collection of Sir Wm. Godolphin and J. West. Many of the books from the library of the latter passed into the Royal collection. \((g)\) Of Scottish proclamations the only volumes are those marked 9502 g. 5, 6, though the Museum is rich in reprints. \((h)\) In Irish proclamations G. 6022 in the Grenville Library contains a large number of documents from 6 February 1684(–5) to 5 June 1690. \((i)\) An invaluable collection of Irish Commonwealth proclamations from December 1654 to July 1656 marked 806. i. 14. \((l)\) A collection similar to \((h)\) marked C. 21. f. 12.

Some early printed Scottish proclamations are preserved in the Manuscript Department of the Museum together with many transcripts, either single or collected in volumes, to which references are given in their place.

The Proclamations in the Public Record Office (cited as P. R. O.) may be divided into three classes. There is first a collection of printed proclamations bound up into volumes, of which some were obtained by purchase during the middle of the nineteenth century, notably one large volume bought in 1842 from the Chalmers' sale. This collection was arranged by Robert Lemon, F.S.A., who also arranged those in the Privy Council Office and in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. A number of the Record Office proclamations are duplicates from the latter collection. They have recently been re-arranged and the references altered. A second class is in the collection of State Papers, Domestic, Irish or Scottish, which contains many valuable and, as far as is known, unique Scottish and Irish proclamations sent to London for the information of the English government. A number of proclamations are also found in manuscript among Entry Books and Collections of Precedents. The third and most important source of information is found in the official records: (1) The Patent Rolls, and the Privy Seal Bundles, which run continuously from the reign of Henry VII to our own times. These have been gone through and the results of the search recorded. (2) The Close Rolls and Patent Rolls up to the accession of Henry VII. These have only been gone through cursorily from the accession of Henry IV, and notes before that time are extracted from printed calendars and other sources. (3) The Privy Council Registers, docquet books, and collections of docquets. The latter have not been searched, except in rare cases. (4) Coram Rege and Exchequer Rolls, &c. These have not been examined, as entries on them are very rare.

The collection in the Guildhall Library (cited as Guild.) is one of which the importance has only recently been realized; it consists of four volumes of Royal proclamations, and two of the Taylor collection. It is especially valuable for the Commonwealth period.

The proclamations at Lambeth Palace Library (cited as Lamb.) are scattered through the Carew and other collections, and though few in number, are of the first importance. Though it, like the collections now to be noticed, is a private library, access to it is readily obtained.

The collection in the Privy Council Office (cited as P.C.) consists of a volume of Elizabethan proclamations with Humphrey Dyson's book-stamp (Humfridus Dyson, Notarius publicus possidet 1611) and the 1618 title-page inlaid, and others bound in reigns from James I to George II. The

\(^4\) For further information about Humphrey Dyson see articles printers' proofs, e.g. Nos. 505, 532. It is probable that the early proclamations of the Society of Antiquaries were originally Dyson's and sold in the Smith sale; several of their Marian proclamations passed through his hands. He also printed a paginated index to the proclamations of James I to September 1618.
collection of James I's proclamations was bound in two volumes: of these the first (1603–13), numbered in folios 1–215, has been lost for some years.

The collection of the Society of Antiquaries (cited as Antiq.) is very large, and especially rich in early-printed proclamations. It consists of (1) a long series of volumes bound in chronological order separately for each reign as far as regards England, separate sets being made up for Ireland and Scotland; (2) a large number of unbound proclamations, marked in our references with an asterisk (Antiq.*), amongst them being a number of the early years of James I; and (3) some very valuable ones bound up in MS. collections relating to the coinage, &c.

The collection at Lincoln's Inn (cited as L.I.) consists of bound volumes of the period of Charles I and the Commonwealth. It is described in their catalogue of pamphlets.

The collection at the Inner Temple (cited as I. T.) consists of two volumes of Charles I's time, and contains the unique proclamation, No. 1517, 10 August 1627, suppressed because of its implicit renewal of the claims of Edward III and Henry V to the throne of France.

The collection of Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin (cited as Hodgkin) has been fully described by him in his Rariora, vol. iii, which contains numerous facsimiles and extracts.

The collections at Oxford are of equal importance to those in London. The principal are found in the Bodleian Library, at Queen's, Worcester, and Corpus Christi Colleges, and in the private library of Mr. Falconer Madan. A volume in the University Archives is referred to as Ox. Un. Arch.

The Bodleian (cited as Bodl.) printed proclamations consist of a Dyson volume of Elizabethan proclamations, others from the collections of Ashmole, Wood, Rawlinson, &c., and a large number of printed and manuscript proclamations from the Ormonde papers in the Carte collection. It also contains the docquet book of Oxford proclamations, &c. during the Civil War, of which a calendar, suppressed before publication, was printed by W. H. Black.

Queen's College derives its magnificent collections (cited as Queen's) from the bequest of Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State to Charles II. It consists of two volumes of the Dyson collection of the times of Elizabeth and James I, and a long series from Elizabeth to Charles II, which has every appearance of having been bound for official use by Mearne, the King's binder, and stamped with the Royal cypher. It has a very good collection of Commonwealth Orders.

The Worcester College collection of Civil War pamphlets is derived from Sir William Clarke, Secretary for War after the Restoration, and for twelve years previously Secretary to General Monck.

A volume of broadsides at Corpus Christi College (cited as Corpus) contains a few proclamations of the highest possible rarity.

Mr. Falconer Madan, the historian of Oxford printing, has a small collection of proclamations printed at Oxford during the Civil War, all of the greatest rarity, and some of them only known in his copy.

The University Library, Cambridge (cited as U. L. C.), is not rich in proclamations. Those before 1640 are described in Mr. Sayle's Catalogue.

At Manchester, the Chetham Library (cited as Chetham) contains Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's collection of broadsides, described in the printed catalogue.

A most important collection for the history of Civil War Proclamations is that at Woolley Park (cited as Wentworth), the property of Mrs. Wentworth, the direct descendant of the Sir George Wentworth whose name so often occurs on Irish Proclamations. Many of Charles I's Oxford proclamations are only known by the copy in this collection.

Canterbury possesses a large collection of proclamations preserved in the City records. They are bound in volumes, and may be consulted in the Municipal Library there. The collection contains two original writs of proclamation attached to the printed proclamations.

In Scotland the following collections have been examined, viz. those in the Register House, Advocates', Signet, University, and Town Council Libraries at Edinburgh, the Hunterian at Glasgow University, the City Collection at Aberdeen, and that of the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith. The proclamations among the family papers of the Dukes of Hamilton and of Montrose were also examined.
The Register House (cited as Reg.) contains (1) a collection of printed proclamations arranged chronologically in six portfolios, according to reigns; (2) a collection of miscellaneous public documents calendared in the Privy Council Register publications; (3) a small collection of pamphlets; (4) a long series of manuscript registers, in 80 volumes, of the Privy Council of Scotland from 1545 to 1707, with the gaps from 1646 to 1661, from 1675 to 1682, and from 1685 to 1688;47 of registers of Committees of the Privy Council and of Parliament, and of Royal Letters to the Privy Council.

The Advocates' Library (cited as Adv.) contains (1) a series of printed proclamations in guard-books; (2) a large number, bound up in volumes of pamphlets; (3) others bound in manuscript collections. The most important of these collections is the Wodrow collection, which is not complete, a part of it having been acquired by Glasgow University. Unfortunately another portion of it is still untraced, as we know that Wodrow came into possession of Calderwood's collections for his history, and only a part of these, such as Wodrow MS. 43, which contains a number of unique Scottish printed proclamations, copied by Calderwood, can now be found.

The Signet Library (cited as Sig.) also contains a long series of Scottish Proclamations, some bound in volumes, some in guard-books.

The University Library (cited as Ed. Un.) contains a number of pamphlets and proclamations in pamphlet shape as well as the ordinary broadsides.

The Town Council Library (cited as E. T. C.) contains two volumes of broadsides which formerly belonged to Wilson of Finzlauch, and John Whiteford Mackenzie.

The Duke of Buccleuch's Library (cited as Dalkeith) possesses three volumes of proclamations from Elizabeth to George II, bound and stamped with the Royal Arms, which formerly belonged to the Earl of Shelbourne, afterwards 1st Marquis of Lansdowne, former Secretary of State, whose library was sold in 1806. Among the Lansdowne MSS. from the same library in the British Museum is a volume of transcripts of proclamations, apparently made from those in Queen's College, Oxford.

The Hunterian Library at Glasgow (cited as Hunt.) contains two volumes of 'signed bills' of the early years of Elizabeth, bought by Hunter, from the collection of Thomas Martin of Palsgrave. They are described in Aitken's Catalogue of the Hunterian Manuscripts.

Aberdeen City Council (cited as Aberdeen) possesses a large collection of proclamations, printed and manuscript, sent to the city for publication.

The principal collections of proclamations in Ireland are in the Public Record Office, Trinity College, the Royal Irish Academy, King's Inns, the Marsh Library, and the National Library of Ireland, all in Dublin, and the library of the Marquis of Ormonde. To these must be added the Town Book of Youghal, which by a fortunate chance preserved to us copies of many of Chichester and Wentworth's proclamations, of which no other trace survives.

The Public Record Office of Ireland (cited as P. R. O. Dub.) has a fine series of printed proclamations bound in seventeen volumes, besides a number preserved in cartons. The greater part of these volumes were collected, towards the end of the seventeenth century, by Arthur Podmore, secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, passed out of official custody, were bought by a private collector, Michael Ignatius Duggan (c. 1758), and were returned by him to public custody (see the Journal of the House of Commons of Ireland for 1764). Two original Elizabethan proclamations are preserved among the 'Fiants' or warrants for Great Seal, and a few are entered on the Patent Rolls. One of the Council Books for 1581–6 has been restored to public custody, as has also a large collection of Royal letters from James I, known as the 'Philadelphia Letters'. There is also a small collection of engrossed proclamations after 1711.

The collection at Trinity College, Dublin (cited as T. C. D.), consisting of five volumes of proclamations and a few scattered ones, covers the period from the Restoration to the Revolution. One of them apparently belonged to William Bury, one of the Commissioners of Parliament, and has an armorial stamp; another belonged to Claud Gilbert.

47 The volume for 1678-1682 has since been identified as B. M. MS. Harl. 4932; while it is very doubtful if the 1685-1688 volume was ever written up.
The collection at King's Inns (cited as K. I. D.), the legal library of Dublin, contains three
guard-books of proclamations, several of them otherwise unknown, and a number of volumes
of pamphlets.

Archbishop Marsh's library (cited as Marsh) contains a few proclamations and briefs, bound
with other broadsides.

The Royal Irish Academy (cited as R. I. A.) has a large collection of Stuart Irish Proclamations
which is in process of arrangement. It also contains the original Privy Council Book from 1556
to 1571 (cited as Haliday, from its late owner) which, when last seen, was lying unbound in
a brown paper parcel over a bookcase.

The Marquess of Ormonde's library, besides a large number of manuscripts of earlier date,
has a volume of printed proclamations (cited as Orm.) temp. Chas. II to William III.

A few rare proclamations (cited as Private Owner) were seen in booksellers' shops and at auction
rooms. The notes of two or three so cited and marked 'not seen' are due to the Secretary of the
Edinburgh Bibliographical Society. Four Edwardian proclamations are marked 'Hardwicke Hall'
on the evidence of notes sent by Mrs. Strong, librarian of the Duke of Devonshire.
CHAPTER IV

THE KING'S COUNCIL AND ITS POWERS FROM HENRY III TO EDWARD II

Students of English Constitutional History have in general fixed their attention on the growth and development of the legislative power of the King in Parliament, and the final concentration in the hands of the House of Commons of not only the legislative but the executive government of the country. The very symmetry and unity of aim of the edifice they have raised inspire a vague dissatisfaction which is not removed by a close examination of its foundations. Each movement they describe took place, no doubt, but only selective absorption of the light thrown on it by modern events distinguishes it from the background in which its true place lies. As it is often written, our Constitutional History reminds one of that French cathedral in which a modern West front has been added to a thirteenth-century nave. The original builders are put to shame by the very perfection and accuracy of the modern architect, in whose style there is nothing uncharacteristic, nothing out of the straight line of logical evolution. Parliamentary government is a very late development in the history of our country, and follows on a long-continued attempt—hardly to be called a struggle for centuries—to obtain a share in the legislative and executive power which lay in the hands of the King and his Councils. Pure legislation fills a very small place in mediaeval constitutional history, but we shall see that nearly all of it originates outside what is afterwards parliament, not within it.

In the course of English history, legislative power has been exercised both by the King in Council and the King in Parliament, and long after the latter source of legislation was a recognized one the former was in full vigour. The particular kind of executive-legislation with which this work is concerned comes almost entirely from the King in Council. From Magna Carta to the beginning of the fourteenth century no other source of law-making was active, at its end the Council’s originating powers had fallen into desuetude: proclamations, provisions, and ordinances were almost exclusively executive in character. From that time to the end of the Stuart period the history of our constitution has been that of the conflict between these two opposing jurisdictions. The victory seems to be with the latter—though the extent to which we are governed at present by orders which hardly come within the direct cognizance of the legislature is much wider than most people are aware of. This, however, is a subject which lies outside our province, which is to examine the history of the jurisdiction of the King in Council, and to form some idea of the powers a Tudor or Stuart monarch might consider himself entitled by precedent to exercise.

It is especially necessary when dealing with the institutions of our country in early periods to avoid the connotations which centuries of development have given to words. Much attention has been paid, for example, by earlier historians to ‘the constitution and powers of English legislative assemblies before the Conquest’, though it is clear that none of the meanings which are in our mind when we speak of law or of legislation could have been conceived of by any one in power at the time. Law, as we think of it, is intimately connected with the existence, first, of a complicated system of interwoven rules defining the rights of all persons living under them, and secondly of a class of persons capable of interpreting and of enforcing them. A decree of an English ‘legislator’ or of an English ‘legislative assembly’ in Saxon or Norman times was an attempt to declare what the law was on any subject, not to make a law: and the ‘law’ binding on the country was twofold—the law of God as understood by priests and people, and the customs of England. These were the ‘rectas leges et consuetudines’ which the kings bound themselves at their coronation to preserve, removing all ‘malas consuetudines’: but the King only recognized them; neither their origin or their intrinsic authority were owing to him, or to him and the council of magnates and wise men who assisted him to discover and formulate them.
Again, discussion of the formal powers and authority of the meetings of the Witan and the Council of the King in Saxon or Norman times seems unnecessary. The extent of the limits set on the power of the monarch in those days depended on the strength of his personality and on that of his subordinates. The ‘power’ of the Witan to depose kings or to limit their authority was merely a matter of the force behind it, just as the power of the king to declare a law lay in the readiness of the Witan and community to recognize it as a good custom. Further, it is often said that the Norman kings of England were despots, without any formal limit to their power, any necessity to submit their orders to the confirmation of others—‘quod principi placuit legis habet vigorem’. But it is only in fairy tales that the will of a despot is unchecked; in any community its execution depends partly on the sort of machinery for carrying it out that is already in existence, and in a greater measure still, on a more or less general agreement with, or indifference to, its effects. The advantage to him of a Council, above all, is so great that the most autocratic ruler has never hesitated to demand its advice and to attribute his orders to it, confident that any popularity that may result from them will attach to himself, while the Council will at once be blamed for any hardships or untoward effects that may follow their advice and consent.

The modern idea of law was introduced into England soon after the Norman Conquest, but it was restricted for a long time to that of the Church. Its first fruit, due to Lanfranc, who is traditionally connected with the renaissance of the study of Civil Law at Bologna,1 was the Ordinance of William I separating ecclesiastical courts from the hundred courts, and enforcing their jurisdiction.2 The new science of Canon Law was then in process of development, and the interest of our country in its growth is attested by the number of textbooks compiled by subjects of the English monarchs, and by the numerous references to England in the Decretum and Decretals.3 With the Canon Law came its foundation and inseparable companion, the Civil Law, and even in the reign of Stephen4 we find one of the most eminent of the civilians, Vacarius, settled in England in the train of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury. The greater part of his life was spent in England (we hear of him as late as 1198), and his best known book, the Liber Pauperum (a compendium of the Codex and Digest in nine books), was written for students of law in the new University of Oxford, who were thence called ‘pauperistae’.5 By the end of the twelfth century an enormous number of students had been trained in the notions of Roman law at Oxford,6 and though many of them were destined for the service of the church, this simply scattered over the country a class of men in whom the new notion of written law had penetrated. From this class of ‘jurisperiti’ the King’s judges were drawn, and attention may be called to the number of early judges who were, or had been, archdeacons,7 i.e. judges of spiritual courts whose area of jurisdiction answered approximately to the county courts.

The inevitable attempt to treat customs and unwritten laws by the methods of written law, and the increasing complexity of life caused by the vigorous intellectual life of the Mediaeval Renaissance, led to much confusion in our courts before the principles of the common law could be clearly laid down:7

1 'Lanfrancus Papiensis et Garnerius socius ejus, repertis apud Bononian lagibus Romanis, quas Justinianus ... emendaverat, his inquam repertis operam dedereunt eas legere et aliis exponere' Robertus de Monte in Partz s.s. vi. 478; quoted by Rashdall i. 102.
2 Select Charters, p. 85. Nearly all the important passages cited in the discussion of early constitutional history are conveniently collected in this admirable handbook. The student using it will note the difference between the loose descriptions of the chroniclers and the more precise phraseology of the authentic records.
3 The whole subject of the influence of Canon Law on our system may be considered in connexion with the very interesting discussion in Carlyle’s Mediaeval Political Theory in the West, vol. ii. c. viii, ix, of the relative value attached by it to custom and written law. Such terms as Constitutions (of Clarendon), &c., are evidently borrowed from the Decretum.
6 'Daniele de Morley in his introduction to his ‘De Naturis Superiorum et Inferiorum’ (B.M. MS. Arundel 377. f. 88.), tells of his finding on his return to England ‘in partibus illis discipline liberales silentium habenter, et pro Ticio et Seio penitus Aristotelis et Plato oblivioni darentur....’
7 See a discussion of the subject in Rashdall’s Universities of Europe, ii. pp. 337 sqq., and Appendix xviii.
8 Thus in 1276 the ‘Statute of Bigamy’ was drawn up in a Council which contained two bishops, a dean, three archdeacons, Francis Accursius, and at least five university civilians (magistri) besides other judges, &c.
'Glanville,' our first treatise on English law, refers to such cases. The result of this need of clearer definition was a demand for the recognition of an authority which could lay down new principles—make new law, as distinguished from definition of ancient custom. The known principles of Roman Law made civilians look for this authority in the King: the custom of England put the recognition of its suitability to their needs in the hands of the magnates who lived under it. As Bracton in the reign of Edward I puts it, many of our laws are 'non scriptas', and new laws were made 'de consilio et de consensu magnatum et reipublice communi sponsione, auctoritate regis sive principis precedente'.

From the earliest times of centralized government the ordinances are promulgated by this advice: 'This is the ordinance that King Edgar, with the counsel of his witan, ordained...'; 'This is the ordinance which King Ethelred and his witan ordained...'. The Norman formulas change: 'Willelmus...consilio baronum suorum fecit summoneri...'; 'mando et regia auctoritate precipio...'; 'Sciatis me (Henry I) Dei misericordia et communi consilio baronum... regem coronatum esse', 'populum tuo corumque consilio qui tecum mihi consulere debent, commito'.

After the anarchy comes the reign of Henry II, which, says an eminent historian of our time, initiates the rule of law. It is equally true to say that it begins the period of law-making. The Constitutions of Clarendon (1164) cannot be called fresh legislation, they are an agreement between the Clergy and the Justices and Barons as to what the custom of England is: the Assize of Clarendon (1166) is legislation. It is made by Henry 'de consilio omnium baronorum suorum', but the form is mandatory: 'vult dominus rex', 'prohibet dominus rex', 'et vult dominus rex quod hec assisa tenet in regno suo quamdiu ei placuerit'; the counsel of the barons assists in its formation but gives it no authority. The Assize of the Forest (1184) is made 'per consilium et assensum archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, et baronum, comitum et nobilium Anglie', the mandatory words being 'precipit dominus rex' and 'rex defendit'.

But while the royal authority was thus sole and supreme (within the limits of the customs he had sworn to observe) the King was obliged, in an ever-increasing degree, to rely on his officials for putting his orders into form. Thus the Dialogus de Scaccario shows that when a new writ of quittance is to be granted to the Templars, it is drawn up 'consilio igitur et consideracione baronum' (1178).

The reign of John is of considerable importance to students of constitutional history, not only because of the events which led up to Magna Carta, and that in his reign we have the earliest use of the sheriffs to summon representatives of the counties, but above all because from his time a complete series of English records begins. It will be admitted by competent students that these documents, upon whose literal accuracy the validity of every royal grant depended, are the very highest possible authority for the description of any legally constituted body. The chronicles are good evidence for popular names in use at the time they were written, the documents of 'so mechanically accurate a bureau as was the English Chancery' are contemporaneous with the events they refer to. Our inquiry as to the terms used of meetings either of the King's Council or of the various estates will be limited to the Chancery documents, Patent, Close, and Statute Rolls with few exceptions, and it is by their terminology alone that we shall be guided.

A phrase familiar to modern students is liable to much misconception—the 'commune consilium regni'. It is important in such matters to adhere to the language of authentic records, which have, at any rate until their forms have become mere conventions, a real meaning. The difference between 'concilium' and 'consilium' does not exist in our records until comparatively late, and the term 'commune consilium regni', while it is often applied to the advice offered by a meeting, large or small, of magnates, unquestionably on some occasions means nothing more than what we should call public opinion. No assembly calling itself or called 'commune consilium regni'...
has left any trace upon the records, though many have given the 'commune consilium regni' to the King who summoned them. The former use of the term seems entirely due to the mistakes of the Stuart parliamentary antiquarians.

In the reign of John the persons from whom he sought advice, and the ways of obtaining it, were varied. The proclamation of 3 April 1205, for the service of one knight from every ten 'provisum est cum assensu archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, comitum, baronum et omnium fidelium nostrorum Anglie'. In January 1204 there had been a 'colloquium' of the King and the magnates of England, who had granted an aid. The thirteenth of 1207 is described as 'per commune consilium et assensum consili nostri apud Oxonium provisum est ... et concessum est'. The first writ of summons to the sheriffs for assembly preserved is dated 7 November 1213. 'Corpora vero baronum sine armis similiter ; et quatuor discretos homines de comitatu tuo illuc venire facias ad nos ... ad loquendum nobiscum de negociis regni nostri.' On 21 November 1214 the Charter of free election is granted to the Church of England, 'liberaliter mera et spontanea voluntate, de communi consensu nostrorum Anglie'.

The history of the King's Council, for obvious reasons, has never been written. It has been already pointed out that in the nature of things the services of a Council are needed by every king, and that this Council must contain the chief officers by whom his orders are to be carried out. Such a Council we know to have existed under Henry II and under John. But the element of formal constitution cannot be proved present: perhaps it came into existence during the minority of Henry III. Letters and petitions were addressed to it under the title of 'supernum consilium', its members being 'magnates consiliii', &c. Its composition was largely official and legal, since much of its duties lay in defining and insisting on the legal rights of the King. Up to the Reformation negotiations with Rome were of constant occurrence, and it was thus necessary for the Council to contain some skilled canonists: this accounts for the 'clerici' and the bishops. The feudal relations between England and France called for the services of civilians, the presence of the judges was required in suits relating to the utilization of this body of juris-consults as an appeal court, and the presence of a sufficient number of great nobles was necessary in the decision of any matter of importance touching their privileges or liabilities, if their suspicion and ill-will was not to be aroused. Normally all members of the Council were appointed by the King; he could summon any of them at will, or remove any one from it. In the reigns of succeeding kings we find a distinction between the 'continual' Council and the 'great' Council, which does not appear to have existed under Henry III and Edward I. We have no information as to when an oath was first imposed on the Councillor, but it seems probable that it dates from this period; an oath is mentioned by a chronicler in 1236. Unofficial members were added to the Council by order of the King; among them we find astrologers, friars, Templars, and Italian juris-consults. The records of the Council's activity found in the Close Rolls of the first years of Henry III have been summed up by Sir Thomas Hardy; and his list of its functions needs

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11 Select Charters, p. 281.
12 Select Charters, p. 272.
13 Select Charters, p. 288.
14 Select Charters, p. 287. This assembly is more probably a 'colloquium' than a 'Council'.
15 Select Charters, p. 289.
16 Select Charters, pp. 293, 299.
17 Select Charters, p. 306.
18 Select Charters, p. 289. 19 See Royal Letters, i. 37, 45, 60, 70, &c.
19 See Maitland, Memoranda de Parlamento: 1805, p. ixxxviii, note 1.
20 Select Charters, p. 289. 21 Ann. Dunst., p. 146. The Oath is preserved on the Placita in Parlimento, 35 Ed. I, Rot. Parl. i. 218, and on the Close Rolls of 1 Ed. II, m. 19d (Statutes, i. 248).
21 Whencever, then, there appears to have been any difficult point of law, or case which the common law was unable to reach, the same was discussed before and by the Select Council, which, prior to the institution of Parliament, was doubtless the highest tribunal in the kingdom. "There was lodged in it," says Sir Matthew Hale, "the plenitude of all civil jurisdiction." Various entries on the Close Rolls, to be found in this volume, exhibit convincing proofs of this assertion; for in many instances they show that the Council was possessed of judicial power to order the
little alteration through the long reigns of Henry and his successor. It is not without interest that the Privy Council of Ireland is first traceable in the reign of Henry III, and that its functions seem modelled on those of the Council of England.

The importance of the Council in the government of the country under Henry III is shown by the frequent attempts of the opposition party among the barons to obtain control of it. The alarm felt at the choice of a new sworn Council of twelve in 1236, the forcible additions to it in 1237; the new counsellors proposed in 1239; the scheme of 1244, and that of 1255; the council of fifteen under the Provisions of Oxford; the regained power of the King in 1264 to choose his own council; and the power of the council of nine under the Mise of Lewes, all attest its real power. There can be hardly any doubt, too, that it had taken its place as a link in the chain of bureaucracy after the majority of Henry III. Later on, under Edward III, every document which passed the Great Seal bore some mark showing the means by which it reached the Chancellor's hands, and by whom his clerks were authorized to issue it. Such endorsements are very uncommon before that time, but during the years from 1233 to 1237 some entries are found showing that certain documents which should normally have been passed by the Council, and sent on by it to the Chancellor, had reached the Chancery in some other way. Thus a writ of 11 June 1233 passed the seals in virtue of an order given 'per ipsum regem coram Wintoniensi episcopo, justiciario, et aliis de consilio regis': another of 28 April 1235 'per ipsum regem coram Eboreanensi archiepiscopo et consilio suo'; another of 24 April 1236 'per ipsum regem coram consilio suo': a presentation is passed 7 December 1237 by the King by the authority of the Council.

That the Council exercised a certain legislative power after the majority of Henry III is shown by the general form in which provisions appear. An example is that of February 1237, 'coram domino rege et coram domino Eboreanensi episcopo et aliis de consilio domini regis tractatum fuit de forestis ... et tandem ia provisum est coram domino rege quod ... Postea apud Kenynton coram ipso domine rege et consilio suo provisum est. ...' Again, when the matter was of greater importance a summons was sent out more or less widely to bishops, earls, barons, and the magnates. Thus the Provisions of Merton (1236) are described, 'provisum fuit tam a predictis Archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus et baronibus, quam a nobis concessum quod ...'; 11 July 1248 'sic provisum est de consilio nostro quod similis modo....' The Council arranged for the holding of eyres, 'de consilio nostro providimus quod ...' (12 April 1236), 'provisum est de consilio nostro' (22 June 1237), and for the amounts exacted from the royal domains: 'concessum est de consilio nostro'
After 1265 we find a growing development of the status of the Council: 'cum de consilio magnatum nostrorum qui sunt de consilio nostro' (10 September 1265); 31 ordinances are drawn up by ten persons named 'et alis magnatibus qui sunt de consilio nostro' (12 February 1270); 32 'Nos habito cum consilio nostro super premissis tractatu diligentia' (16 October 1270); 33 'a nostre cher frer ... e as autres de nostre conseil jurez ... , si voluns e otreuns ke nostre conseil avant dit eit poer de ordeiner et adresser lestat de nostre hostell ... ' (16 April 1271); 35 'Providimus de consilio prelatorum magnatum et procerum qui sunt de consilio nostro, ac eciam ordinavimus et statuimus quod ... ' (25 July 1271).

There are then in these reigns three assemblies, Parliament, the Council, and Colloquies.

The word 'Parliament' was in general use for some time before it appears on the records, Henry III speaks of the 'Parliamentum Runimede'. 37 Matthew Paris uses it in his account of the taxation of 1237; and again in 1246 of an assembly of all the nobility both prelates and warriors, 38 but it first appears on the records in the Provisions of Oxford, 39 and on the Statute Book in 1275 when Edward I promulgated the first Statute of Westminster at his first general parliament. 40 But we must carefully distinguish the language used. The Parliament of Henry III and Edward I was composed of the King's Council and of prelates and peers in greater or smaller numbers. It was not a deliberative assembly, but a court. True, it deliberated sometimes on questions of law, but so did the judges till comparatively recent times, when questions were submitted to them. By the Provisions of Oxford Parliaments were to be held three times a year, on the octave of Michaelmas, the morrow of Candlemas, and the first of June. 39 These particular parliaments were restricted to twelve elected nobles, who were to consult with the elected Council. The Parliaments of Edward I were often held four times in the year; at Christmas, Hilary, Easter, and Michaelmas. 41 The King was present in person to receive petitions for the redress of all injuries and oppressions not cognizable elsewhere. Thus in June 1290 William de Valence makes a complaint before the King in Parliament of the conduct of the Council, and on hearing the case the Council is approved: 42 in 1302 John de la Warre presents a petition personally to the King in Parliament concerning a matter already decided in Chancery before the Chancellor and others of the Council, and the King on being told by Sir Roger Brabazoun, a Justice and one of the Council, that this is the case, orders custom to be observed. 43 The early petitions in Parliament are addressed to the King or to the King and his Council. As far as we can judge, the Parliament of Ireland was of the same character as that of England at this time: its proceedings are entered on the Justiciary Rolls now in course of publication, and throw some light on English procedure.

The legislation of Henry III and Edward I has been attributed to Parliament: 'The October parliament of 1276 passed two minor acts': 'the statute of Gloucester was the work of 1278': 'two statutes of the first importance were passed in 1285': 'the statute of Westminster the Second, drawn up at the Midsummer parliament, June 28'. Language of this kind is of the nature of an assumption coloured by the practice of later times, the words used in the records seem to show that when parliament was concerned with the matter at all, it was as a court in which the new laws were promulgated: their real origin was to be found in the Council of the King.

30 Rot. Cl. 19 H. Ill, m. 3, Rot. Cl. 20 H. Ill, m. 8.
31 Rot. Cl. 31 H. Ill.
32 Rot. Pat. 49 H. Ill, n. 32. N. F. 1. 458.
33 Rot. Pat. 54 H. Ill, n. 22. N. F. 1. 483.
34 Rot. Cl. 54 H. Ill, m. 2. N. F. 1. 486.
36 Rot. Pat. 55 H. Ill, m. 10 d. N. F. 1. 489.
37 Rot. Cl. 28 H. Ill.
38 'De magno parlamento habito Londoniis ... rex exigebat tricesimum.' M. F. Hist. Aug. ii. 393. 'Convenit ad parliamentum generalissimum regni Anglicani totalis nobilitas tam prelatorum quam militum.' loc. cit. iii. 5.
39 Select Charters, p. 392. The solution of the question of what is a Parliament is hinted at by Maitland, in his preface to the Memoria de Parlamento: 1305. Parliament at this time is a mode of sitting, not so much dependent on the composition of the session as on its formality. The ancient maxims embedded in the later Modus tenendi parlamentum: 'Rex tenetur omnimodo personaliter interesse parliamento,' is perhaps a reminiscence from this period.
40 Statutes of the Realm, i. 26.
41 Report, p. 169.
42 Placita in Parlamento, 18 Ed. I, No. 36; Rot. Parl. i. 38.
43 Rot. Cl. 30 Ed. I, m. 3, in sched.
The origin of the modern Parliament is to be sought in the ‘colloquies’ to which the estates were summoned by writ during these reigns.

The first aids after the accession of Henry III were granted in colloquies, e.g. that of 1225 granted ‘generali colloquio Lundoniis celebrato’. That these ‘colloquia’ met in response to summons from the King is evident from such a statement as that of 27 March 1234, ‘convocavimus archiepiscopos . . . et omnes magnates nostros Anglie . . . ad tractandum . . .’, or from the writ of 1297 for the collection of the thirtieth ‘cum . . . ad mandatum nostrum convenirent’; though we have few forms of summons to them.

Though ‘colloquium et tractatus’ seems to have been the term generally applied to these meetings of prelates, peers, knights, and burgesses summoned by the King to ascertain the ‘commune consilium regni’, and to obtain a tallage, it was not the only term used. ‘Convocation’ is the term applied to the meeting of 1275, and the word Parliament is used because the meeting was called on the occasion of the stated holding of Parliaments. ‘Colloquia’ were held in 1261, 1288, 1290, 1294, 1295, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, and 1302: ‘Parliamenta et colloquia’ in 1295, 1299, 1300.

The ‘colloquia’ of Henry III and Edward I are made up of peers, spiritual and temporal, and magnates summoned in greater or smaller numbers to meet the Council and give their advice, together with representatives of the counties and cities when a grant of taxation was desired, and other commons on special occasions. They answer therefore to the Great Councils of later times.

Before turning to the actual words of the documents themselves it will be as well to consider the enacting words of the period. These are ‘provisum’, ‘concessum’, ‘ordinatum’, ‘concordatum’, and ‘statutum’. ‘Provisum’ is generally used of rules and laws made by the Council or the Great Council and the King; ‘Concessum’ is a grant from the King, and generally implies something in the nature of a petition for it; ‘Ordinatum’ in later years was used to denote an exercise of sovereign power either alone or in Council, as opposed to an Act of Parliament; at present it simply means ordered or ordained; ‘Concordatum’ is the specific term applied to the result of a discussion in the King’s Council, and is used continuously in that sense down to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and in the Irish Privy Council later still; ‘Statutum’ answers to the ‘establishments’, and only implies at this time a final determination, not any special method of enactment. Pryme endeavours to prove that ordinances and statutes are the same, and are Acts of Parliament, but he only does this, as regards our period, by making a distinction between ordinances of state and ordinances of parliament, and by assuming some authority to the titles, ‘Statute of Winton’, &c., which are not contemporary with the enactments.

The Provisions of Merton (1236) are thus described: ‘in curia nostra’ before us, and before the archbishop and bishops and before the greater part of the earls and barons . . . it was provided as much by the aforesaid archbishop, bishops, earls and barons as conceded by us . . .’. The provision for leap year runs: ‘providimus et consilio fidelium nostrorum statuimus quod . . .’. The Provisions of Merton (1236) are thus described: ‘in curia nostra’ before us, and before the archbishop and bishops and before the greater part of the earls and barons . . . it was provided as much by the aforesaid archbishop, bishops, earls and barons as conceded by us . . .’. The provision for leap year runs: ‘providimus et consilio fidelium nostrorum statuimus quod . . .’. The Provisions of Merton (1236) are thus described: ‘in curia nostra’ before us, and before the archbishop and bishops and before the greater part of the earls and barons . . . it was provided as much by the aforesaid archbishop, bishops, earls and barons as conceded by us . . .'.
of Marlborough (1267): 'convocatis discrecioribus ejusdem regni tam ex majoribus quam minoribus, provisum est et statutum ac concorditer ordinatum ut...'. The Provisions of 1270 begin: 'Providimus de consilio prelatorum magnatum et procerum qui sunt de consilio nostro, ac etiam ordinavimus et statuimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod...'. These provisions may be attributed in the two latter cases as well to the Privy Council as to a Great Council.

The Statute of Westminster of 1275 is at first sight emphatic in asserting the consent of the Commons: 'These be the establishments of King Edward... made at his first general parliament after his coronation... by his Council and by the assent of the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons and the community of the land there summoned... the King ordains and establishes the things written below...'. But beyond the fact that this April Parliament of 1275 is an altogether exceptional assembly which ranks with that of Runnimede as settling the fundamental laws of the country, and like it affords no information as to the ordinary practice of the day, it is entered on the Patent Rolls that 'with the common advice of the prelates and magnates we have caused certain provisions and certain statutes... to be ordained and afterwards sealed not only with our seals and those of certain of our ministers, but with the seals of those prelates and magnates themselves, and by the whole community of the aforesaid kingdom for a perpetual memory of the thing done to be observed'. Edward's letter to Gregory X in June of the same year speaks of this Parliament as the council of the peers ('proceres') of the realm which is usually celebrated in England about the octaves of the Resurrection, where the prelates and peers called together ordained many things, and so there was no time to consider the Papal business. The term 'communitas regni' cannot be held to indicate the presence of knights or burgesses at parliament, though in this case we have proof of their being there.

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In 1283 the Statute of Acton Burnell, promulgated at the parliament held after Michaelmas, is thus enacted, ‘Le Roi par luy e par sun Conseil ad ordine e establi qe . . . Cest ordinement e establisment veut le Roi qe desormes seít tenu . . .’

In 1284 the Statute of Wales is made ‘de consilio procerum’.

In 1285 the second Statute of Westminster was caused to be read in Parliament.

The Statute of Merchants (1285): ‘Articulus Statuti Glouc. per Dominum E. quondam Regem Anglie . . . et consilium suum correctus pro civibus Londonie. . . .’

The Statute ‘Quia emptores’ is equally a provision: ‘in parliamento suó . . . ad instantiam magnum regni sui concessit providit et statuit’.

The enacting phrases differ even in the same Parliament; thus, in 1292, No. 3 is ‘in pleno parliamento et de communi consilio suo statuit . . .’, No. 4 is ‘per ipsum dominum regem et consilium suum in pleno parliamento suo provisum est et concordatum . . .’, No. 5 is ‘de communi consilio statuit . . .’, No. 6, the Statute of Waste, arising out of a case heard before Parliament, repeats the terms of No. 3.

It is noteworthy that the use of this expression ‘de communi consilio’ is confined to the years near the twentieth and twenty-first of Edward’s reign. An Ordinance of Wools made by the King and his Council 30 July 1297 and another of 20 August 1297 are on the Patent Rolls.

In 1298 an ordinance for reformation of abuses made by the King and his Council appears on the Close Rolls. In 1300 the ‘Articuli super Cartas’ are granted by the King, and the position of the Parliament at which they were promulgated is shown in the saving clause ‘voet le Roi, e entent il, e soen consail, e touz ceus qui a cest ordenement furent qe . . .’

The Statute ‘De Appellatis’ was ‘concessum ordinatum et statuturn’ by the King ‘ad Parliamentum’. The Statute for Escheators was ‘concordatum’ by the Council of the King ‘ad parliamentum coram Domino Rege, ipso Rege consenciente’.

The Ordinance for Inquests is ‘concordatum per Dominum Regem et totum consilium et ordinatum’.

In 1305 the Ordinance for Conspirators is made ‘per Regem et consilium suum in hoc parliamento’.

In 1306 the Statute of Joint Tenants is ‘concordatum’.

In 1307 an ordinance against provisors and oppression is ‘ordinatum et concordatum per Dominum Regem et concilium predictum’.

It seems clear from these statements that if any importance be attachable to the words in which they are drawn up, laws were not made in parliaments up to the very close of the reign of Edward I, but that at most they were read there for acceptance when they were thought to change in any way the customs of England; that, on the other hand, they were the result of discussion in the Council of the King, and that this Council was not the Great Council made up of the prelates, peers and magnates, since these latter are differentiated from the Council in several instances, and since many ordinances and even so-called statutes were made at times when no Great Council was sitting.

The jurisdiction of the Council as a court of law begins to be important early in the reign of Edward I, though the quasi-judicial side of the Council under Henry III is brought out in the account by Matthew Paris of the ‘colloquium’ of January 1242, where the King offered ‘quod si ipse aliiuc magnatum Anglie injuriam fecisset, ipse illud emendaret per considerationem domini Petri de Sabaudia et aliorum de consilio suo. Ad que magnates sic responderunt . . . quod nonuerunt ad presens cum domino rege placitare’.

The names of those sitting in a full Council held to settle a question of seisin, early in 1276, are given by an entry on the Plea Rolls of Michaelmas 4 & 5 Ed. I. The meetings of the Council for this purpose seem to have
been arranged to coincide with the dates for holding Parliament, so that the common formula for the plea rolls of Parliament during the reign becomes ‘Placita coram Domino Rege et consilio suo ad Parliamentum suum’. During the earlier years of Edward's reign, the dates to which postponements of appearance before the Council were made coincide with the Parliamentary terms, and thus indicate that the phrases ‘before Parliament’ and ‘provide by his Council’ are for most purposes identical. The names of the Council in 1287 are given on the Close Roll of the sixteenth year. From 1292 many cases decided by the Council appear in the Pleas of Parliament. The heading of the rolls for that year is ‘Placita coram . . . Domino Rege et consilio suo ad Parliamentum suum.’ In 1295 an appeal from the Irish Parliament is heard, with the result that ‘Per ipsum Regem et concilium suum concordatum est quod predictus processus totaliter adnulletur’. The Council was the final Court of appeal from the King's Bench and all other courts. Decisions in cases of special importance were announced in Parliament; in ordinary matters at any sitting of the Council. The Council occasionally sat as a Court in the Exchequer. Reference is made to the Council by the judges on a disputed point of law, e.g. in the Coram Rege Rolls, Trinity 33 Ed. I, m. 27 a point arose ‘et quod nondum concordatur per consilium . . . utrum Dominus Rex in supradicto casu sectam suam habere debeat’ the case is adjourned ‘et interim consulendum est cum Domino Rege’.

The executive powers of the Council are to be gathered partly from the orders which purport to be the result of their discussions and partly from the proclamations issued by them. A writ of 11 February 1254, orders (the feudal levy being already made) two knights from every shire to be sent up ‘coram consilio nostro’ at Westminster, for the purpose of granting an aid from their respective counties. The terms of the summons leave it open to doubt whether the aid was to be of the same amount over the country or whether each county was to grant it separately, i.e. whether a formal assembly of representatives took place, or a meeting of the Council only. It was not the general custom during the early part of Edward's reign to endorse writs with the authority on which they were sealed by Chancery, but from about 1292 notes of delivery are found proving a formal existence of the Council; thus writs of 23 November 1304, and 6 April 1305 bear the note ‘per ipsum regem et consilium’, another of 12 March 1305, ‘per peticionem de consilio’. Agreements between litigants were validated by consent before them, and they settled questions of dower, &c. They settled the form of taxation, they tallaged royal demesne, they seem to have made agreements with the representatives of the counties and towns as to the amount of their contributions. On 25 June 1303 the Council met representatives of all the merchant towns of England for the purpose of settling a new customs tax. In 1305 we find what is actually a Committee of Council on Scottish Affairs nominated, whose report is read before Council and then acted on.

The subjects of proclamations (which we can only assume came before the King's Council, or were originated by it, as we have no proof on the matter), cover a wide range. All statutes and ordinances seem to have been proclaimed, either by the sheriffs in the county courts, or (if of purely technical interest) in the law courts. Besides these we find in the reign of Henry III such subjects regulated by proclamation as the width of cloth, the trade of Jews, the assizes, currency and exchange, prices of wine and food, distress of knighthood, fairs and markets, military service, expulsion of foreigners, traitors, tournaments and armed assemblies, false rumours, peace with foreign countries, game preservation, protection of lunatics' property, law schools, and university matters. The proclamations of Edward I deal with the wool and cloth trade, with foreign merchants, military service, distress of knighthood, the Jews, currency and exchange, fairs and markets, prices, tournaments and unlawful assemblies, prohibitions to leave the country or to export arms, horses, &c., peace, 'boycotting' abbeys, the use of sea-coal and kiln-burning in London, &c.

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81 See Rot. Cl. 8 Ed. I, m. 9, 15 March 1280.
82 Rot. Parl. i. 107, 112, &c.
83 Rot. Parl. i. 135.
84 Rot. Cl. 25 Ed. I, m. 14.d, 31 Ed. I, m. 4.
85 Parl. Writs, i. 165.
86 Select Charters, 376.
87 Parl. Writs, i. 407, 409; Rot. Pat. 33 Ed. I, p. 1, m. 8.d.; see also Maitland Memoranda de Parliamento: 1905.
88 Rot. Cl. 31 Ed. I, m. 11.d., see Parl. Writs i. 135.
89 Parl. Writs, i. 156.
Summing up our results we find proof of the continuous existence of a King’s Council during the reign of Henry III and Edward I: chosen by the King (except in times of civil war); bound by an oath of office; of which the King’s ministers and lawyers formed the greater part; in which the greater part of the legislation of the period originates. It unites with a variable number of prelates, peers and magnates to form the periodical parliaments at which important laws were promulgated, and important law cases settled. It was itself a court of appeal, as well as a court of first instance. It settled fines, arranged with the knights of the shire and burgesses the amount of tallages, &c.; arranged the method of collecting them, settled the assizes, and issued executive orders.

The comparatively weak rule of Edward II gives us an opportunity of seeing the full extent of the activities of the King’s Council under the Plantagenets. It is in his reign that we first come upon the name of the Privy Council in authentic records, that membership of the Privy Council is made an honorary distinction, not only as a reward for lifelong service to the Crown, but as a compliment to persons of standing in foreign courts; and it is in this reign that the Privy Council seems to have established a permanent seat for itself in London, detaching part of itself to follow or accompany the King. We find it in 1308, 1311, 1312 examining persons accused of being madmen or lepers, and restoring their property and freedom; examining the treaties of Edward I with France; superseding a commission of oyer and terminer; drawing up alternative sets of instructions to the keeper of Ireland for submission to the King, who is to choose one of them; forbidding the appointment of sheriffs as justiciars, and warning the Chancellor against sealing any such appointment; making an order against the papal collection of first fruits; settling the dispute between the Dominicans and the University of Oxford; holding a discussion with representatives of the Commons on the proposed Ordinances of the Staple; discussing the proposed marriage of Prince Edward, and remitting its consideration to Parliament; and finally electing a regent in the King’s absence. One particularly stormy scene in the Privy Council is recorded in the case of contempt against Henry de Beaumont, who refused to give his advice though he was the King’s ‘liege man and baron and sworn of his secret council’. The appointment by letters patent of Roger Beler, a baron of the exchequer, retained by the King to be of his Council for life, is quite unexampled at this period.

The proclamations issued in this reign, besides those publishing laws and ordinances, deal with keeping the peace, tournaments and unlawful assemblies, false rumours, arrest of traitors, defence of the Borders, currency and exchange, export of money, horses, arms, or victual, prices, against waste of food and other sumptuary regulations, prises and purveyance, fairs and markets, military service, distrain of knighthood, truces and peaces, cloth-making (export of teazles, &c., staple brought home), alien merchants, and various subjects such as imperial notaries and elections in London.

As far as regards the judicial aspect of the King’s Council in this reign, no change of practice can be observed. Petitions for redress entered on the Rolls of Parliament are still addressed to the King and his Council, and writs issued in pursuance of these petitions are marked on the Patent

90 Roger le Brabazon on resigning his office of Chief Justice was appointed a member of the Privy Council for life, 23 February 1316. ‘Vos tamen de secreto consilio nostro ad totam vitam vestram retinencus, volentes quod in singulis curiis seu placeis nostris, necnon tractatibus et consiliis nos tangentibus vestram retinencum nostram cessante impedimento accedatis: Dantes universis et singularis qui nunc sunt de consilio nostro et qui pro tempore erunt ceterisquis ministriis nostris tam Justiciaryis quam aliis ... vos ad tractatus et consilia nostra admittant et velicissum communicent secreta nostra.’ Rot. Pat. 9 Ed. II, m. 31. Parl. Writs ii. 162.

91 15, 27, and 28 Jan. 1314. Appointment of a Cardinal, a Doctor of Laws and five others to be of the King’s Council and Household. 6 Aug. 1315. Appointment of Charles de Fisco, a kinsman of the King. 11 Nov. 1317, and 20 Nov. three relations of the Pope and others of the King’s clerks appointed members of the Council in the parts beyond seas for life. 6 Dec. 1317, the Marquis de Careto appointed a life member of the Council beyond seas, and to wear the King’s livery. Rot. Pat. 7 Ed. II, p. 2. m. 23, 25; 9 Ed. II, p. 1. m. 27; 11 Ed. II, p. 1. m. 12, 14, 15.

92 Rot. Cl. 3 Ed. II, m. 17.d.
93 Rot. Cl. 5 Ed. II, m. 30.d.; 6 Ed. II, m. 13.d.
94 Rot. Cl. 2 Ed. II, m. 17.d.
95 Rot. Cl. 1 Ed. II, m. 24.
96 Rot. Cl. 5 Ed. II, m. 30.d.; 6 Ed. II, m. 13.d.
97 Rot. Cl. 13 Ed. II, m. 5.d. Sched.
98 Rot. Cl. 16 Ed. II, m. 7.d.
99 Rot. Cl. 20 Ed. II, m. 3.d. N.F. ii. 646.
100 Rot. Cl. 16 Ed. II, m. 5.d. N.F. ii. 520.
101 Rot. Pat. 4 Ed. II, p. 2. m. 12.d.
102 Rot. Cl. 10 Ed. II, m. 8.
103 Rot. Cl. 10 Ed. II, m. 10.d.
104 Rot. Cl. 12 Ed. II, m. 24.
105 Rot. Cl. 5 Ed. II, m. 30.d.; 6 Ed. II, m. 13.d.
106 Rot. Cl. 13 Ed. II, m. 5.d. Sched.
and Close Rolls as 'per peticionem de consilio'. But it is observable that as the reign goes on an increasing number of the petitioners are referred to the ordinary courts for their remedy, and that the establishment of the Court of Chancery in the next reign (1349) was only the end of a long effort to free the Council from the burden of unnecessary petitions. An interesting question arises in connexion with the colloquium and Parliament of Hilary 8 Ed. II (1315), where the petitions, according to the title of the Roll, are held 'coram magno consilio de precepto Regis in parliamento'. The Commons are present from 20 January to 9 March, but the hearings and answers, so far as we have any dates, begin 14 March (articles concerning prises), and go on till well into April. Some of the earlier answers are given by the Great Council (No. 33 'responsum est per magnum consilium. Concordatum est per consilium quod . . . No. 29 'le Grant Conseil remede ordene . . .'), but the majority of the answers are dated later and are attributed to the Council alone. We know from the proceedings against Henry de Beaumont, in 1323, that there was at that time a distinction between the Great and the Privy Councils, as it is expressly said of him that he was sworn of the King's Great and of his Privy Council (see note 102). It seems probable then that we have here the first use of the term 'Great Council' as applied to joint meetings of the magnates and Privy Council. It is notable that it is in this reign that the word 'peers' first appears regularly in the Statutes.

The purely legislative work of the Council is much reduced in volume during this reign. The 'Articuli Cleri' are answers 'per nos et dictum consilium nostrum'. The Statute of Sheriffs is a provision in Parliament. The ordinances of Ireland are made 'with the assent of our Council'. But a new development was at hand. The enacting clause of the fourth Statute of Westminster in October 1320 states that 'per assent des Prelatz Countes e Barouns e tote la Commune de son Roialme en dit parlement fist e establist les estatutz qe sensuent', and this was sufficient authority for the claim made that the Ordinances of 1312 were illegal, as not assented to by the 'prelates earls and barons and the commonalty of the realm, according as it hath been heretofore accustomed'. From this time forward therefore the method of making any formal enactment secure was to pass it in a Parliament with the assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons and Commonalty. It was not however compulsory in all cases, as in the next year the lands of the Templars were disposed of by a 'concordatum et statutum' of the King, Prelates, Earls, Barons, and other peers of the kingdom.

In the reign of Edward II 'parliament' still means a convention of Council and the magnates to act as a Court of Justice. But it was usually associated with a 'colloquium et tractatum' and the writs summon prelates, peers and commons to both at the same time. Over a score of these joint meetings were summoned during the reign, to all of which but two writs to the sheriffs for the Commons are preserved. We have also over a dozen writs for a 'colloquium et tractatum' not mentioning Parliament (except on the margin of the roll, which is of no authority), to seven of which the Commons are summoned; one is restricted to merchants (citizens or burgesses), four are for feudal tenants, and two are special meetings of Privy Council. Eight summons to a 'consilium' are found, of which five are apparently restricted to Privy Councillors. Some writs for a parliament alone exist, to four of which before 1312 no Commons are summoned.

The situation of legislative power at the accession of Edward III may be summarized thus: the power of taxation lay in the hands of the colloquium of prelates, peers and commons, and...
a precedent had been laid down by which legislation, at least on affairs of the first national importance, should pass by the consent of a parliament of these three estates, but the King’s Council still retained the power of making new law, and, in conjunction with the prelates and peers, of making ordinances on matters not affecting taxation. But it is not without significance that our lawyers have drawn a line between the laws before 1327, the ‘Statuta Antiqua’, and the enactments which date after the accession of Edward III. The authority of those rests on custom, and acceptance of these on their parliamentary sanction. The word ‘Statute’ before this point only implied permanent authority, regardless of origin: during the reign of Edward III it came to mean ‘made permanent by assent of parliament’. The influence of canon and civil law had died out before the growth of a compact body of English lawyers.\[112\]

\[112\] A full discussion of the questions here indicated of this period may be found in Hallam. Middle Ages c. viii. p. 8. Stubbs, Constitutional History of England, ii. c. xv. Maitland. Constitutional History pp. 69-90. Gneist, History of the English Constitution, c. xxxiii. xxiv, and in the Lords’ Report on the dignity of the Peerage. The sort of error against which students must always be on their guard is exemplified in a citation from the latter. ‘This oath clearly recognized, not only the limitation of the royal power by existing laws, but that the power of altering those laws, and enacting others, could only be exercised with the consent of the commonalty, or in the words of the oath, as expressed in the record in the French language, ‘le communaute’ which may be translated into Latin by the words often before used ‘per commune concilium regni’; words which in the existing state of things could be considered as meaning no other than the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and representing the whole commonalty of the realm, as had been practised in the reign of Edward the First’. Lords’ Report, p. 257.

The Latin original of the words of the oath exists: ‘vulgus’; the form ‘commune concilium’ is unknown at the period; and, as we have seen, elected knights of the shire and burgesses were not always present in the reign of Edward the First when the commonalty of the realm was said to act.
CHAPTER V

FROM EDWARD III TO THE ACCESSION OF THE TUDORS

We have seen that by the end of the reign of Edward II there were two distinct Councils of the King recognized, the ' magnum ' and ' secretum '; the members of each being sworn. The Privy Council was made up of the great officers, the officials of the King and a few unofficial members, mainly civilians and King's clerks; the Great Council included the Privy Council, prelates, and peers, and any persons specially summoned. But it is unlikely that there was such a clear demarcation between these councils as afterwards existed, and during the session of Parliament the Privy Council often seems to be merged in the Great Council.

To the close of the reign of Edward III the initiative of the Council in legislative matters is preserved, but is shared by the Commons: its legislative power is retained in diminishing proportions and within well marked boundaries. Many of the laws of the reign printed in the Statute Book are ordinances, and most of these do not imply or state the assent of the Commons. Among such ordinances are 9 Ed. III, s. 2, 10 Ed. III, s. 2, 14 Ed. III, s. 4, 20 Ed. III, 25 Ed. III, 27 Ed. III, 31 Ed. III, s. 4, and the Ordinance of the Staple of 1369. Other ordinances are made by the King and Council in Parliament, or with the assent of the Commons. But none of these is of record and all required to be proclaimed: their enforcement depended on the fact that the matters of which they treat passed through the hands of the King's servants, not on the courts of law, which by this time had reached an independent position. Wool, for example, could not leave the kingdom or wine enter it without passing through the customs, aliens entered or left in the same way, money was struck and exchanged by the King's officers. Statutory authority was given to the Council in two cases to make Ordinances during this reign, in one case to the Chancellor and Treasurer with advice of the Council to regulate the export of wool, in the other to the King and Council to permit or stop the import of wine. The rolls of Parliament specify other occasions on which parliamentary authority was given: thus in 1331 the Chancellor and Treasurers with others of the Council were to make Ordinances for money. Another Ordinance for money 'Assentez est e accordez par le Conseil'; another is made ' par avis des Seigneurs e autres Sages de son Conseil'. In 1363 they are to fix the price of victuals—and many other similar matters, half-legislative, half-executive, are referred to them.

The judicial functions of the Council are exercised throughout the reign, but the limits of its jurisdiction were gradually circumscribed. The Council in Parliament is still the supreme court of appeal and of equity, but we begin to see a distinction in practice which was to lead in after years to the separation of both these functions from it, one passing through the Great Council to the Lords of Parliament, the other through the Chancellor's prompter intervention to what was in after years the Court of Chancery. Petitions are presented throughout the reign to the King and his Council—Parliament being very rarely mentioned, but the proportion of cases in which the petitioner is referred to the ordinary courts is great and increases towards the end of the reign, especially considering the fact that fewer of them are entered on such Rolls of Parliament as are preserved to us. The auditors or tryers of petitions held a preliminary examination of the petitions, and suggested answers to those which could be dealt with by ordinary law: the remainder seem to have come before the Great Council in Parliament. Here cases affecting the interests of great persons were heard and decided, the importance

1 The Commons in 1380 (Rot. Pari. iii. 73, n. 12) say that at the beginning of Edward's reign the Privy Council only consisted of the five chief officers, but this is more than doubtful.
2 The methods of mediaeval chanceries have always sufficient meaning behind them to make it noteworthy that any ordinances entered on the Statute Rolls are written on the back of the roll, which was never the case with Statutes. Proclamations are entered on the back of Close and Patent Rolls.
3 Statutes, i. 353, 369, 378, 388.
4 St. Ed. III, s. 1, c. 9; 38 Ed. III, s. 1, c. 11 (Statutes i. 351, 384).
of the parties concerned being measured by the formality of the sitting. The judgement against Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was annulled by the King, Peers, Magnates, and whole Community in Parliament. Mortimer and Beresford are condemned by the 'peres de la terre e Juges du Parlement'. A petition is heard before the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and other 'Grantz de mesme le Parlement'. A case of increase of dower is heard 'coram rege et magno consilio suo'.

Besides these cases affecting the personal interests of the magnates, a large number of others arose depending on the construction of rules of law. These seem to have been left to the Council to decide after the dispersal of the Great Council. We can trace the results of their deliberations in the Patent and Close Rolls as far as they are published by the docket 'per peticionem de Consilio'. In Parliament we are rarely able to prove the separate existence of the Council in such a way as in 1333, where the Council sat apart in one chamber, the peers in another, and the commons in a third, but it seems clear that a distinction is made in 1348 between cases to be decided 'coram rege et magno consilio' and others which come before the Council and are decided by it.

The jurisdiction in error of the Council out of Parliament was finally stopped under Edward III by the refusal of the Judges to take cognizance of their decrees. During the first half of the reign we find the Council, as the result of a petition in Parliament, ordering the production of records of trials in the Common Bench and King's Bench, there to be discussed and further action decided on, but in this latter case we see that the judges had considerable doubt whether they could continue to act on a commission of oyer and terminer to them as members of the Council after Parliament had been put an end to by the departure of the King, though the 'deputies' remained: the reason for their doubt being that a reversal of a judgement 'coram rege' by any other than the King himself would imply a superiority to the King in the judges. The leading case is that of T. 39 Ed. III, where a tenant, born of a married woman during her husband's lifetime, but during her elopement in adultery, was certified a bastard by the bishop. Thereupon he petitioned Parliament that the certificate was against the common law of England, and a writ issued to cease proceedings. The justices of assize took the assize in right of damages and sent the parties to the Common Bench.

Another writ was issued removing the proceedings from the Bench to the Council, where a committee of three bishops upheld the contention that he was a bastard and reversed the assize judgement. Mes les justices ne pristerent nul regard al reverser devant le councell, pur ceo que ce ne fuit place ou jugement purroit estre reverse. There are however many cases entered on the 'Coram Rege' rolls of proceedings before the Council in error such as that (50 Ed. III. r. 46) where a court composed of judges of the Common Bench, 'et ali proceres et magnates de consilio,' were present at the examination of infancy in a writ of error upon a fine, and it is not easy to assert definitely whether this was a sitting of the Council or a full bench of the court of the King's Bench; more especially as there are many examples of proceedings before the Council entered on these rolls.

Among other matters over which the Council had an original jurisdiction were questions of the lunacy of heirs (which afterwards fell to Chancery); abductions; prohibitions against hearing cases in which the King's interests may be concerned; contemplated breaches of the peace, where the parties were called before the Council or the Council in Chancery to enter into recognizances for keeping the peace; contempts; and cases in which statutory authority was given them, such as the...
Statutes of Provisions and Money. Their criminal jurisdiction was restrained by statute, 25 Ed. III and 42 Ed. III. They had no power to determine rights of freehold (25 Ed. III), and at the end of the reign we may conclude that they had no power to reverse judgements or try issues of fact except in cases where the king's interest was concerned.22

It is in its executive functions that the Council of Edward III shows its continuity with later Privy Councils. One of the first symptoms of this is its appearance as giving sanction to the writs of summons to parliament. The ordinary introduction of these up to 44 Ed. III, had been ‘Quia super quibusdam arduis et urgentibus negociis’, but at a parliament held during his absence from England (the parliament of 12 Ed. III), the form had been introduced ‘Quia de avisamento consilii nostri ordinavimus quod super urgentibus negociis...’23 At the close of Edward's reign this form is re-introduced ‘Quia de avisamento consilii nostri ordinavimus quod super arduis et urgentibus negociis...’,24 by the King, Guardian, and Council; appearing next year as ‘Quia de avisamento consilii nostri pro quibusdam arduis et urgentibus negotii...’.25 This form remains unaltered till the reign of Henry VI, when in his seventh year it becomes ‘Quia de avisamento et assensu magni consilii nostri pro quibusdam...’.26 Two years later it appears as ‘Quia de avisamento et assensu consilii nostri...’,27 and on his majority it reverts for a few years to the Edwardian formula,28 returning to the form of 48 Ed. III in his twenty-fifth year.29 The parliaments of Edward IV are summoned ‘avisamento et assensu consilii nostri’.

The character and scope of the proclamations of Edward III are not materially altered. They deal with the King's peace, pardons, traitors, tournaments and unlawful assemblies, military service (feudal and otherwise), the defence of the coasts and of Ireland, distraint of knighthood, the export of food, wool, arms, horses, or money, leaving the country, selling ships, foreign treaties and trade relations, the staple, coinage of gold and silver, currency of foreign coin, counterfeit money, exchange, purveyance, wages and prices, weights and measures, fairs and markets, forestallers, Calais and Berwick-on-Tweed, sale of fish and wine, cloth-making, forests, falcons, game laws, false rumours, lepers, sanitation of towns, suits at law, prohibition of entry of Papal bulls and provisions, the attempt to found a University at Stamford, and the meeting or postponement of Parliament. The advice and consent of Council is often, but not always, mentioned in them.

The power which made ordinances and proclamations could dispense with their observance, and in fact many of them, especially those prohibiting the export of food, were used so as to place a monopoly of the export trade in the hands of a few licencees. Licences to dispense with ordinances should appear on the patent rolls and in many cases do.30 Unlicensed infringements of proclamations were sought out by special commissions from the Council, and the offenders brought before it by writs of premunire, which ordered them to appear 'coram consilio nostro ad loquendum cum eodem consilio ... et ad faciendum ulterius et recipiendum quod per dictum consilium ordinari contigerit in premissis'. Sometimes these writs expressed a penalty of £100 for non-appearance, they were then called sub-poenas, but often no penalty was mentioned, neglect to obey being punishable as contempt.31

During the reign of Edward III the Council obtained for itself a permanent meeting-place. Thus in 1344 we hear of the Council Chamber near the Exchequer.32 It was in this reign that the Star Chamber was built, and here the Council usually met. Many legal matters, however, were decided before the Council in Chancery,33 while cases affecting the Royal revenue were heard before the Council in the Exchequer.

The Patent Rolls preserve a large number of appointments to the Council, two of them early...
in the reign being honorary, held by Cardinals and carrying a pension, others being in favour of king’s clerks with fees of from £20 to 100 marks per annum, the most notable of these being Simon Islip and Reymund Pelegrini, the Papal Nuncio. The Council of Regency, of fourteen magnates, appointed at Edward’s accession, does not seem to have met after his first Parliament, to judge by the constant troubles of the early years of his reign. In his fifth year the Bishop of London is placed on the Council till the next parliament. In 1345 Edward appoints his son Lionel Keeper of the Realm in his absence, and nominates his Privy Council of twelve—four bishops, two peers, and six commoners.

On Edward’s dotage the nomination of the Council was taken into the hands of Parliament, and an Ordinance recommends the addition of ten to twelve continual Counsellors to the Privy Council (nine were appointed), of whom four at least are to be in residence, who should exercise all the powers of the Council, provided that they did not interfere with the official duties of the Great Officers. Several of the persons impeached in this Parliament are expressly said to have been members of the Privy Council, this term being now fully recognized. Further, a petition of the Commons had an article cancelled which was addressed ‘au Roy lour Seigneur lige, e as continuels Conseillers ordenez entour le Roy’—probably for the reason that these additional members did not form any body known to precedent but were only part of the Council. It was specially requested at this Parliament that members of the Privy Council who had been removed from it should not be eligible for reappointment. In the next Parliament (1377) a petition that aliens be ordered to leave the country is supported by ‘causes queux sont bien conuz a vostre secret Counsail’. We have no definite information as to the internal management of the Council under Edward, but when the King was not present in person it was apparently under a permanent president—such as William of Wykeham from 1365 who was officially called ‘Capitalis secreti consilii ac gubernator magni consilii’.

Among the other matters which fell within the province of the Council to determine were the alien priories, the complaints of the country against the cardinals and pope, the forest laws, the appointment and fees of Justices of the Peace, the arrest of ships, the collection of the subsidies, the fortifications of cities, customs, money, dress (the drapers were to be constrained by them not to sell unsuitable clothing for their customers’ position in life), neifs or nativi, bribery of judges, the financial arrangements with the Bardi and other foreign capitalists, &c. They still exercised the right of taxing ‘ancient demesne’, and of permitting other lords into whose hands any portion of it had passed to do the same. The reign is remarkable for the first issue of a gold coinage (other than merely experimental in Henry III’s time); no reason has yet been assigned for the influx of gold which must have determined its coinage in face of the unwillingness of the people to receive it as money.

A great deal of power was still in the King’s hands untrammelled by any advice or consent of his Council. Statements as to the extent of this power are naturally rare, but we owe to the minority of Richard II a state paper of advice to the King, from which we gather that he kept in his own hands the appointment of the officers of the household, and those of the chamberlain, seneschal of the household, and keeper of the privy seal, who were to act as the medium between him and the Council. He appoints the justices, sheriffs, escheators, seneschals of lordships, receivers, customers, controllers, searchers, and farmers. He has the control of the exchequer and household, he makes grants of lands, rents, farms, guardianships, marriages, escheats, annuities (with assent of Council), pardons of murders, rapes, and felonies, and charters of exemption. We may safely assume that this was the minimum

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Footnotes:

37 1338, M. John Wawayn, £20; 1338, Robin de Foresto, 100 m.; 1343, M. Reymund Pelegrini; 1345, M. Simon de Islip, 50 m.; 1346, M. Michael de Northburgh, 50 m.; M. John de Carleton, 50 m.; M. Andrew de Offord, 50 m.; M. Burgundus de Lía; 1352, William Bp. of Norwich; John Crepy, 3s. per diem.
38 See Rot. Parl. ii. 52. 1.
39 See Rot. Parl. ii. 62, n. 15.
40 Rot. Pat. 19 Ed. III, p. 1, m. 2. N.F. iii. 50.
42 "Aucuns de Prive Conseill," Rot. Parl. ii. 323, n. 17; "du temps q’il ad este Chamberleyne e du Prive Conseil meisme notre Seigneur le Roy," Ibid., 324, n. 29, 326, n. 29, 328, n. 34, 333, nos. 65, 66, 73, 81, &c.
43 Rot. Parl. ii. 360.
44 Rot. Parl. ii. 367, n. 35.
46 Nicolas, Records of Privy Council, i. 84.
extent of the personal powers exercised by Edward III, though Richard II was rarely in possession of so much authority.

The accession of Richard at the age of eleven involved a long minority with a great deal of parliamentary interference in the government, naturally following on the successful assertion of the power of the Commons in the last parliaments of Edward III. Throughout the reign the ordinary or continual Council held its sittings and carried on its business, as can be seen by the entries on the Patent and Close Rolls. But besides this we see Great Councils sitting at different periods of the reign and wielding part of the powers ordinarily exercised by the King or King in Council. We thus find the Great Council on 21 July 1377 appointing a Lieutenant of Ireland, and on 24 September pledging the Crown Jewels for a loan. This is the true Great Council of magnates and Privy Council. The Parliament met on 13 October and sat till 28 November, when the Commons were dismissed and the Great Council remained for another month. At this Parliament a Council of nine was selected to remain in office for a year, who were to examine and reform the state of the kingdom, and to resume all grants of Edward III that were not being justified by public services.

It will be convenient to call this, appointed for one year only, the Grand Council, though there is no distinction between it and the Great Council in original documents. The Grand Council sat from January 1378 to November 1379, as we see from the patents of the various grants confirmed by them, but during this time we have records of exemptions, grants of commissions of oyer and terminer, licences to export corn, and prohibitions against leaving the kingdom by the Council. Moreover, the Commons pray that the Chief Justices, Chief Baron, Clerk of Privy Seal, and Wardens of Forests shall be appointed by the Grand Council: the King (or the Privy Council rather) answer that the appointments shall be made by the Continual Council. At the Parliament of October 1378 the Council refuses the prayer of the Commons to appoint a Council in Parliament; the terms 'Grand' or 'Continual' Council do not appear. In April 1379 we hear of a meeting of the ordinary Great Council the Christmas before adjourned to Candlemas, and a body of nine magnates is constituted to examine the finances of the kingdom and report to the King and Council.

In 1380 the 'prelates and other lords chosen by Parliament to be of the Continual Council with the Great Officers of the Kingdom assembled at London' pawn the Crown Jewels; and a little later the Commons represent that the King should imitate his grandfather and have a Privy Council restricted to the five great officers. A Great Council was held after the close of Parliament, and some business referred to the Judges by it was finished by the Council. The Poll Tax, which was the immediate occasion of the Peasants' Revolt, was granted to the King and his Council by the Lords and Commons. A Committee of Parliament was nominated early in 1382 to sit in Privy Council for the reformation of the King's household, but the Great Council which appears on the records in November 1382 is the real Great Council sitting after the close of Parliament. The famous Commission of 1386 which appointed Gloucester and ten other magnates to be of the Great and Continual Council for one year with the Great Officers is dated 19 November, but on 24 October the appointment of Ely as Chancellor was sanctioned, and a grant of £1,000 annually to Gloucester was made by assent of Great Council—obviously the real one, as Parliament was in Session, as was the earlier Great Council held at Oxford, by whose advice the Parliament had been summoned.

Richard's attempted Councils at Salisbury and Nottingham in the summer of 1387, when the Commission was denounced as illegal, led to an appeal of treason against Vere, Suffolk, and the remainder of his adherents before the King and the Commission Council on 14 November, when they were assigned a day in Parliament to defend themselves. During the delay the defeat of Vere, who had appeared in arms at Radcot Bridge, ensured the destruction of his party, and they were...
condemned and executed for treason. One of the articles against them was that they ' ount fait le Roi assembler Counseil des certeins Seigneurs, Justices, et autres, plusieurs foiz sanz assent ou presence des Seigneurs du Grand Conseil . . .' \(^{62}\) The Commission, originally appointed for a year, \(^{63}\) seems to have been determined automatically by Richard's assumption of power in 1389, when Gloucester was removed from the Council, and new officers and councillors were appointed. Next year, in the Parliament of January 1390, the Council and the Great Officers pray to be discharged of their trust, and are accordingly relieved of their offices, only to be immediately reappointed and re-sworn as an ordinary Council—the King protesting against the appointment in Parliament being taken as a precedent.\(^{64}\) We read in June 1392 of the appointment of a Keeper of the City of London by advice and consent of the Great Council.\(^{65}\)

The judicial powers of the Council were stronger than ever during the reign. The Commission Council of 1386 had power ' to enter all courts and to amend all defaults and misprisions whatever and to compel the production of all rolls, records, or other evidences, correct abuses, and hear complaints which cannot be redressed and terminated by course of law'. The Patent Rolls are full of cases of appeals, complaints, and petitions to Council, of proceedings before them and of writs of subpoena to appear before them.\(^{66}\) In March 1387 we find the Council remitting a part-heard case to the Exchequer to be heard before one of the Council and the barons.\(^{67}\) In July 1388 we have a decision in Chancery by the justices, serjeants, and others of the Council, and these cases are frequent during the reign. Statutory powers were given to the Council by 12 R. II, c. 10 & 11 to constrain the Justices of Peace to enforce the laws relating to labourers and to punish slanderers of magnates and councillors, besides those given by reference to the statutes of Provisors, &c. By 17 R. II, c. 6 the Chancellor was empowered to give damages in case of wrongful suits before the Council or in Chancery.

It seems clear from the name given in Parliament to the Council in this and the succeeding reigns—the Great and Continual Council—that the Privy Council was closely associated in popular estimation with the Great Council of prelates, peers, and magnates, and was in fact a committee of the latter, selected by Parliament when the King was under tutelage or by the King himself, and acting with the great officers of state and a number of civilians and others retained as legal advisers. There is some ground for surmising that the legal and official members of the Privy Council held permanent session during term time in Westminster—we read of 'the king's continual council in London' \(^{68}\)—while the King was absent on progresses through the country. The close connexion between Great Councils and the Privy Council is shown by the fact that such records of the former as we possess are entered on the Privy Council books, not only in England, but in Ireland, and in Scotland also if we are entitled to assume that Conventions of Estates were the Scottish analogues of Great Councils.

In this reign, at any rate, up to 1389, when the period of Richard's personal government began, the term 'Great and continual Council' implied that the Privy Council looked upon itself and was regarded as a delegation of the Great Council or peerage spiritual and temporal, working with the chief officers of state, and that the most important affairs were actually settled at full Great Councils; but that after Richard's majority the magnates found his assertion of personal authority incompatible with any real exercise of their duty as councillors and judges, and that the Privy Council became again the mere instrument of the Royal will.

We find very few appointments of civilian members of the Council in the published records. Ralph Selby, Doctor of Laws, was appointed 22 October 1393 with a fee of 50 marks, which was stopped four years later, after his appointment as a Baron of the Exchequer. Sir William Bagot was appointed 22 October 1393 with a fee of 50 marks, which was stopped four years later, after his appointment as a Baron of the Exchequer.
made one of the continual Council in March 1399 with a fee of £100. A number of other persons are retained to be with the King, without specifying the Council, whom we afterwards find as members of it. There were also purely legal members: thus in October 1397 we find an order, 'Item que Lawrence Dru soit du consail en cas coursables de la ley et non pas autrement.' It was in this reign that payments to all the members of Council were authorized. Among the rules of Council drawn up in 1390 it is ordered that the bachelors have reasonable wages and the magnates their expenses.

From 1386 on we have records of the meetings of the Council, at first fragmentary, but fuller in succeeding reigns. Comparison between these and official documents afterwards issued throws light on points of practice, e.g. that commissions for hearing cases were usually delegated to members of Council, that the custom of binding over persons to keep the peace in substantial securities was common, that the Council usually sat in the Star Chamber when the King was not present, and in his privy Chamber when he was, that the King's communications to his Council were countersigned by the officer through whom he made them, e.g. the under-Chamberlain, &c., &c.

We have nothing like a full list of the proclamations of Richard II, as the Close Rolls have not yet been calendared, but their general tenor is fairly represented in the provisional list. They deal with trade, the staple, wool, restraint on shipping, distraint of knighthood, military service, commissions of array, unlawful assemblies, the Peasant revolt, truces, pardons, prices of wine and food, wages, arrest of traitors, sanitary regulations, heresy, &c. The breach of the Proclamation of 15 July 1397 was one of the Articles against Richard II. It is in this reign that we first find letters of marque issued by the Council, and that it sets itself to deal with heresy and heretical books.

We are still very much in the dark as to the legislative powers of the Council in this reign. That as a matter of fact a great deal of legislation by ordinance contrary to statute went on can hardly be doubted in face of the complaints of the chroniclers and the petitions of the Commons in Parliament. But it is not easy to put one's finger on a definite case in which a Statute was afterwards altered or rescinded by an Act of Council. The publication of the Close Rolls may throw more light on this subject; there is for example an ordinance in 1383 allowing herring fishers to export money contrary to statute. Among the Statutes of 1390 there are two which are not made by assent of the Commons. 13 R. II, s. 3 is an Ordinance made by Great Council, and 13 R. II, s. 1. c. 2, dealing with the competency of the Constable's and Marshall's Courts, bears on the face of it the assent of the peers only. 17 R. II, c. 11, 12 & 18 seem to be Ordinances made by the King and Council in Parliament, a body not readily distinguishable from the King and Great Council. No complaint of this sort of abuse of power by the Council was made against Richard on his deposition, but on the other hand the denial of justice by the known laws of the land in the case of appeals held before the King and Council was one of the principal charges against him.

The Parliaments of Richard and of his successors were still mediaeval in character, courts rather than legislative assemblies, and the Commons expressly repudiated any share in their judicial functions either as judges or as declarers of and definers of law. The third estate had long obtained the control of the national taxation, the last years of Edward III had given it the right of refusing assent.
to any new law, and had placed the weapon of impeachment in its hands. The reign of the Lancastrian kings was destined to increase and consolidate the power of the lower House and to imprint on it that peculiar character which lies at the base of modern parliamentary institutions.

The importance of the King's Council under the Lancastrian monarchs at the period when the power of Parliament was at its highest is due to the fact that for the greater part of the time the Council was so constituted as to be in fact a Committee of the Great Council or of the House of Peers, in which was concentrated all the legislative and executive power of Parliament, the Commons reserving to themselves the power of criticism and enquiry, and of granting taxation in consequence thereto. The special feature of the reign of Henry IV was the frequency of the meetings of the Great Council, summoned by him to settle all important financial business, such as earmarking definite portions of supplies granted by Parliament.78 The Lords in Parliament have cognizance of Royal Grants,79 but we find proceedings attributed to them at a time when there was certainly no 'colloquium et tractatus' of the Commons. The whole peerage at this time consisted of two archbishops, about twenty bishops, about twenty-five abbots, and forty-seven temporal peers, more or less.

Up to 1404 the Council had been appointed by the sole authority of the King, but in the first Parliament of that year, Henry, in answer to a petition, selects 'certains Seigneurs et autres . . . d'estre de son grant et continual Conseil', twenty-two in number.80 Another list of members appears in June 1405.81 The Parliament of 1406 obtained the nomination of another Council,82 with a note as to the powers conferred upon them, and the promise that 'les Seigneurs d'estates esluz du Conseil empreignent sur eux d'estre de continuel Conseil' 83—a hint that the great prelates and nobles elected found it difficult to remain absent from their estates for any length of time together. A Council was again named by the King and sworn in Parliament on 2 May 1410, and on this occasion Parliamentary sanction was given for the payment of wages to members of Council.84 The relations between the Commons and the Council seem to have been thoroughly satisfactory, and it is to be noticed that the Lords, whose advice was asked for by the Commons at the beginnings of each Parliament, were almost invariably members of Council.85

The judicial powers of the Council remained in full force in the reign, subject to the recurrent desire of the Commons that cases which could be settled by the ordinary law courts should not be heard before them,86 and in some cases petitions in Parliament were remitted to them for decision, where threats of armed force had been used to frustrate an appeal to the courts,87 and statutory powers were conferred upon them.88 Their awards were given by the advice of the judges,89 who by this time were beginning to be definitely not ordinary members of Council, but were at the same time not purely assessors or advisers, as they became during the latter part of the reign of Henry VI.

The Council's legislative power of making ordinances was much restricted, and the practice of making ordinances in Parliament on the petition of the Commons had begun.90 Many of these ordinances are validated by entry on the Patent Rolls, and publication under Great Seal. The proclamations of the reign deal with the usual subjects, Military Service against the Welsh and Scots; Truces with France, Brittany, Flanders, Prussia, Spain, and Portugal; Distraint of Knighthood; Traitors, False Rumours, Liversies, Pardons, Watch and Ward; Currency, Exchange, Precious Metals; Trade, Customs, Export, Pirates, and the Staple; the expulsion of Aliens; Sanitary Regulations; Heresy; the false Richard; and, in consequence of a petition of Parliament, the election of Members

78 e.g. 16 May 1401. Rot. Pat. 2 H. IV, p. 3, m. 14; 29 August 1404, Grant to Prince of Wales; 1 May 1404, Ordinance with assent of lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament; 22 July 1406, Rot. Pat. 7 H. IV, p. 2, m. 16; 29 April 1407, 8 H. IV, p. 2, m. 18.
79 Rot. Pari. iii. 537, n. 52.
80 Rot. Pari. iii. 530. Nicolas i. 237, gives a slightly different list, perhaps earlier.
81 Nicolas i. 243.
82 Rot. Pari. iii. 572, n. 31; see Nicolas i. 295.
were licensed to merchandise within London, and Henry IV by usual reference. It is certainly not on the Close Roll of 8 H. IV, which is the monarch, threw the responsibility of carrying on an interim government on the only persons in private war, poaching by Oxford students, the Lollards and Sir John Oldeastle, coin and exchange, for five rich cloths and twelve cushions worked with the arms and was held to be against law.' This proclamation has not been should be in suspense usque ad proximum Parliamentum, and this proclamation. ' So where an act was made by which Foreigners prove an hereditary right to it, or that he had worn it at the Battle of Agincourt.

The scanty published records of the reign of Henry V do not afford much information as to the power of the Council during that period. The notes of delivery of the Royal proclamations issued show that they were issued on the authority of a signed copy by the King or Regent, instead of by a resolution of the King in Council, as was the custom for the greater part of the reign of Henry IV. The records published by Nicolas are minutes of meetings, or of business to be laid before Councils, Great or Privy, and show that matters of public policy were brought before the Privy Council and discussed by it, that Ordinances for the foreign possessions of the King were made by him in Council, that they considered and suggested the answers to petitions presented to the King, that they had a very wide power over alien merchants, especially in the matter of enforcing aids, &c., and that their powers as a court of first instance and as a tribunal for correcting error were in full force. Their procedure is quite indistinguishable from that of the Tudor or Stuart Star Chamber. An example is that of the case of Nicholas Thorley, in October 1421, who married the widowed Countess of Oxford without the King's permission. He is brought before a court consisting of the Regent, Beaufort, the Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy Seal, Justices of either Bench, and others of the Council, and acknowledges the fact. The Chancellor takes into the King's hands all the lands of the Countess till she makes a fine for their recovery, and sends him to the Tower in irons, where he remains till February 1424, when the Countess has paid a full year's value of her lands. Another case dealt with at the same time is that of Sir Hugh Anseley, who had engaged to serve abroad, received an earnest, and then refused to leave England. He was sent to the Fleet Prison, and his lands were taken into the King's hands.

The Great Council is not so often summoned in this reign, but it pronounces on questions of public policy on the King's request, and later on, in his absence, settles matters which affect the disposal of large sums of money, which might be questioned by the Commons.

The proclamations of the reign are, for the most part, concerned with the carrying on of the war, truces, &c. Among other subjects are foreign trade, convoys, customs, Irish clerks, outlaws, and private war, poaching by Oxford students, the Lollards and Sir John Oldeastle, coin and exchange, the Iceland Fishery, and a prohibition against the wearing of coat armour, unless the bearer could prove an hereditary right to it, or that he had worn it at the Battle of Agincourt.

The death of Henry V, dissolving his Council, vacating all public offices and leaving an infant monarch, threw the responsibility of carrying on an interim government on the only persons in England with any permanent legal authority—the peers. A Great Council met at Westminster, work, and a dozen of green cloths purchased and provided by the same John by command of the Council, the said rich cloths and cushions provided for the advantage and accommodation of the Lords and nobility appointed to consult together on behalf of our said Lord the King in the Star Chamber, within the King's palace at Westminster.' Devon, Issues of the Exchequer, 274.

15 Coke refers (12 Co. 75) to an attempt to suspend an act by proclamation. 'So where an act was made by which foreigners were licensed to merchandise within London, and Henry IV by Proclamation prohibited the execution of it, and ordered that it should be in suspense usque ad proximum Parliamentum, and this was held to be against law.' This proclamation has not been traced; it is certainly not on the Close Roll of 8 H. IV, which is the usual reference.

16 Nicolas i. 124.

17 Nicola's i. 124.

18 To John Ederyk, usher of the receipt of the Exchequer. In money paid to him by the hands of Henry Somere, in discharge of £7. 18s. 10d., which the Lord the King commanded to be paid him for five rich cloths and twelve cushions worked with the arms and collar, of the livery of the Lord King Henry IV; also for tapestry work, and a dozen of green cloths purchased and provided by the same John by command of the Council, the said rich cloths and cushions provided for the advantage and accommodation of the Lords and nobility appointed to consult together on behalf of our said Lord the King in the Star Chamber, within the King's palace at Westminster.' Devon, Issues of the Exchequer, 274.

19 For a certain kalendar, purchased of John Melton, clerk, for the King's use, viz. to be kept for the use of the Lords of the Council in the Star Chamber. (1388-9) Devon, Issues, 237.

20 See Nicolas ii. 149.

21 Nicolas ii. 165; see also Rot. Parl. iv. 14, 24, 41.

22 Nicolas ii. 303, iii. 145.

23 Nicolas iii. 308.
issued writs in the name of the King for the assembly of Parliament, and, after vigorous opposition by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, gave him a commission to open and to dissolve Parliament 'assensu consilii nostri'. The proceedings were promptly authorized by Parliament on its meeting, the Chancellor, Treasurer, and Privy Seal were appointed by assent and advice of Parliament on the 16th of November, and a Council was named consisting of the Protector and the Duke of Exeter, and fifteen other magnates, all but three of them peers. The powers of this Council were those of a real Council of Regency, not those of any ordinary Privy Council, and it is probably due to this fact that the writs of summons of the Council to Parliament were no longer entered on the Close Rolls, as they had been up to that time,—the Judges continuing to be summoned as consultants.

In the second Parliament some names were added to the Council and further provisions for its guidance laid down, one of which enjoins that in matters touching freeholds, &c., the King's Judges should be called on, and their advice entered of record. In 1424 the Council voted a payment to themselves at the rate of 300 marks per annum for the Archbishops and Chancellor, 200 for each Bishop and Earl, £100 for each Baron, and £40 for each Armiger. These charges were not now. In Richard's time the Lords of the Council were allowed their expenses, and in 1406 the Commons had prayed for a reasonable reward to be given them, but this seems the earliest appearance of a fixed tariff, and the amounts granted received parliamentary authority in 1431, though they were voluntarily reduced in 1433. The Bishop of Durham was added to the Council in 1426 in Parliament, but this is the last case, and it does not appear on the Rolls of Parliament. A list, dated November 1426, of twenty-two (omitting the commoners), is found with another set of ordinances for the Council. The Council occasionally styles itself the Great Council, and in those cases we are unable to trace the presence of commoners. During the whole minority of Henry VI the position of the Council is defined by the principle laid down in January 1427: 'the execution of the king's said authority, as toward that that belongeth unto the politque rule and governaille of his land, and to the observance and keeping of his laws, belongeth unto the lords spiritual and temporal of this land at such time as they be assembled in parliament or in great council, and else, hem nought being so assembled, unto the lords chosen and named to be of his continual council.' We have records of Great Councils after 1490, in 1431, 1434, 1437, 1439, 1445, 1454, 1455, 1457, 1458, 1459, &c.

Henry VI seems to have assumed power soon after the death of Bedford, and in April 1437 the minutes of Parliament show that orders are made by him personally which were formerly made by the Lords of the Council. The list of the Council was revised in November of the same year, and its powers settled on the lines laid down by Henry IV in 1406. The first incapacity of the King in March 1454 led to the choice of Richard Duke of York as Protector by the Lords; his second, and the second protectorate of Richard, brought about the investiture of the Council with the 'politique rule and governance' of the realm. From this time on the proceedings of the Council cease to be anything more than those of a committee of partisans in possession of power, and from 1461 when a firm government, which takes its precedents from the reign of Richard II, ignoring as far as possible the intervening reigns, is re-established under Edward IV, no records of its activity exist.

The list of proclamations issued during the thirty-nine years of Henry VI's reign is very incomplete, and it is obvious that a large proportion of them have not been entered on the rolls. Before 1437 they were issued by authority of the Council; after that time they are in general without any note of delivery. The more interesting among them are those ordering Irishmen to return to
their country, that against pilgrimages to the burning-place of the heretic, Richard Wyche, and those against the seditious libels posted up before the risings of Jack Straw and Jack Cade.

The legislative power of the Council is in this reign confined to a parliamentary delegation of modifying ordinances as to the sale of wool in the staple at Calais.\(^{115}\) An enactment was passed in 1453 (31 H. VI, c. 2) strengthening the jurisdiction of the Council in cases of riots, extortions, oppressions, and grievous offences, by providing that offenders who refused to appear should forfeit all their offices and holdings under the Crown, and, in the last resort, their titles, for life—this act to last for seven years. The occasion was clearly an extraordinary one, and we hear of no cases under it; the power of the Crown being ordinarily quite adequate to deal with such exceptional contempts. The Ordinances and Proceedings of the Privy Council give particulars of many of the cases brought before the Council, and of its ordinary procedure.

Under Edward IV we are forced to piece together our knowledge of the Council from stray entries on the Patent Rolls and Year-books, and unofficial statements in chronicles, the Paston Letters, &c. We learn the names of many of its members from entries of legal proceedings on the Patent Rolls\(^{116}\). The nature of the Commissions issued by its advice throws some light on its work. Its earliest task was to buy grain for the King’s store (10 March 1461); it superintended the muster of troops sent to Ireland\(^{117}\); issued commissions of oyer and terminer, impressment, &c.; made and revoked grants; appointed sheriffs; pardoned import of goods prohibited by the King and Council; inquired into new lead or silver mines; and issued orders for the seizure of foreign goods in reprisal for English goods seized abroad.

The judicial side of the Council’s function is not so clearly seen. We know from the Year-books and otherwise that the King sat in person with the Council on occasion. What is not so clear is the distinction between the King in Chancery and the King in Council just at this time. We have two sources of information: reports of the results of actual cases, a very few exemplified on the Patent Rolls and others mentioned in the Year-books, and a large number of Commissions for the arrest of offenders who had evidently disobeyed the awards of the Council or Chancery. In the early years of Edward’s reign there seems no definite rule as to whether a case of riot or spreading false rumours should be brought before the Chancery or the Council. During the later years of Henry VI an act had been passed bringing cases of piracy on foreign merchants (up to then a Council or Admiralty matter) before the Chancellor in Chancery.\(^{118}\) In the first year of Edward IV a large number of rebels, rioters, &c., were brought before the King in Chancery, but at the same time an equal number of cases of riot, false rumours, and similar charges were brought up before the King in Council. Up to 1468 the number of commissions to bring offenders in default into Chancery is very much larger than that of offenders before the Council,\(^{119}\) but from that time on to the end of the reign the Commissions are almost exclusively to bring them before the Council. On 28 November 1478 we have a Commission for carrying out a judgement of the Lords of the Council in a case where some merchants of Bordeaux sought the enforcement of a bargain with an Englishman: the latter’s goods were to be sold in satisfaction of the debt, damages, and costs. Another exemplification, dated 26 April 1480, gives an account of a case before Council. The Abbot of Bury petitions the King and Council in Michaelmas Term 1478 against certain inhabitants of Bury. His petition, their answers and replication, are read in Council. A committee of Council, including the Chancellor, Privy Seal, and Keeper of the Rolls is ordered to call the justices of either bench and others learned in the law and report. They met 6 November 1478 in the Chequer Chamber.\(^{120}\) The abbot produced charters, the inhabitants alleged a prescriptive custom but did not prove custom or use. The said bishops and others in full Council, 14 November, reported in favour of the abbot, and that therefore the inhabitants cited had been guilty of riot in appointing constables of the market. Accordingly two of them were

\(^{115}\) Statutes, 11 H. VI, c. 13; 14 H. VI, c. 2; see Nicolas v. 222.

\(^{116}\) Rot. Pat. 8 E. IV, p. 3, m. 14 (1498); 16 E. IV, p. 1, m. 24 (1475); 20 E. IV, p. 2, m. 26 (1480), and numerous grants to individual Councillors.


\(^{118}\) Statutes, 31 H. VI, c. 4.

\(^{119}\) It is important to remember that all the leading cases in Chancery in Tudor and Stuart times date from the reign of Edward IV.

\(^{120}\) The Exchequer Chamber is the conference room of the Judges.
committed to the Fleet till they made fine with the King and amends to the abbot, a third who had already been imprisoned was dismissed. This judgement was read over in Star Chamber on 14 February 1480 in presence of a very full Council. We learn from this exemplification incidentally that the memoranda of Council were then kept in the Privy Seal Office.

The Proclamations of the reign are of no great interest. The more important are those attempting to regulate the relative value of gold and silver, sanitary regulations, and the compulsory closing of hostels in London at 9 p.m. A number of the later ones are printed in full in Appendix I, and in these we find an occasional reference to the action of the Council. Great Councils are not frequent in this reign. The most notable is that held to consider the charges of sorcery against Jacquetta, Duchess of Bedford, which resulted in her acquittal 21 February 1470. It is not unworthy of notice that many of the petitions which are dealt with during the reign are 'by assent of the Commons'—a new formula which testifies to the growth in power of the Lower House during the Wars of the Roses.

In the short reigns of Edward V and Richard III very little light is thrown on the state of the Privy Council. Almost the only important thing to be noted is the first definite appearance of what is afterwards the Court of Requests in the appointment on 27 December 1483 of John Haryngton as 'Clerk of the Council of requests and supplications of poor people' with a special grant; the Clerk of the Council in ordinary having been already appointed on 26 July. We find only one commission for arrest in Chancery, as compared with the normal number of cases before the Council, including a case of piracy. The proclamations of the reign present no points of interest.

Summing up the results of this enquiry into the authentic records of the Council we may say that from Magna Carta to the Wars of the Roses the King has two Councils; first, the Great Council consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal, the greater abbots, the ministers, the judges, other privy councillors (mainly civilians and canonists), and magnates summoned ad hoc; second, the Privy or Continual Council consisting of ministers, unofficial councillors, the chief justices, and a variable number of lords spiritual and temporal. By the nature of the case the sittings of the first were infrequent, the second, as its name implied, sat regularly. On occasion the preponderance of lords in the Continual Council was so great as to make it for all purposes a committee of the Great Council, it was then often called the Great and Continual Council. The functions of these Councils were advisory, legislative, judicial, and governmental. These were derived directly from the King, or in case of his incapacity for government, from their position—in the first half of the period as the 'communitas regni', in the second as peers with the assent of the Commons. No difference of kind can be drawn between the powers of a Great Council and those of the Privy Council, the difference is solely one of degree. The Privy Council may on occasion feel itself incompetent to advise on some grave question and recommend the summoning of a Great Council, and this again may recommend a full Parliament to give due solemnity to its advice, just as we have seen with respect to legislation that the more important the subject and extent of a proposed law, the more solemn and weighty was the body through which it was promulgated. The legislative activity of King and Council in the reign of Edward I was so great and so extensive that his successors found themselves with few but points of detail to settle, and after Edward III the Council's legislation is restricted to Ordinances of a temporary nature, and the sole legislative power of the Parliament of three estates is finally affirmed.

In its judicial functions we have seen the co-ordinate and co-operative action of the King in his supreme court of Parliament and the King in Council as the final court of appeal. The King in Parliament could review all judgements of any other court, and as the source of new law could lay down the principles by which doubtful cases should be decided. The King in Council for long acted in the same way in cases of secondary importance, and re-tried cases till the growing importance of the common law judges led them to refuse to acknowledge any other superior than

121 Rot. Pat. 9 E. IV, p. 2, m. 5; Rot. Parl. vi. 232.  
122 Rot. Pat. 1 R. III, p. 3, m. 16.
the High Court of Parliament, that is to say, the House of Lords. But a still more useful function of the Council was its power of acting as a court of first instance in cases where the ordinary law could afford no remedy, or could not be resorted to because of its failure to enforce its jurisdiction over local magnates able to evade or defy the formal processes of the courts. The constant jealousy of the Commons prevented this most important function of the Council from overstepping the bounds of justice and superseding the common law courts, and not till the disorders of Henry VI's reign had sapped the authority of the Council was a considerable part of its powers assumed by the Court of Chancery. As the period closed a further specialization of its functions arose by the setting aside certain sittings of the Council under the Keeper of the Privy Seal for the hearing of petitions by poor suitors, who had already been given precedence by the ordinances of 16 Richard II, and thus laying the foundation of the Tudor Court of Requests. Yet in all these functions of the Council we can trace its relationship to the Great Council by the claim of the peers to be present at these judicial sittings, even into Stuart times.123

The governmental functions of the Council are those of assistants and advisers of the King in matters which, it was agreed, fell outside the liberties of the subject: foreign trade, the admission of aliens, the right to leave the country, military service, the collection of the revenue, and the enforcement of justice. The varying extent of these governmental functions under our monarchs, corresponding with the strength of their rule and their financial needs, have been noticed in some detail, and it is to be noted that this aspect of the Council's work is that farthest removed from the influence of the Great Council, being only connected with the latter when Council is appointed by Parliament and recognizes that it must answer to it. At the accession of the Tudors, when the destruction of the feudal nobility had reduced the power of the House of Lords (and of the Great Council) to impotence, and correspondingly raised that of the Commons, the governmental power of the Council was almost untouched, while its judicial power was delegated, its legislative power confined to the making of executive orders, and its advisory power almost a nullity.

CHAPTER VI

PROCLAMATIONS UNDER THE TUDORS

Henry VII was the first English monarch since the days of John to find himself without the support of an influential party among the peers at his accession. The Lancastrian peerage had been brought to the verge of extinction, and the Yorkist Lords had been greatly reduced in number by the executions of Richard III. The greater part of the bishops and mitred abbots had been appointed by Edward IV, and the spiritual peers were in a great majority in the House of Lords.\(^1\) Henry was thus forced, as Richard III had been, but to a greater extent, to form his Privy Council from the class below the peerage. Part of it was, no doubt, drawn from the supporters who had gathered round him at Rennes in his exile, and from the councillors of Edward IV. It was soon constituted. The Battle of Bosworth was fought 22 August 1485, Henry entered London 17 September, and by 30 September the Privy Council was at work and a Clerk of Council appointed. The new Council included five peers, of whom four were fresh creations, two bishops, Morton of Ely, Chancellor, and Courtenay of Exeter, Lord Privy Seal, Bray, Guilford, King, Tunstall, Lovell, Edgecumbe, Poyninges, Risley, Fox, and others.

The records of the Council for the reign have almost entirely disappeared. We possess the full record of two or three sessions in the first year,\(^2\) a number of extracts from the register made for the purpose of illustrating the history of the Star Chamber,\(^3\) and another set printed by Sir Julius Caesar in 1597 to explain that of the Court of Requests.\(^4\) From these accounts we learn that no distinction was made in the records between what we should now call 'Council business' and 'Star Chamber business'—all were entered in the same register at this period. The precedents for the Court of Requests are in each case headed, 'Acts, Orders, and Decrees made by the King and his Counsell, 9 [10, &c.] H. 7, remaining among the Records of the Court, now commonly called the Court of Requests,' while the functions of the Star Chamber in the reign, as enumerated by an official of Elizabeth's reign, include many matters not in the least judicial or administrative.\(^5\) In short the Council in this reign was indistinguishable in its powers and its exercise of them from those of the preceding monarchs.

An attempt has been made by Nicolas to distinguish between Privy Councillors and Ordinary Councillors,\(^6\) which does not carry conviction with it. It must be remembered that the Privy Council sat four times a week at Westminster for the greater part of the year, and that in addition a part of it attended the King whenever he was absent from London. Obviously, the work of the Council could not be carried on unless provision was made for the attendance of a certain number of professional Councillors in addition to the Great Officers, prelates, and nobles, who were neces-

\(^{1}\) In Henry's first Parliament there were 13 bishops, 17 abbots, and 18 temporal peers, several of whom were new creations.

\(^{2}\) B. M. Harl. 297, f. 1, &c. 10 July 1486.

\(^{3}\) B. M. Add. 4521, ff. 105 vo–119 vo.

\(^{4}\) The Ancient State, Authoritie, and Proceedings of the Court of Requests, 4°, 1597. This is the same work as the 'Collection of Acts, &c.' quoted as another book by Nicolas 7. xvi sqq.

\(^{5}\) In Camera Stellata tempore Regis Henrici Septimi. In the Tyme of this most prudent Prince the Court of Star Chamber did examine Riotts, Routs, unlawfull Assemblies, forseable Entries, misdemeanours, deceipts, forgeryes, falsehood, perjury, maynteynaunce, contempts, & other Comon Crymes, Committed to the offence of the kings Lawes, and of his Loyall Subjects. And it was Conferred, then there in the matters of State, of peace, and warr, with foraigne Princes, of leagues, and league breakers, of Intercourses, of hearings, and aunswearinge Ambassadors, and of the amendment of Lawes, att home, of the reformacion of idle persons and vagabounds, of theexceze of Apparrell in all persons, of theexceze of meats, drinks, and Costie Faire, As it maie in parte appeare by the Presidents following. The Court then would heare of anie matter, were it of never soe small value, if there were therein conteyned anie breach of Lawe The Court then did heare of perambulations of the Kings Lands, of womens dowers, of marine causes, of wrongful imprisonments, of heresie, of murder and Treason. And at many of these matters the Kinge himself was present, as may appeare over everie President, where (the Kinge) is written. The Court did then sitt in a manner everie daie in the Term. Such was the kings care of the common quiett of his kingdom as whosoe marketh the same well may rightly and reasonably say that king Henry the 7th was a right reformer of a disordered Comon Wealth.' B. M. Add. 4521, f. 104.

\(^{6}\) Nicolas 7. xvi sqq.
sarily obliged to devote a certain amount of time to their own affairs. The first extract in Caesar's book shows such an arrangement made 12 February 9 H. VII (1494) in view of a forthcoming progress. The Bishops of Bath, Exeter, and Rochester are to attend continually after Easter; the Prior of St. John from a fortnight after Easter to August; Lord Daubeney in August, September, and October; Lord Broke as the Prior of St. John; William Hussie in July, August, and September; Robert Reede from 12 February to July; Sir Andrew Dimock, Sir Reginald Bray, Sir Richard Guilford, and Sir Thomas Lovell continually; the Keeper of the Rolls, Drs. Janne, Winsworth, and Warkam continually. A considerable number of these Councillors are officers of State, the last named are obviously 'ordinary' Councillors. It seems likely that in the reign of Henry VIII the status of these Councillors in ordinary may have fallen, till they were merely consultative members, but there seems no doubt that they took the Privy Councillors' oath. Lists of the members of Council may be found in the sources quoted, and it is probable that the feoffees of the King, created by Act of Parliament in 1491, 1497, and 1504, were Privy Councillors.

Among the lists of attendants at Council we have those for 14 June, 10 July, 11 July, and 16 July 1486; 10 Nov. 1494, and in 1501. At all of these sessions the King was present, and public business—proclamations, treaties, &c., was discussed. The attendance of Commoners, mostly of the class of 'ordinary' Councillors, was as follows: 10 out of 24, 16 out of 33, 11 of 25, 10 of 22, 13 of 40, 19 of 41. The attendance of peers is nearly as great, 10, 13, 11, 9, 13, and 13.

The history of the jurisdiction of the Council in the Star Chamber has been much obscured by the one-sided views of the lawyers of the Tudor and Stuart period, whose attention was entirely devoted to statute law. It was thus quite natural that the lawyers of Elizabeth and James I should seek the origin of the Star Chamber jurisdiction in the Act of 3 Henry VII, c. 1. It would seem, however, that the intention of the Act was quite different, viz. to enable a definitely constituted Session of Council, containing Common Law judges, to inflict penalties otherwise out of the power of the Privy Council. The Council, it had long been agreed, could not touch a man's life, limb, or freehold. But just as the Act of Henry VI had given the Council power for a limited period to deprive any lord guilty of riot of his office or place, so now the new Act gave power to the Council, when constituted in a particular way, to inflict statutory penalties on offenders 'in lyke manner and forme as they shulde and ought to be punysshed if they were therof convycte after the due order of the lawe'. As a matter of fact we have no records of any case under the Act where a duly constituted session of Council did enforce a statutory penalty: fines and recognizances continued to be the weapons of the Star Chamber as in the past, and the mere threat of other consequences seems to have been sufficient.

There can, however, be little doubt that there was a tendency in this reign to split off the Court of Star Chamber from the Council proper; the one remaining at Westminster under the presidency of the Chancellor or Keeper, the other following the King's person. Both still retained full judicial powers, as is shown by the Act of 19 H. VII, c. 14 (1504), where it is provided that informers may sue before (1) the Chancellor or Keeper in Star Chamber, (2) the King in his Bench, or (3) the King and his Council attending his person, so that there be at least three of his Council, two of them lords spiritual or temporal.

A feature of the reign is the number of Great Councils held during its earlier part. The assembly of the Council 'and other principal persons' at London in September 1485, before which Henry renewed his promise to marry Elizabeth, seems to have been a Great Council, which accepted him as the successor to Edward IV, not to Henry VI, as would have been the case in a Lancastrian restoration. The Council held at the Charterhouse at Shene after Candlemas (2 Feb.) 1487, where a General Pardon was proclaimed, the lands of the Queen dowager taken in hand, and the public exhibition of the Earl of Warwick ordered, was also, most probably, a Great Council. A Great Council was held in November 1488 in view of the state of affairs in Brittany, which seems

B. M. Julius B. xii, f. 23 sqq. A privy seal of 1 May, 1487, recites that 'by advice of the lords and other nobles of our Counsaill' we have taken in hand the lands of Elizabeth...
to have authorized a subsidy of the tenth penny voted by the Parliament which met three months later. Another Great Council was held in June 1491 to authorize the intended war on France, and a benevolence for the purpose. The Commission for collecting the benevolence recites that the war is undertaken “ad instanciam et specialem requisicionem tam dominorum spiritualium et temporalium quam aliorum nobilium.” A Parliament was summoned three months later. The threatened invasion by Scotland in 1496 led to the summoning of another Great Council of lords spiritual and temporal, of judges, serjeants in our lawe and of others some heede wisemen of every citie and good towne of this our lond.” The Chronicler states that this Council granted £120,000—at any rate as a loan—£40,000 of which was raised by loans in the counties, and another part by the lords and commons present at Council. The Council sat from 24 October to 6 November, and a Parliament was then summoned which met 16 January 1497 and voted the amount required. The close analogy between this Great Council and the Scottish Convention of Estates is to be remarked.

Before entering on a consideration of the proclamations of the reign, attention may be directed to the inclusion among them of certain Papal Bulls, confirming the title of Henry to the throne, and requiring obedience on pain of excommunication. It has already been pointed out that the prelates of England were almost entirely of Yorkist appointment; the recognition and support of Rome was therefore of the greatest importance to Henry as the successor of Edward IV, and he made great use of it. The first Bull, signed 27 March 1486, was received in England in June, and ordered at a Council meeting (about the 14th June) to be translated into English by “my Lord of Lincolne.” After the death of Innocent a confirmation was obtained from Alexander, 21 December 1498, and plenary indulgences were also granted to all killed in the King’s service against rebels. Three printed broadside editions of the Bull are known, together with a fragmentary additional note (No. 35), and the chroniclers preserve for us other occasions on which the excommunication was published, e.g. 23 October 1502, 5 March 1503.

The Privy Council is not, as a rule, mentioned in the body of proclamations, but there can be little doubt that they came before it, and were issued through it. The only proclamation of which we have actual proof that it was passed in Council contains no reference to the fact (No. 4a, 16 July 1486. Aid to the fleet of Maximilian). A considerable number of them relate to foreign affairs, war, peace, truces, expulsion of alien Scots, preparations against invasion, &c. In 1487 trade with the possessions of Maximilian was restrained, import and export alike being forbidden without special licence under Great Seal (No. 7b). A staple of metals was incorporated at Southampton in 1492 (No. 19). The duties payable by Venetian merchants were raised, to equal those paid by English merchants at Venice (No. 20a). Trade with Flanders, &c., was stopped altogether in 1493, with the exception of the wool-staple fixed at Calais (No. 23), till it was resumed by the Intercursus Magnus of February 1496 (No. 24), confirmed and elucidated in 1499 (No. 37). The frequency of proclamations concerning the coinage show that it was a subject of preoccupation to the King and his Council. The undated proclamation against exchange and export of the precious metals (No. 6) merely enforces the law if it is later in the reign, or if it is early, continues an expired statute of Edward IV. The depreciation of the Irish coinage, “one-third less than sterling,” led to an order prohibiting its introduction into England (No. 17). The proclamations of September 1497 (No. 28), of February 1498 (No. 30), of December 1498 (No. 33), of January 1499 (No. 34), and of March 1499 (No. 36) point to a great disturbance in the state of the currency, which was then almost entirely silver. It seems probable that the public adoption of troy weight had led to some reduction of the weight of the coin, and hence to a preference for the heavier Irish over the lighter sterling coin. The Act of 1504 attempted to turn the scale in favour of gold, making it current at the sum it was coined for, and

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8 B. M. Jul. B. xii, f. 49, “the gretest consell that was many yers withoute the name of parliament.” See Spedding’s Bacon, vol. 6, p. 73.
9 Rymer xii. 446, 7 July 1491. See Spedding, loc. cit., p. 117.
12 Probably John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, who was present at Council. Russell, the Bishop of Lincoln, was not.
13 That at the Society of Antiquaries and John Rylands Library, at Lambeth, and at Canterbury Cathedral.
14 See Council Record, B. M. Harl. 297, f. 3r.
making all clipped money bullion at 3s. 2d. per ounce. It was probably under the proclamation of July 1504 (No. 46) that a second fine of £2,000 was laid on Sir W. Capel for having taken knowledge of false money and not doing his diligence to examine and beat it out who were the offenders. The three proclamations of 1505 (Nos. 49a, 50, 51) show that the currency was still a matter of grave concern.

A number of proclamations for distraint of knighthood have been found (Nos. 5a, 40, 41, 45), and doubtless others were issued, though not entered on the rolls as being matters of ordinary course. The reason is not exactly clear why country landowners should have been willing to pay a substantial fine rather than take up knighthood, unless it was to prevent even a suspicion that their lands were subject to the incidents of military tenure. Formerly certain burdensome duties could only be exercised by knights, but the restriction to them of representation of the county in Parliament, for instance, or the inquest of knights, was no longer in force. It is clear that the honour was a burdensome one, since the payments for exemption remained a source of revenue throughout the Tudor period.

The first results of the enclosure of arable land were now beginning to make themselves felt, and, though we have found no proclamations against it, there can be no doubt that the proclamation against vagabonds of February 1498 (No. 22), the first of a long series throughout the Tudor period, is a direct result. The title is taken in full from the Patent Roll. No. 8 is without date, and seems rather an enforcement of the ordinary law. The affairs of Calais are referred to several times as in the proclamation against transport of bullion (No. 6) allowing for the payment of the wages of Calais; that regulating the exchange there, which I have dated with some hesitation as July 1488 (No. 8a); an undated proclamation near the close of the reign (No. 52) dealing with the ownership of wreckage at Calais; and a proclamation of January 1505 establishing a free mart there to be held four times a year, and fixing the tolls. The staple at Calais has already been referred to (No. 23).

The internal troubles of the reign have left their mark on the list of proclamations, both as warnings and as pardons. It is significant that the first public proclamation of Henry's we have is an offer of pardon. The proclamation of 20 July 1486 (No. 5) seems to have been in enforcement of a summons to appear before Council—the rebels were pardoned on 17 August. Perkin Warbeck's rebellion is responsible for Nos. 24a, 24c, 25, 26, 27; while his own proclamation against Henry is entered as No. 29. It seems probable that the statement as to a proclamation issued by him in September 1496 is due to confusion with that actually put forth in Cornwall, September 1497. The flight of Edmund de la Pole led to the proclamations of August and September 1499 (Nos. 38, 39). The proclamation for the payment of the King's debts of August 1504 (No. 48) is well known. The number of proclamations known amounts to sixty-five, of which three exist as printed broadsides—one of them in two editions, besides the prints of the Bulls. The various sources from which they have been obtained, and the fact that many of those entered on the patent rolls are not otherwise known, while some not entered there are comparatively important, forbid us to hope that the list, though it throws much additional light on Henry's reign, one of the least well-known in our history, approaches completeness.

The records of the Privy Council for thirty years of the reign of Henry VIII have entirely disappeared, and, with the exception of the Regulations for the Household of 1516, we are almost in the dark as to its composition during those years. What we do know is that in the frequent absences of Henry from London the Council split into two bodies, one following his person, the other permanently fixed in the capital, and transacting not only the greater part of the routine work of government but much of the judicial work also. Both sections were in the closest touch with each other, and with the King through his confidential ministers.

15 Spedding, loc. cit., pp. 155, 286.
16 See the writ of Elizabeth in Prothero, Statutes and Constitutional Documents, p. 133.
17 Campbell dates it, without obvious reason, 30 September 1487. It is entered on a French Patent Roll of various years without date.
18 Ordinances for the Royal Household, p. 159. A list of 15 Privy Councillors selected to sit in the Court of Requests in January 1529 is found in Caesar, op. cit., p. 81.
19 Lemon, State Papers, i. 507, gives a list of the Council at Henry's accession, 2 Prelates, 3 Peers, 6 Commoners; and in the text, a list of the principal members of Council in 1536.
The actual government of the country was concentrated in the hands of the Council, either directly as in Central and Southern England, or through Deputies and Councils as in Ireland, Wales, the North, Calais, Boulogne, &c. As we shall see later, Ireland had been governed since the reign of Henry III by a Governor and Council, but the disorders of the wars of the Roses had made these almost independent of the English Crown, till the reception of Perkin Warbeck forced on Henry VII the necessity of bringing the country into closer connexion with England. Poyning’s law in 1498 made it necessary that any bill intended for presentation to the Irish Parliament should be drafted by the Irish Privy Council, certified into England under the Great Seal of Ireland, considered and approved by the English Privy Council, and returned under the Great Seal of England. At the same time the need of the Irish Government for continual financial aid from England prevented any attempt at administrative independence which might have resulted from the difficulty of communication. The deputy and council of Calais were under the closest surveillance and control by the Council, as the records clearly show. The President and Council of Wales and the Marches, and the President and Council of the North were hardly less busy, while the Wardens of the Marches were in constant correspondence with the Council.

The number of proclamations issued by Henry VIII amounts to 200. Of these about 36 only carry in them the statement that they are made by the advice and consent of Council, the greater part of the others are pure mandates—’The King our Sovereign Lord straightly chargeth and commandeth’—is a common form. It is possible to connect the occurrence of the ‘advice’ clause in the proclamations of 1525–7 (Nos. 95–103, 108, 110, 114) with the same activity as that which caused the Ordinances for the Household. On the other hand, its occurrence in the proclamations of 1541–6 is probably due to the Act for Proclamations of 1539 (Appendixes II, III), which gave to proclamations so issued the force of law.

The part taken by the Privy Council in the issue of proclamations is not very clear. We have its records for seven years, and of all the proclamations issued during that time of which we have independent evidence only three are mentioned in the records (Nos. 192, 242, 277). That of 15 July 1543 is ‘devised and openly declared’ at a meeting of Council three days later at a different place; the others are mentioned in the preliminary stages. Again the Council from its records appears to have had power to issue proclamations without the Royal signature. The proclamation of 20 October 1540 preventing Londoners coming to Court was issued under ‘stamp and signet’, i.e. the King’s signature was affixed by a stamp and authenticated by the signet. A similar course was followed 3 January 1541. We are driven to the conclusion that either important proclamations were considered by the Council in London, or that they were drawn up and passed in a very informal way—a conclusion strengthened by the fact that we possess neither the signed bill nor a patent enrolment of the proclamations of this reign with the exception of signed bills of 1522 (Nos. 86, 88, 177), 12 September 1530 (No. 124), and four enrolments (Nos. 56, 83, 84, 85).

The Act of Proclamations is often spoken of as if it gave to Royal proclamations the force of law. In the strict sense this is hardly true: it gave to the Council, when constituted in a particular way, parliamentary sanction for the infliction of fines and imprisonment in matters affecting religion and public order, precisely similar to those it was already in the habit of imposing in cases of riot, &c. Moreover, this parliamentary sanction, this ‘ordinary law . . . provided by the assent of his Majesty and Parliament for the due punishment, correction, and reformation of such offences and disobediences’, was obtained in exchange for a distinct limitation of the powers of the Council. Not only were the ancient limits on its power of punishment set out and enforced, but the Court could not act legally under this statute unless at least fourteen great officers of state were sitting (Sect. IV), a proviso extremely likely to bring the Court of Star Chamber to a standstill except in very important cases, since it would tend to create in time the assumption that any other session of the Court was illegal. The Act of 1543, reducing the minimum session to nine, recites that the former Act had been found to be impracticable. It is a matter of conjecture as to how the issue of Proclamations was proved before the Court, since as far as we can learn they were not on record anywhere, with the exception of that of 23 January, 33 H. VIII (1542), of Henry’s style as King of Ireland, which was
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entered on the Coram Rege Roll of Hilary 33 H. VIII, after being read in the King's Bench at the request of Whorwood, the Attorney-General. This proclamation, by the way, does not specify the advice or consent of Council.

Statutory powers existed for other proclamations. Chief among them were those regulating the prices of wine, which were fixed under 28 H. VIII, c. 14 by three or more of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, and two Chief Justices. By 26 H. VIII, c. 10 the King has power by proclamation under Great Seal enrolled in Chancery to void any restraint on wines or other commodities of foreign parts, or to revive them. A proclamation for the price of French wine was actually issued on 7 November (Parliament met 3 November) 1534, but it was not enrolled in Chancery. Proclamations regulating the price of meat, &c., were issued (No. 255) under the authority of the Act of Proclamations, and not under that of 25 H. VIII. See also No. 223. It is worth noting that during the reign Acts of Parliament were printed and distributed in the same form as proclamations. They have been included in this list whenever any proof of their existence has been obtained, but there is no doubt that all the Acts of the reign were issued in this form and proclaimed: the earliest yet found is that of November 1512 (No. 59).

The proclamations dealing with the coinage in this reign are of considerable importance. The earliest (No. 78, not found) is probably that prohibiting the small Venetian silver coins, known as galley-halfpence, mentioned by Ruding. The proclamation of 25 May 1522 fixing the prices of gold coins shows that the parity of gold and silver was still uncertain, and was followed by that of 24 November enlarging the number of foreign gold coins current. The Act of 15 H. VIII, c. 16, § 19 was followed on 1 October by a proclamation of the values of coins—unchanged since 1522, reissued in 1525. In 1526 the proclamation of 22 August marks the rise in the value of gold from 40s. to 44s. the ounce, and a corresponding increase in the value of current gold coins. This rise was found insufficient to check the export of gold, and on 5 November 1526 the price of gold was raised to 45s. per ounce, at which price it remained till 1544. A proclamation of 18 July 1531 prohibits the export of coin or bullion (No. 127). The restrictions on exchange were finally removed by proclamations of July and August 1538 (Nos. 172, 173). The statute of 32 H. VIII, c. 50 refers to a proclamation for the value of foreign gold coins, now lost. The importation of Irish harp groats was forbidden by a proclamation of 19 November 1540, and lastly, in 1544, after the coinage had been debased, the value of gold was raised to 48s. per ounce, silver being 4s. 22 The successive debasements of the following years are not followed by any proclamations.

The proclamations of Henry on subjects connected with religion are of considerable importance. The first of these was issued early in 1529, and was directed against the sale of heretical books. The list of prohibited books is the first of the kind. A second similar proclamation, which included vernacular translations of the Scriptures among forbidden books, while promising an authorized translation, was issued in June 1530, under the Chancellorship of Sir Thomas More (No. 122). In September of the same year a proclamation came out forbidding the obtaining or introduction of Bulls from Rome, which marked a decisive stage in the divorce negotiations. The marriage with Ann Boleyn is announced by proclamation 5 July 1533 (No. 134), which assigns the new style of Katherine of Arragon, and denounces the penalties of Premunire against opponents of the divorce. An undated proclamation concerning heresies (No. 150) must be placed early in 1535; it orders Anabaptist and other sacramentarian heretic strangers to leave the kingdom within twelve days. The final rupture was marked by the proclamation of 9 June 1535 (No. 153), in which the sheriffs were instructed to report to the Council on the obedience of the bishops and clergy to the orders of King and Parliament, while all mention of the Bishop of Rome was to be erased from the Mass and service books.

23 These broadside Acts have been dated from the first day of the Session in which they were passed. The exact date of the Royal assent is not always procurable.
21 Ruding i. 302, from a MS. Annals of Coventry. This would account for the notice in the report of the Venetian envoys.
The execution of Fisher is followed at no long interval by a proclamation, 1 January 1536 (No. 155), against the circulation of his controversial writings, which also attempted to put down the hosts of itinerant pardoners, a step to be connected with the approaching dissolution of the smaller monasteries. The proclamation of 16 November 1538 marks a stage in the history of English printing. No books in English printed abroad were to be imported; no one was to print an English book in England till it had been examined by authority; Anabaptists and Sacramentarians were to be apprehended and published; ceremonies were still to be observed; marriage was forbidden to priests; and the name of Becket was to be erased from the lists of saints in calendars and service books. The draft of this proclamation with Henry's corrections is still preserved. A further proclamation of 26 February 1539 continues the subject of the ceremonies to be observed, and explains their symbolism, while pardoning any Anabaptists not yet convicted. It is not certain whether the draft, provisionally dated, perhaps too early, April 1539, ever was issued formally; it promises a new translation of the Scriptures. This translation was issued in 1539, and an injunction was made that every parish should provide itself with a copy, which was enforced by proclamation 6 May 1541 (No. 192). Another proclamation was issued on 22 July 1541, abolishing the use of a number of feast days, together with some popular observances, such as the boy bishops, &c. An injunction for the use of the primer was issued 6 May 1545, and the list of Henry's religious proclamations is brought to an end by that of 8 July 1646, suppressing all English books printed by Frith, Tindall, Ball, and others, and Tindall's and Coverdale's New Testament, while renewing his orders as to the licensing of printing.

The question of enclosures is dealt with by a group of proclamations in 1526-9. The first orders all the open fields enclosed for pasture since 1485 to be brought back to tillage, and immediate action seems to have been taken in the matter, many of the enclosers having been brought up before Wolsey in Chancery, and forced to enter into recognizances to destroy the hedges (Nos. 106, 107). Two years later a proclamation was issued inviting secret denunciations of persons keeping more farms than one, or making enclosures of tillage lands, and lastly in February 1529 a proclamation was issued 'commanding all enclosed grounds to be laid open and the ditches filled, and the hedges and pales broken down and taken away before Easter next' on the pains recited in the statutes of Henry VII.

The economic disturbances of the reign are further evidenced by the number of proclamations dealing with the prevalence of vagabondage, and the price and supply of corn and victuals of all kinds. Proclamations in 1517 (No. 74), and 1527 (No. 110), deal generally with the subject of vagabondage amongst others, but by June 1530 the evil had been aggravated to such a point that the King and Council resolved on the severest measures. An order was issued that all vagabonds found outside their hundred without a permit showing that they were returning thither should be scourged and sent home, another scourging to follow on any unnecessary delay. A certain measure of success must have attended this method of enforcing re-settlement, for it is adopted in an Act of Parliament passed the following year. Proclamations (Nos. 125, 126) were issued enforcing this act and expelling beggars and vagabonds from London, and a number of them are found ordering vagabonds and unnecessary persons to leave the Court (Nos. 135, 196, &c.), besides general proclamations enforcing laws which include vagabondage in their purview (Nos. 132, 156, 297). Vagabonds, together with common players, masterless men, and evil-disposed persons, were sent to the galleys in 1545 (No. 273), as wandering Scots had been in 1542.

Sumptuary regulations, as to diet, games, and dress, appear with a certain frequency. In 1517 we have a Council order limiting the number of dishes to a meal (No. 75), enforced by a threat of punishment by the Council. Proclamations for the reformation of excess in dress were mainly devoted to enforcing Acts of Parliament (Nos. 138, 141, 156), while those devoted to games strove to encourage archery (Nos. 101, 113, 156), put down crossbow shooting and hand guns of all sorts (Nos. 100, 154, 294), and also games of chance and skill (Nos. 101, 113, 174). The stews were suppressed in 1546 (No. 288). We have the first notice of a news book in 1544 (No. 253).

Prices are dealt with by proclamation in the cases of wine (Nos. 62, 144, 169, 198, 254, 283, 290), of sugar (Nos. 188, 228), of flesh (Nos. 133, 137, 139, 143, 149, 154, 157, 181, 185, 255, 256), and of 1
arms (Nos. 224, 259). Trade is represented chiefly by regulations affecting wool or kersey-making (Nos. 147, 159, 167, 190, 194, 199, 270, 287). Declarations of war and peace, rebellions, the maintenance of Calais and Boulogne, plague proclamations (adjournment of term, avoiding the Court, &c.), the preservation of hawk's eggs and game, and dispensations from the observation of Lent in several years, form the bulk of the remainder. A dispute about tithes in London is marked by two proclamations (Nos. 140, 148), and the wage of sailors is raised by another (No. 268). A few briefs of the reign are known.\textsuperscript{23} They were licences originally issued under Great or Privy Seal, by which deserving persons were allowed to make collections for themselves in certain specified localities. They became much more common in later reigns.

In certain cases Statutes are temporarily suspended by proclamation, as in the prices of butchers' meat (Nos. 139, 143, 157, 182, 185), woollen cloth (167, 190, &c.), exchange (No. 172), strangers (No. 183), Assize of wood (250). The regulations forbidding unlicensed printing before the Act of 1543 are purely arbitrary—they can only depend on the assumption that the practice of a new art is dependent on the licence of the King. The seizure of imported English books would be legal, considering them as foreign manufacture for whose import the King was empowered to make statutory regulations.

The will of Henry VIII\textsuperscript{24} appointed a Privy Council of sixteen Great Officers of state as executors, with twelve other Councillors to be called in from time to time as should be expedient. A meeting of twelve of the executors resolved to appoint the Earl of Hertford Protector and Governor of the King's person, and did so as their first act, declaring their resolution in turn to the King, to the rest of the Council not being executors, and to the Lords spiritual and temporal who had assembled in the King's presence. It is obvious from this that, at any rate in the closing years of Henry's reign, there were two classes of Privy Councillors, the members who were normally summoned (perhaps the 'continual' Councillors), and those who were only occasionally summoned. The latter class, it is to be observed, included one of the Secretaries of State. But this does not constitute two Councils.

The removal of the Lord Chancellor\textsuperscript{25} for granting an unauthorized commission to the Master of the Rolls and two Masters in Chancery to hear and determine suits in Chancery is of importance in the somewhat obscure history of the development of Chancery jurisdiction, but is only here noticed as showing that the separation of the Court of Chancery from the sittings of the Council in Chancery dating from the beginning of Henry's reign is now complete. The repeal of the Act of Proclamations has two results: it leaves the Star Chamber unfettered and it obviates the necessity of signing proclamations by the Council which passes them. Up to the passing of the Repeal Act every important resolution of Council is signed by those present, after that date this is usually omitted till after the fall of the Protector.

Two important subjects are the chief interest of Edward's reign—the coinage and enclosures. The first proclamation is that issued 10 April 1548 (No. 326), calling in the testons (or shilling pieces). The Council had forbidden their coinage in April 1547, but enormous quantities had been struck since that time. They were therefore not to be current after 31 December 1548. In January 1549 a new coinage was announced (No. 343), largely of gold, and, some days later, testons were continued as currency till 1 May. On 11 April rates were fixed for the currency of old gold coins, an angel worth 8s. in 1544 being now valued at 9s. 8d., and the riall of 12s. at 14s. 6d. On 22 May 1549 genuine testons of Henry's coinage were made current at the Mint only up to 31 July at 11\textsuperscript{\textfrac{1}{4}}d. each, being paid for in Edward's new coinage, which was at this time slightly improved in quality, but diminished in weight—the pound of gold 22 carats fine being coined into £34, of silver 6 ounces fine into 72 shillings. The next proclamation is that for the valuation of French crowns of the sun (4 August 1550) at 7s., reduced on 1 December 1550 to 6s. 4d.

In 1551 a remarkable attempt to reform the coinage began. A printed proclamation dated 30 April reduced the value of the shillings and groats by one-fourth to 9d. and 3d. as from 31 August

\textsuperscript{23} Printed briefs (2 editions) were issued 9 November 1538, for a collection for building St. Peter's of Exeter. They are preserved in the Chapter library at Exeter.

\textsuperscript{24} See the will of Henry VIII, Rymer xv. 114, 116.

\textsuperscript{25} Acts of Privy Council, ii, p. 48 sqq.
1551. This naturally caused an increase in prices which a proclamation of 11 May tried in vain to check. A proclamation of 10 June enforced the statutes against exchange and export of precious metals, but did not stop the trouble. Another signed 26 June (according to the Register of Signed Bills) but dated 8 July on the Patent Rolls, and intended to be issued on that date, made an ineffectual attempt to check the rise by advancing the date of the fall of money from 31 August to 9 July. Prices still rose and a proclamation (No. 404) was signed on 12 July reducing the teston as from 17 August to 6d., the groat to 2d., and smaller pieces in proportion. A rumour of this was spread, and matters got worse. Two other proclamations were at once issued, one ordering the strict enforcement of the laws against forestallers and for the supply of the markets, the other (No. 403) denouncing a penalty of six months' imprisonment and fine at will or pillory, with loss of ears, for spreading the report of a further abatement of the coin (which as we know had already been decided on). The proclamation for the further fall of the coin was, in due course, proclaimed on 16 August, being followed next month by a statutory proclamation fixing the price of victuals under heavy forfeitures, which the Justices of the Peace were ordered to enforce.

A proclamation (No. 406) issued 11 September was the first precaution taken in view of the new coinage; it recited the Acts against melting down coin and threatened heavy penalties. On 12 October another proclamation was signed publishing the new coinage of silver pieces of 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d., 1d., 1/2d., and 1/4d., and gold pieces of 50s., 10s., and 5s. fine gold, and 20s., 10s., 5s., and 2s. 6d. of crown gold. The silver coins were 11 ounces 1 dwt. fine, except the pence, half-pence, and farthings, which were four ounces fine. The pound of fine gold, 23 carats 10½ grains fine, was coined into £36, of crown gold, 22 carats fine, £33. Standard gold being of the proportionate value of twelve times standard silver. The same proclamation offered to exchange new money at the Mint for testons at 6d. each, though Strype and other authorities seem to make two separate publications (Nos. 407, 408). Matters now began to mend; the prices set on provisions in September were withdrawn by proclamation 20 November. A curious misapprehension nearly destroyed returning confidence. Somerset had been arrested and tried, when some of his adherents mistook the lion Mint mark on the shilling for the ragged staff of Northumberland, his chief opponent, and spread the rumour of an attempted usurpation of the Royal dignity. A proclamation was therefore signed 14 December (No. 410) 'charging and commanding all the King's true subjects not to credit suche vaine false and seditious rumors concerning certaine peces of his highnes coine new made, which have ben well striken, that his majesties armes do not appeare in the same, ... as be seditiously declared.'

The series of these proclamations closes by an order prohibiting the buying or selling of coin at any prices other than those fixed by proclamation. The reformation of the coinage would have been complete but for the one fatal error of permitting the continued currency of base coin, which inevitably drove the new coin out of circulation, and left all the work of reformation to be done again within ten years' time.

Two other financial proclamations may be noted—a lost proclamation of 23 March 1552 authorizing free exchange and re-change of money in all places within the realm, and a proclamation allowing merchants and others to carry with them £4 in coin when leaving the kingdom.

The history of the enclosures in Edward's reign has been the subject of several monographs, and the proclamations here collected are for the most part well known. The series opens with the proclamation of 1 June 1548 (No. 333, a manuscript copy in B. M. Lansd. 238, f. 305) ordering the laws against enclosure to be enforced, which seems to have been re-issued in May 1549, though all trace of this has been lost. The latter proclamation seems to have caused a popular rising against enclosures, which the sheriffs were ordered to suppress (No. 358). The rioters having been dispersed, a pardon was proclaimed 14 June (No. 356), and on 8 July a proclamation ordered the arrest of any persons stirring up fresh strife (No. 358), while at the same time a commission of inquiry was appointed to report on the amount of enclosures and enforce the law. The rebels in Cornwall and
Devon were given short notice to submit—three days (Grafton, p. 517) or six (Pocock, p. 69). Another proclamation forbade the bringing of suits of trespass, &c., against pardoned rioters, and on 16 July martial law was proclaimed. This brought the rebellion to an end, and within a month all the forces raised against the rebellion were dispersed.

The proclamations relating to the religious settlement are of considerable interest. The payment of pensions to the former religious was provided for by a proclamation of 18 September 1547, and the unruly behaviour of the London mob, who assaulted the priests in the streets, was checked by that of 12 November. Irreverent discussion as to the sacrament was stopped by the threat of severe punishment in a proclamation of 27 December 1547, drawn up by Cranmer and Ridley, and the keeping of Lent enforced by a proclamation, backed up by an Act of Parliament (No. 321), re-issued in February 1552 and February 1553. The proclamation of 6 February against sacramentarians and too eager reformers enforced obedience to the lawful rites of the Church and forbade unlicensed preaching, while an order in Council authorized a new communion service in accordance with the Act. Troubles caused by wandering preachers, and by the need of a reform of the divorce laws, are indicated by a proclamation of April 1548, while the orders of 14 May and 31 October 1548 were designed to prevent the payment of pensions to persons who had left the country. The only other document of great importance is the famous 'Black Rubric' entered on the Close Rolls without date or other indication. It was signed by the King 22 October 1552, and is entered on the Register of Signed Bills as 'An article to be added to the book of Common Prayer' (f. 262b).

The remaining proclamations of the reign present few features of constitutional interest. A large number are devoted to the suppression of false (and true) rumours, prohibiting the export of victuals, arms, &c. The prevalence of pirates had become a burning question by the connivance of the Admiral, Lord Seymour. Cloth-making fills an important place in the list of proclamations, and a proclamation for the winding of wools (No. 380) is noteworthy for the fact that a copy of it under the actual Great Seal has still survived in the Public Record Office, drawn up in ancient form, probably the only one known. A number of proclamations are due to various attacks of the sweating sickness. The proclamation of 28 April 1551 'for the reformation of vagabonds, tellers of news, sowers of seditious rumours, players, and printers without licence, and divers other disordered persons', is of some interest in the history of printing and of the stage. Players had already been interdicted between August and November 1549 (No. 365), the performance of interludes was now forbidden altogether without a licence from the King or six of the Privy Council, while printers or importers of English books were obliged to obtain a similar licence.

The Privy Council under Mary was considerably larger than under her predecessor. A list of forty-four is published by Mr. Dasent,30 which, as he remarks, includes representatives of the older nobility side by side with the new men of the Tudor creations. The Acts of the Privy Council and the Calendar of Domestic State Papers witness to the continual activity of the Council in every department of national life. Parliamentary power was given to it by 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 3, § 11, to order the arrest of any noble spreading seditious rumours, though he was to be tried by his peers, and three years later the Council in the Star Chamber was empowered to fix the amount of the fine for the abduction of maidens (4 & 5 P. & M. c. 8). The Commissions of Lieutenancy granted in the later years of Edward VI received parliamentary sanction early in this reign (1 M. s. 2, c. 12, § 12), and lists of appointments appear on the Council records on 16 May 1552 and 24 May 1553, but the system did not attain permanent form till the reign of Elizabeth. The proclamation (No. 486) appointing the Marquess of Winchester Lieutenant of the Southern Counties is not referred to in the Council records.

The history of the coinage during the reign of Mary may be followed from her proclamations. The first on 20 August 1553 (No. 428) announces the issue of a fine gold coinage similar to that of Edward VI (No. 404). The silver coins of the 'fineness of the standard sterling' issued were to be groats, half-groats, and pence. The standard fineness, however, was reduced from 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine

to 11 oz. fine, less than that of Edward's last coinage. The use of gold seems to have become more common, and it was found necessary to make foreign gold coins current. A proclamation was therefore signed 4 March 1554 repeating that of Edward (No. 391), which had become ineffective at his death, making French crowns current at 6s. 4d. each (No. 447), but before it was issued another was substituted including the Imperial crowns and Spanish ducats, as well as the Spanish silver. By May three Portuguese coins were also made current. The marriage of Philip and Mary was followed by a new coinage of fine gold of the value of 30s., 15s., 10s., and 5s., and of silver 1s., 6d., and 4d. (No. 458). Counterfeit coin seems to have been very common—a fact probably not unconnected with the revival of the study of alchemy—and proclamations were issued enforcing the law against it (Nos. 459, 467), and against melting coin or buying it for export (No. 468). A quantity of base coins having been struck after the marriage 3 oz. fine, probably for use in Ireland, a number of them were imported into England: their use was forbidden by proclamation 19 September 1556 (No. 469). The continued circulation of the base money of Edward's reign led to rumours of a further reduction in its value, which were prohibited by a proclamation 22 December (No. 471), the last in this reign dealing with financial matters.

The proclamations concerning religion are the most important of the reign. The first, issued 18 August 1553 (No. 427), forbids the 'new found devilish terms of Papist or Heretic', and the printing or playing of interludes, &c., dealing with doctrinal matters, an order which readers of Bale will find no difficulty in understanding. The expulsion of all foreign preachers, printers, and booksellers who had not obtained letters of denization (No. 445) in February 1554 was the next step. The arrival of Reginald de la Pole as Papal Legate was followed 10 November 1554 by a proclamation enforcing obedience to his orders (No. 455a), and the Bull of indulgence to the nation was shortly afterwards issued by the royal, printer. The proclamation of 26 May 1555 already referred to (No. 459) was principally concerned with the enforcement of the laws against heresy, and was followed 13 June by another, reiterating the effect of the revived statute of 2 Henry IV against heresy and heretical books, and giving a long list of authors whose works were prohibited. The jurisdiction of the bishops over the circulation of books is affirmed. The last proclamation on the subject is that of 6 June 1558 (No. 488), occasioned by the distribution of a tract on 'How superior powers ought to be obeyed'. The possession of one of these books was proclaimed to be rebellion, entailing immediate execution by martial law.

The various rebellions of the reign account for a number of proclamations. The terms of some of these are lost (Nos. 423, 426, 431), others exist only in manuscript (Nos. 440, 442, 443, 444). Counter proclamations by Wyat and others are preserved (Nos. 439, 441). The spreading of seditious rumours, severely punishable by two acts of Richard II, was a constant source of anxiety, and the crowd of vagabonds round the court caused much trouble (Nos. 437, 455, 490). Scots and other foreigners were expelled from England, and a number of proclamations dealt with the war with the French (Nos. 474, 475, 476, 477, 480). The manning of the navy is the subject of three proclamations in 1558 (Nos. 483, 487, 489). Gentlemen are ordered to return to their homes in the country—the order being enforced on the ground of attending the musters. A proclamation against quarrelling in churches or churchyards, and against wearing unduly long rapiers is enforceable by imprisonment and fine at pleasure, presumably as riot. The Graemes of the Border make their first appearance in proclamations in 1555 (No. 460). Several proclamations protecting game or afforesting certain areas are found.

It is difficult to speak with certainty as to the legality of these proclamations. Probably no judge would have assented to the proclamation of June 1558 denouncing the penalty of martial law for the possession of a book, even treasonable. That of 30 March 1558 forbidding the import of French wine is mentioned as illegal by Coke. His dictum applies to the case where French wines have been bought from a neutral owner and imported into England.

The publication of the Privy Council Records for the reign of Elizabeth dispenses us from the

31 Ruding i. 327.
32 Ruding i. 329.
need of summarizing its activities in every direction beyond repeating that it exercised its ancient powers in every direction, either immediately or through such subordinate bodies as the Court of Requests, &c. It is more pertinent to remark that in this reign we find for the first time the Privy Council issuing orders in its own name in the form of proclamations, such as those for the reformation of abuses in dress and for the proper observation of Lent (Nos. 515, &c., 811, &c.), a practice observed till the middle of the reign of James I (No. 1203).

The proclamations affecting the coinage show Elizabeth as completing the work of Edward and of Mary. A good coinage was in circulation together with a base one, and, following well-known laws, the base coinage was driving the intrinsically valuable one out of circulation. It was first thought that the disappearance of the good coins was due to their export, and a proclamation was issued in May 1559 forbidding this (No. 507), without any effect. Accordingly it was determined to get rid of the whole base money in circulation at one blow. The testons which had been reduced to sixpence were now further reduced to fourpence halfpenny, with the exception of the basest of Edward's reign, which were made current at twopence farthing; other coins being reduced in a similar proportion. It was at first intended to alter the parity of the gold, but now, as later, Elizabeth and her advisers shrank from interference with the standard it afforded. The proclamation was in being by 18 September 1560 (the Council Register for the time is lost), on the 20th a letter was sent to Cecil ordering him to omit the clause for decrying of gold (which was put in the next proclamation), and on the 26th the Lord Keeper Bacon was ordered to advance the date of publication, previously fixed at the 28th. Four months were allowed for the return of all base money to the mint.

This proclamation was followed by another, 9 October, against melting down the base money, which was now near its true value, and reducing the nominal value of gold crowns from 6s. 4d. to 6s., and of pistolets to 5s. 10d. A third proclamation (No. 532) identifies the four varieties of pistolets current. Only the basest testons were called in by these proclamations, as was explained by a proclamation of 23 December (No. 536), but a second of 19 February 1561 also called in the testons of 4½d. after April, and another of 12 June the remaining base coins. The want of coins less than a shilling, to take the place of the base coins withdrawn, was severely felt, and on 15 November 1561 a new coinage of small silver was announced, and several foreign gold coins resembling angels were denounced.

Rumours of a further depreciation of the coinage were everywhere rife, emphasizing the natural rise in price caused by the growth in the volume of currency. They were denied by proclamation 30 January and 13 March 1562 (Nos. 557, 560), but their substantial accuracy is attested by a manuscript proclamation in existence reducing the nominal value of gold and silver in the proportion of one-third—the new gold coin of 30s. was to pass as 20s., the shilling as 8d. The advantage to the State and to the receivers of all fixed annual payments would have been very great, but the proclamation was never issued, and the appreciation of gold continued.34

The high standard of English gold produced not only a great number of counterfeiters at home, but also induced certain foreign mints to issue imitations in base gold. The proclamation of November 1561 had warned the public against some of these, current at 10s. which were worth only 9s. 3d. Others were now put into circulation which were worth less than 7s. A proclamation published this fact in June 1565, and another in December forbade the currency of any foreign gold, ordering all such coins to be brought into the mint. New regulations for the exchange of money and issue of bills of exchange (which was a royal monopoly) were issued in September 1576 (Nos. 706, 707), the poundage being reduced from 6d. to 1½d., shared between the payer and receiver. Another proclamation in October 1587 shows that the coinage still suffered from counterfeiters, sweaters, &c., and fixed limits of weight beneath which the coin was not to be current but was to be defaced and returned to the payer. Boxes containing convenient weights and scales came into force, not observing that in October 1587 (No. 794), the original privy seal warrant (No. 560) attests the urgency of the case.
were prepared for sale to the public (No. 800). A proclamation of 1600 (No. 907) under the signet enforces the laws against the export of gold and silver, and another of July 1601 (No. 921) enforces such of them as have especial reference to the carriage of coin into Ireland.

A proclamation of especial interest to numismatists is that for the making of copper coin (No. 982), preserved in a single manuscript copy. It was never issued, and probably dates from the middle of 1601, though Ruding seems to assign it to 1574.

The settlement of religion and the questions connected with it, such as those affecting the publication and circulation of books, &c., are frequent subjects of proclamations during the reign. Elizabeth's accession was immediately followed by the return of many of the Puritan preachers from exile, and much confusion was caused by their attempt to force their way into their old benefices. All preaching or public services not authorized by law were forbidden ' until consultation may be had by Parliament'. Four days before Easter 1559 a proclamation (No. 509) informed the people that the Sacrament in both kinds had been re-established by law, and forbade any disorder in churches in connexion with the administration of Communion, &c. The order for licensing interludes of May 1559 was probably as much religious as political. All interludes were to be licensed by the Mayor, Lord Lieutenant of the County, or two Justices of Peace. The wanton destruction of ancient monuments and stained glass windows was stopped in great measure by a proclamation of 19 September 1560 (No. 526), which also protected the remaining bells and lead of the churches from the avarice of their patrons. Anabaptists were ordered into exile at twenty days' notice on 22 September 1560, and the abuses caused by the popular frequentation of St. Paul's were forbidden a year later (No. 553), while regulations for the punctual payment of the annuities to the members of the dissolved abbeys were also made (No. 551). The importation of controversial treatises against the Reformation Settlement was forbidden in March 1569 (No. 638), while the extreme Puritans fell in 1578 under a similar ban—Cartwright's Admonition to Parliament and similar books being confiscated under pain of imprisonment for having them in possession (No. 687). Some bitter attacks on Burghley led to a proclamation against seditious slanders (No. 688), and in October 1578 a proclamation was issued ordering the strictest enforcement of the Act of Uniformity on laymen and clergymen alike.

Stubbe's Gaping Gulf was perhaps more political than religious, still the proclamation suppressing it in September 1579 (No. 740) may be mentioned here. In 1580 the 'Family of Love', a Dutch sect, began to proselytize in England, and their books were prohibited. The Bishops were charged to imprison any one having them, and the printers were to be imprisoned and 'receive bodily punishment and other mulet' (No. 752). A proclamation of 15 July warns the nation of intended invasion by the Pope and Spain, and another of January 1581 recalls all students from beyond seas, restrains foreign travel, and forbids the harbouring of Jesuits, now for the first time mentioned in proclamations. Seminary Priests and Jesuits were the subject of another proclamation in April 1582: their harbourers were denounced as guilty of high treason, and it was misprision of treason not to use every effort to arrest them. The Separatists are the subject of a proclamation in June 1583, denouncing the writings of Browne and Harrison as seditious and schismatical. In October 1584 another proclamation denounces books reflecting on the actions of Henry VIII and of the Council and Judges. An undated broadside of 1586 (No. 785) justifies the execution of two Seminary Priests, Marsden and Anderson, and two years later, when the coming of the Armada was heralded by a Bull of Sixtus V and a number of controversial tracts, &c., their publication was ordered to be punished under martial law (No. 802). The Martin Marprelate tracts led to a proclamation against them, promising pardon to any one informing the Council of their printers or authors (No. 812).

The defeat of the Great Armada by no means checked the efforts of the Jesuits and Seminary Priests to recover their hold on England, and the proclamation of 18 October 1591 is one long indictment of their efforts. Preparations were ordered against the expected invasion, and every effort was made to trace out those Jesuits and Priests who were already in England. Masters of

23 See Tom Truth's letter, 4 August 1573, in Murdin, p. 258.
families had to send in full reports on every member of their household during the past year, committees were appointed to report on absentees from divine service, and Commissions of Inquiry sent into every county. The efforts of Spain were directed, however, towards Ireland and the danger passed by, though in the last year of the reign, November 1602, it was found necessary to denounce the Jesuits and their allies the Seminary Priests. All Jesuits and Priests (who had enjoyed a tacit tolerance for a few years) were peremptorily banished, and all officers of the law were ordered to arrest them and their maintainers.

The proclamations dealing with the observation of Lent were mainly economic, designed to maintain a large fishing population, and to spare the stock of cattle. They fall into three classes: proclamations against eating flesh in Lent, orders of the Privy Council, and proclamations for the observance of fish-days. The first proclamation for the observance of Lent ordered that ancient custom should be maintained (No. 502, February 1559), next year a much more stringent one was issued inflicting a fine of £20 on any one killing, selling, or preparing for sale, any flesh in Lent, ordering an inquest to be taken in every ward twice during Lent, and bidding the Mayors and other officers to certify their proceedings into Chancery by a fixed date (Nos. 521, 538, 607, 667a). This proclamation was, it is said, issued annually throughout the reign, together with the orders of the Privy Council on the same subject. The penalties are much greater than those authorized by the Act of Edward VI, or than those inflicted in 5 Elizabeth c. 5, and if they were ever enforced it must have been as a civic regulation. The first orders of Council preserved date from February 1589 (No. 811), from which time they appear to have been issued annually with very little change, except limiting the exact number of animals to be killed in Lent. The orders were addressed to the Lord Mayor of London and the Lords Lieutenants of the counties, and from 1592 the latter were ordered to prescribe them to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and officers of corporate towns, the old means of communication by sheriffs being altogether ignored. The proclamation of 24 June 1568 (No. 626), enforcing the Act for eating fish on Wednesdays and Saturdays, has a constitutional importance, inasmuch as in it Elizabeth continues indefinitely an exemption from customs granted by Parliament for the limited space of four years, then expired. The subject of fish-days is brought forward in a proclamation of 14 January 1600 (No. 905), which also deals with the licensing of ale-houses, and other matters.

Piracy and foreign trade are a constant source of proclamations throughout the reign, from December 1558 (No. 497) to March 1602 (No. 925), by which time the English pirates had removed their activities from the English seas to the Mediterranean. An unprinted proclamation of April 1561, in which Elizabeth temporarily forbids trade with Africa in deference to the claims of Portugal, had no effect in stopping the attacks on Portuguese ships, and she was obliged to issue very stringent port regulations (No. 548) to put a check on the use of English harbours. Shortly after we hear of Havre as a base of operations against the Spanish fleet (No. 573), the goods taken being sold in England (No. 580); English admirals are ordered to protect the Spanish fishermen from pirates as if they were English subjects; and (No. 597) an order is issued for the arrest of an Englishman who has robbed Spanish ships. A manuscript proclamation of January 1567 (No. 623) recalls the raid on Madeira, and others of 1569 and 1570 (Nos. 639, 640, 658) show that though driven further afield, piracy was still a flourishing industry. The revolt of the Netherlands produced a proclamation in July 1568 prohibiting the use of English ports by the rebels (No. 629), and a still more stringent one in March 1572 (No. 668) aimed against the Beggars of the Seas, threatening death by martial law to any one aiding or joining them. From this time forward piracy seems to have veiled itself under commissions of reprisals (Nos. 754, 830, 900, &c.). The selling of ships had been forbidden in 1559.

The history of Elizabeth’s constant anxiety to remain on good terms with the ruler of the Netherlands is written in a succession of proclamations, till Alva seized on the goods of all English merchants at Antwerp in December 1568 (No. 632). Cloth was still the staple of English trade, fish and grain being largely exported in addition. A large number of proclamations fix the prices of wine (Nos. 603, 841, &c.), and a proclamation of January 1564 forbids (illegally) the importation of any French wine at all, except two thousand tuns, for which a licence had already been
obtained (No. 586). A maximum price was fixed for hops (No. 587), and for provisions at Tilbury
Camp and near London (Nos. 808, 903). The export of grain was frequently restrained, the waste of
grain stopped, the laws for planting hemp enforced, and the growth of woad forbidden (Nos. 782, 908),
the latter proclamation being altogether illegal (see No. 922). The unlawful import of caps seems to
have been stopped with great difficulty, judging from the frequent re-issue of the proclamations against
it (No. 675, 681).

A large number of proclamations deal with social life. Regulations for dress are issued
throughout the reign from October 1559 (No. 515) to July 1597 (No. 891). These orders fixed the
dress of every class of men according to their rank or income, the latter to be estimated by their
payments to the Subsidy. The length of rapiers and daggers was limited (No. 562), and in 1574
(No. 690) the dress of women was regulated. The orders were re-issued with greater stringency in
1577 (No. 717), ruffs and cloaks were added in 1580 (No. 745). The last issue (Nos. 890, 891)
attaches to the expense of dress the great decay in hospitality. The use of pistols (dags, handguns)
was prohibited several times during the reign (Nos. 511, 701, 739, 871, 910), and the orders for the
maintenance of artillery (i.e. archery), and for the keeping up the supply of horses (Nos. 567, 746),
were frequently re-issued during the reign. The practice of keeping retainers was still a danger
(Nos. 663, 768). The prevalence of the plague is attested by thirty-five proclamations adjourning the
law courts, &c., during the reign (Nos. 525, &c., 866). The scourge of vagabondage was still rife,
and seems to have increased in importance towards the end of the reign (Nos. 818, 840, 849, 858,
867, 899, 916). The preservation of game does not seem to have interested Elizabeth greatly.

The regulation of wages by the Justices of Peace with the authority and approval of the Council
is a feature of this reign. A few examples are quoted, but obviously many more must have existed
(Nos. 574, &c., 654, 703, 862, &c.). Regulations for the swans on the river were issued from time to
time (Nos. 601, 778). The history of the Great Lottery can be traced in five broadsides (Nos. 624–633),
and that of the turbulence of the London apprentices in a series of proclamations, some of them very
severe (Nos. 826, 845, 873, 874, 899). A projected reformation of the Calendar was prepared for
proclamation in April 1583 (No. 769), but abandoned, and an official portrait of the Queen was in
preparation in 1563. The exhibition of portraits of the Babington conspirators to assist in their
capture (No. 788) was stopped by their arrest. The proclamation of June 1570 (No. 825) is almost
the only sanitary measure of the reign. Weights and measures were regulated by two proclamations
(Nos. 797 and 926). It is noteworthy that in 1587 bread and medicines were still sold by troy weight.
Certain of our broadsides (they are not proclamations) refer to monopolies; playing cards (No. 801),
starch (No. 897), &c. A list of monopolies cancelled, or left open to legal attack, was published by
proclamation in 1601 (No. 922), the monopoly of saltpetre having been withdrawn in 1590 (No. 820).

The history of the Post begins to be of importance in this reign, in consequence of the close
connexion of Elizabeth with Scottish affairs. An undated proclamation of Mary had established
a service of post horses between London and Dover, with stages at Dartford, Rochester, Sittingbourne,
and Canterbury. In 1584 the regulations for a similar service between London and Berwick were
issued, the journey taking forty-two hours in summer, and sixty in winter. The cost to an ordinary
traveller was twopence per mile, and private letters had to wait the convenience of the ordinary post.
In Kent foreigners entering or leaving England paid 2s. 6d. per horse per stage, or 2d. per mile. We
read of ‘the ordinary through posts of the merchants of Flanders and of France’ (No. 777). The
unlicensed carriage of letters was forbidden, and search was ordered to be made for hidden
correspondence in the ports, when ships were leaving England (No. 883). The extension of the post
system is shown by the increased accommodation postmasters were ordered to provide in 1596
(No. 881).

A large number of briefs (i.e. permissions to make a collection for some private or public object)
are found in this reign (Nos. 535, 680, 692, 726, 747, 780, 787, 821, 835, 879, 887). Bath, Portsmouth,
and Hastings, amongst other places, made collections through the kingdom for their own improvement.
Orders are given as to the presentation of petitions to the Queen (Nos. 814, 867, 870); they must now
be signed by one of the Masters of Requests.
The question of the legality of these proclamations has already been touched upon. Several of them are plainly illegal, e.g. the prohibition of the import of French wine; and that of the growth of woad. In 1581 Elizabeth revived an expired act on the ground that as the period of expiry terminated during the prorogation of Parliament, it remained in force till the end of the first session of the next Parliament, but she was careful to forbid any one to raise the point in a Court of Record. A large number of proclamations denounce the penalty of martial law (Nos. 668, 802, 805, 809, 818, 840, 873, 874, 899, 916). The majority of them are illegal in the highest degree, e.g. idlers and vagrants in London to leave at once on pain of death, armed vagabonds to be executed, rescues of prisoners punished with death, &c., &c. Two proclamations were issued forbidding building in London (Nos. 749, 927), on the strength of which very heavy fines were inflicted in the Star Chamber. They are recognized to be entirely illegal. An order that all discharged pressed men (1589) were to be re-engaged by their former masters may be justified on the ground of public policy (No. 818), but could not be enforced in a Court of Law. The mention of the Star Chamber has become an almost invariable sign of an order not enforceable by law (No. 638, 818, 871, 927, 932).

See Hawarde, Star Chamber, p. 328.
CHAPTER VII

THE PROCLAMATIONS OF JAMES I AND CHARLES I

The accession of James was announced by a proclamation emanating from a composite body consisting of peers, 'united and assisted with' the Privy Councillors of Elizabeth, and other commoners, as represented by the Lord Mayor of London. The proclamation is new in form, and the clauses attributing it to the peers can hardly have been prepared beforehand by Cecil and James; all preceding monarchs from the time of Edward I (except in time of revolution) had announced the death of their predecessor in their own name as reigning monarchs. If a place in our constitutional history is to be found for this assembly, it can only be called a Great Council, answering strictly to the Great Councils of the Plantagenets, Lancastrians, Yorkists, and Tudors, except as regards the Royal summons, and owing its validity to the presence of the peers. The Great Officers of state and the Privy Councillors had lost their position by the death of Elizabeth, and the account of the meeting of Council lays stress on the recognition of this fact. Every succeeding monarch (with the exception of revolutions) has been proclaimed by a Great Council of this kind, and though the relative status of the members composing it has been altered by the Act of 6 Anne c. 41, which continues in office the Great Officers of state and Privy Council on the demise of the Crown, the character of the assembly is still shown by the inclusion among its members of the Lord Mayor of London. It may be noted that the signatures to the original proclamation sent off to Scotland forthwith and printed there, as in the copy sent to France, differ from the official document issued in London. A Royal Proclamation published 5 April confirmed all ministers in their previous offices, and thereby put an end to the interim government of the Great Council.

It will be convenient to consider the proclamations of James I as a whole in two sections—those issued before the end of 1610, and those after that date. Popular dissatisfaction with the rule of the King and Council had been steadily growing from the beginning of the reign, and the Petition for Grievances presented 10 July 1610 summarized the complaints. (1) Some proclamations alter the

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1 Among the signatories is an Irish peer, the Earl of Clanricarde.
2 See B.M. Sloane MS. 1786, f. 5b.
3 On the claims of the peers see B.M. Sloane MS. 718, f. 34 passim.
4 Proclamations. Amongst many other Points of Happiness and Freedom, which your Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom have enjoyed under your Royal Progenitors, Kings and Queens of this Realm, there is none which they have accounted more dear and precious than this, to be guided and governed by certain Rules of Law, which giveth both to the Head and Members that which of Right belongeth to them; and not by any uncertain and arbitrary Form of Government.

Which, as it hath proceeded from the Original and Constitution and Temperature of this Estate, so hath it been the principal Means of upholding the same in such sort, as that their Kings have been just, beloved, happy and glorious; and the Kingdom itself peaceable, flourishing and durable, so many Ages.

And the Effect, as well of the Contentment that the Subjects of this Kingdom have taken in this Form of Government, as also of the Love, Respect and Duty, which they have, by reason of the same, rendered unto their Princes, may appear in this, That they have, as Occasion hath required, yielded more extraordinary and voluntary Contributions to assist their Kings, than the Subjects of any other known Kingdom whatsoever.

Out of this Root hath grown the indubitable Right of the People of this Kingdom, not to be made subject to any Punishment that shall extend to their Lives, Lands, Bodies or Goods, other than such as are ordained by the common Laws of this Land, or the Statutes made by their common Consent in Parliament.

Nevertheless, it is apparent, both that Proclamations have been of late Years much more frequent than heretofore, and that they are extended, not only to the Liberty, but also to the Goods, Inheritances, and Livelihood of Men; some of them tending to alter some Points of the Law, and make them new:

Other some made shortly after a Session of Parliament, for Matter directly rejected in the same Session:

Some containing Penalties in form of Penal Statutes;

Some referring the Punishment of Offenders to the Courts of arbitrary Discretion, which have laid heavy and grievous Censures upon the Delinquents:

Some, as the Proclamation for Starch, accompanied with Letters commanding Enquiry to be made against the Transgressors at the Quarter Sessions:

And some vouching former Proclamations, to countenance and warrant the latter; as by a Catalogue hereunder written more particularly appareth.

By reason whereof there is a general Fear conceived and spread amongst your Majesty's People, that Proclamations will by degrees grow up and increase to the Strength and Nature of Laws.
Whereby not only that ancient Happiness will be as much blemished (if not quite taken away) which their Ancestors have so long enjoyed;

But the same may also (in Process of Time) bring a new Form of Arbitrary Government upon the Realm.

And this our Fear is the more increased, by occasion as well of certain Books lately published, which ascribe a greater Power to Proclamations than heretofore hath been conceived to belong unto them.

As also of the Care taken to reduce all the Proclamations made since your Majesty's Reign into one Volume, and to print them in such Form as Acts of Parliament formerly have been, and still are used to be; which seemeth to imply a Purpose to give them more Reputations and more Establishment than heretofore they have had.

We therefore, your Majesty's humble Subjects, the Commons in this Parliament assembled, taking these Matters into our Consideration, and weighing how much it doth concern your Majesty, both in Honour and Safety, that such Impressions should not be enforced to settle in your Subjects Minds, have thought it to be a Matter of great Consequence; and to take it to Heart as a Matter of great Consequence; and therefore We will have Conference with Our Privy Council, and will cause such Our Judges and Learned Counsel, and will cause such Our Proclamations as are past to be reformed, where Cause shall be found; and for future Time will provide, that none be made but such as shall stand with the former Laws or Statutes of the Kingdom, and such as, in Cases of Necessity, Our Progenitors have by their Prerogative Royal used, in Times of the test and happiest Government of this Kingdom.
proclamation as he quotes on the Close Roll of 8 Henry IV, and no such Act in 9 Henry IV. The whole question, in truth, turned on the point how far the power of issuing proclamations enforced by fine and imprisonment was warranted by the custom of England. It was agreed that life, limb, or freehold could not be affected by order of the Council; on the other hand the Council had for two hundred years ordered offenders to do things which they could not be forced to do by the law courts, and had imprisoned them till they entered into recognizances to do what they had been ordered. But the system of loose approximate decisions had had its day and passed: the common law with its strict rules had conquered, and even Chancery was now as strictly governed by rule as the Common Pleas. The attempt of the Council to found the issue of new proclamations on the royal prerogative instead of sheltering behind custom made their defeat inevitable and necessary.

Accordingly, on 26 September a proclamation was issued, withdrawing Nos. 950 and 994, on 26 September a proclamation was issued, withdrawing Nos. 950 and 994, * 

A Proclamation signifying his Majesties pleasure touching some former Proclamations; and some other things.

As the Princely care and continual watch, which We have over the good of our loving Subjects, may in part appeare, by the course which we have taken, for a review and consideration of many of our Statute Lawes: wherein we were desirous, that in stead of the multiplicity of the same, and doubtfulness that may arise in the interpretation of them (whereof some are wore out with time, some vast for execution by the change of times; and of others, some branches only standing in force, and the rest repealed) some such new Lawes may be made, as shall bee most necessary for the good of Us, and our people, and the same more cleare and plaine to their understanding whom it may concern; then they have beene or are in some cases; For the better preparation whereof (seeing a worke of so great labor) We have already caused our Priuy Councell, to make choice of some discreet persons learned in the Law, not only to make collections of them as they stand now in force, but to digest them into some such orderly Method (imparting the same also to our learned Councell) as our Judges may peruse their labors, before they be presented to the Parliament, where our meaning is, to leave them to such consideration and resolution as may produce the best effects, for the publie good, which is the onely scope of our intention: So therefore whereas in the first yeere of our Reigne, a Proclamation was set forth touching the prices of Victuals within the Verge; And the like Proclamation was set forth the tenth of Iuly in the second yeere of our Reigne; And that we are given to understand, that such abuses may bee for the most part reformed, and the offenders punished by the Law; We doe declare both the said Proclamations to be determined.

And whereas a Proclamation was set forth, bearing date the eleventh day of January in the first yeere of our Reigne, concerning the choice of Knights and Burgessess of the Parliament, wherein were contained divers politike and necessary directions and admonitions, for caution and respect to bee vsed in the said Elections: Forasmuch as it did referre properly to the summons of the Parliament now past long since: Wee doe by these presents declare the sayde Proclamation to be determined.

And whereas a Proclamation was set forth by Us, bearing date the eighteenth day of Iune in the second yeere of our Reigne, for the true winding and folding of Woolles; Forasmuch as the abuses (therein mentioned) are partly holpen by the Law, as it now standeth, and if any thing be defective, it is more fit for a remedy by Acte of Parliament; Wee doe by these presents determine the same.

And whereas there hath beene set forth by Us (taking light from the example of our deare Sister Elizabeth) foure severall Proclamations touching buildings and Inmates in and about the City of London, greatly importing not onely the health, good estate, safety, and beauty of the said City, but likewise by an infallible consequence, the vniversall weale and preservation of our Person, Court, and Kingdome: We have thought fit for the better execution of the good thereby intended, to draw all the sayde Proclamations into one briefe & cleare forme, which our Princely consideration, the necessity of taking some politike order against excess of Apparel, for the inlarging the vent of Cloth, for furnishing of the Realme with
concerning the price of victuals within the verge of court, as unnecessary because the offences are punishable by the courts; No. 979, limiting the choice of members of Parliament, as being temporary; No. 992, for winding of wools, as being covered by existing statutes, or requiring new law; Nos. 969, 1011, 1049, and 1063, on building, &c., in London, which are to be incorporated and re-issued; and the proclamations against the making of starch.

The statement of the Commons that the number of proclamations had greatly increased of late years is perhaps true, but a number of them were merely formal; thus, thirteen are caused by the plague, half a dozen by adjournments of Parliament, &c. Scottish affairs at this period are represented by proclamations for the arrest of the Ruthvens, the transplantation of the Graemes, the arrest of Lord Maxwell, for equal justice between English and Scots (No. 963), for pacification of the Borders, that there is no Border, against smuggling by the fells, and announcing the first meeting of the Commissioners of the Union (20 October 1604). Lent orders are still issued by the Privy Council. Proclamations for the arrest of conspirators deal with Copley, Markham, and Watson, and the Gunpowder plotters.

Hostilities at sea are responsible for several proclamations. One was prepared, but probably not issued, in May 1603, recalling the letters of reprisal, &c., granted by Elizabeth against Spain; another form of it was issued in June denouncing any future capture of Spanish ships as an act of piracy. In September a series of instructions were issued with the intention of putting down piracy; owners and victuallers of ships were declared responsible in life, lands, and goods for piracy by their ships, the jurisdiction of the Admiralty courts was affirmed and extended, and all trade with or victualling of sea-rovers forbidden. A special note ordered the arrest of some Englishmen who had been preying on the Venetian trade in the Mediterranean. A formal peace with Spain was proclaimed 19 August 1604, and soon after the sale, contrary to law, of ships was forbidden. Proclamations for the arrest of Mediterranean pirates were issued in November 1604 and June 1606, while in March 1605 a very important order forbade English seamen to engage in foreign service, laying down the rules under which belligerent ships could use English harbours, and promised the issue of a map showing the limits of the shore under the jurisdiction of the crown (No. 1010). A copy of this map has been reproduced from the only example known. The hatred of Spain was still strong, and in July a further proclamation declared pirates Englishmen serving with the Dutch, and forbade the victualling of foreign men-of-war. Further orders for the suppression of piracy and the arrest of some Mediterranean pirates were issued in January 1609, and from this time forward the subject is almost unnoticed.

Between 1610 and 1621 proclamations no longer (with very few exceptions) mention fixed penalties, they refer to his Majesty's displeasure and such other penalties as may be lawfully inflicted. The period is of interest chiefly because of the number of monopolies granted, most of them withdrawn in 1621. Some of them were simply patents for the sole use of new inventions; No. 1204 is of interest in the history of lighthouse dues; No. 1368, an order for the destruction of a machine for making needles, is an example of the lengths to which protection of a trade was then carried.

The proclamations affecting the coinage during the reign of James are not of the importance of those of his immediate predecessors. That of 8 April 1603 made Scots coin current, fixing the ratio as 12 to 1, a Scots shilling being an English penny. In November 1604, following his assumption of the style of King of Great Britain, James issued a new coinage 22 carats fine (of £37 4s. to the lb. troy), on the ground that the gold coinage of England was underestimated in terms of silver, being worth more than it was current for. The Scots pound being lighter than the pound troy a table was added giving the weights of each. In an important proclamation of 6 July 1607 (No. 1043), in which he repeals an obsolete statute, James reiterates the prohibition of the export of serviceable Armour, for stay of transporting of Our Treasure into foreign parts, against selling of Ships, and for restraint and prevention of Depredations at Sea; Some of which points are not at this time provided for, neither by law nor Proclamation, and some other are not so sufficiently and severely provided for, as the greatness of the mischief requireth. But because we are willing to make triall, whether the remedies for these great enormities may not be reduced vnder some regular forme of Law, Wee haue forborne for the present to giue order in them by way of Proclamation.

Given at our Honour of Hampton Court, the 24. day of September, in the eight yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1610.—Barker, pp. 228-8.

See a list in No. 1314.
the precious metals. In 1611 the condition of the coinage was such that a strict proclamation was
issued in May (No. 1111) against melting down heavy coin, followed in November by lowering the
parity of gold, its nominal value in silver being raised ten per cent., a coin of 20s. being now
worth 22s. Light gold was made not legal tender. A proclamation of May 1612 (No. 1122) fixes
mint prices for gold and silver foreign coins at the rate of 66s. per ounce (22 carats fine), the gross
profit on recoining it being 26s. 4d. per pound troy. Next year (No. 1129) Spanish clipped silver
was made not current. A new coinage was issued in July 1619 lighter than that in use, of the
values of 60s., 15s., and 10s., of angel gold, 20s., 10s., and 5s. of crown gold. Coins were to be tested
as to weight, and light gold to be refused. This order was neglected, and in consequence a new
proclamation, February 1620, ordered all light gold to be defaced, and commanded every city, &c., to
provide itself with a set of standard weights for verifying the coin.

The coinage of farthings, projected in Elizabeth's reign (No. 932), came into existence in 1613
under a patent to Lord Harrington of Exton (No. 1128), superseding the leaden tradesmen's tokens
then in use. On his death, the patent was confirmed to his widow (No. 1145), and in October 1615
all other tokens were peremptorily forbidden (No. 1173). To induce their circulation 21s. worth of
tokens had been supplied to the purchaser for 20s., but in March 1617 the selling price was reduced to
par, and farthings were made redeemable at the old discount.

The waste of the precious metals is another subject of proclamations. A patent for sealing
imported gold and silver thread had been granted in February 1605 (No. 1008), which checked the
import of Venice and other gold, and encouraged its manufacture in England from bullion or coin.
In March 1618 the manufacture was made a royal monopoly (No. 1208); next year the excessive use
of gold and silver in ornamental work was forbidden (No. 1240), and in October the import of gold
or silver foil was prohibited (No. 1259), and regulations were made to prevent the smuggling of gold
and silver thread (No. 1258). In 1622 the scarcity of coin was so marked that the manufacture
was forbidden altogether (No. 1332), the patent for thread making and foliate making having been
cancelled the year before. Next year a Company of Gold Wire Drawers was chartered with the
monopoly of gold or silver thread making and all similar industries (No. 1359), only to have their
charter revoked in a twelvemonth (No. 1378).

The settlement of religion is the subject of a number of proclamations. In October 1603
seditious attempts at reformation, which meant Puritan petitions, were forbidden; in February 1604
seminary priests and Jesuits were ordered to leave the kingdom, and in March the well-known
proclamation for the use of the Common Prayer Book (No. 982) was issued, enforcing its use in all
public worship, which was confirmed by another in July (No. 996).

In June 1606 a new order was published, bidding all religious, priests, friars, Jesuits, &c., to
leave the country by 1 August (No. 1034); the Oath of Allegiance was enforced in 1608 on all persons
entering the country except known merchants and men of quality (No. 1057), and in 1611 it was
ordered to be taken by all subjects (No. 1112). The assassination of Henry IV led Parliament to
address the King for the enforcement of the penal laws against recusants, priests, and Jesuits, and
accordingly, in June 1610, recusants were disarmed and forbidden to appear in London or any royal
Court, and all priests and Jesuits banished. The failure of the Spanish marriage led to a similar
address, and a renewed banishment of the Jesuits and priests (No. 1374).8

Proclamations about books are not uncommon. In 1609 the first signed edition of James's
'Apology for the Oath of Allegiance' was called in, owing to its numerous errors. The 'Interpreter',
by Dr. Cowell, was prohibited in 1610 (No. 1092), while in 1615 a little book, 'God and the King',
written in favour of the Oath of Allegiance, was ordered to be used in all schools in its English or
Latin form. The order was subsequently extended to Scotland and Ireland. The attempt to enforce
the use of Wither's 'Hymns and Songs of the Church' (No. 1351) resulted in failure. In 1623 a
proclamation forbids the importation of English books printed abroad, and enforces the Star Chamber
regulations of Elizabeth.9 It failed to effect its purpose, and next year another was issued 'against

8 The draft proclamation abandoned because of the statement
that the advice of Parliament had been followed on a matter of
foreign policy should be noted.
9 Printed in Prothero's Statutes and Constitutional Documents,
p. 169.
seditious, popish, and puritanical books and pamphlets', which imposed a strict censorship on all political and religious writing. The last proclamation of James's reign was one protecting the copyright of Latin books printed at the University Presses.

Proclamations of more social interest include those ordering the nobility and gentry to return to their estates and practise hospitality (Nos. 951, 967, 1152, 1199, 1342, 1354, 1385), those preserving the royal game (Nos. 946, &c., 1839), against the building of London (Nos. 969, &c., 1381), against the use of four-wheeled vehicles on the roads because they destroyed the ruts (Nos. 1216, 1336), concerning tobacco (Nos. 1263, 1268, 1886, 1398), alum (Nos. 1082, 1151, 1207), starch (Nos. 1046, &c., 1279, 1390), enclosures (Nos. 1041, 1042, 1044), the Thames (No. 1027), New England (No. 1339), the Royal Flag (No. 1032), bread (No. 1007), logwood (No. 1275), touching for the King's Evil (No. 1182), Sir Walter Raleigh (No. 1213), the British Pharmacopoeia (Nos. 1209, 1289), and many others. The very numerous briefs authorizing collections for various objects are of great interest, none of them more so than the reward to John Stow for a long life of literary service by a licence to beg (No. 984 a).

Trade is a subject of many proclamations. The Merchant Companies are frequently alluded to, such as the Muscovy Co. (Nos. 1149, 1251), the Levant Co. (No. 1160), the East India Co. (No. 1087), the Eastland Merchants (No. 1333), the Merchant Adventurers (Nos. 1150, 1153, 1154, 1200), and others. An attempt was made to force all workmen into the organized trades (No. 1242), but it was unsuccessful. A number of proclamations deal with the wool trade, cloth, yarn, &c., and with the staple (No. 1197), while proclamations, repeated up to the end of our period, prohibit the export of wool, fullers' earth, or any material used in the dressing or manufacture of yarn or cloth (Nos. 1150, 1384).

The constant need of money during the reign is reflected in the Privy Seals for loans (Nos. 997, 1105), and in the various commissions proclaimed—for leases and assarts (Nos. 1009, 1013), alienated lands (Nos. 1066, 1074), concealed and defective titles (Nos. 1076, 1088, 1090, 1245), and in others withdrawn later—for granting pedlars' licences, licensing alehouses, &c. (Nos. 1068, 1141, 1233). The survey of coal shipped from Newcastle, with its fee of 1s. per ton is authorized in 1616, after being questioned in 1610, and in 1625 was granted to two nominees of the Duke of Richmond and Lennox (No. 1397). A grant of Alnage to the same nobleman was made early in the reign (No. 1017).

A number of proclamations were prepared and even printed but never issued (see Nos. 1144, 1189, 1352). The last of these, drawn up by the Privy Council for the King's signature, is worth note in connexion with the story of Charles's sudden voyage to Spain. The legality of many of these proclamations has already been dealt with; their withdrawal justified the objections taken to them (Nos. 1096, 1311). Death by martial law is threatened by proclamation (Nos. 1042, 1188), and earlier in the reign James affects to repeal a statute by proclamation (No. 1043). But technical illegality was a small matter in comparison with the conflict in spirit between the determination of the King to inflict his will on a nation which was no longer ready to accept authority on its own terms, and the resolve of the people to ascertain the bounds of his prerogative.

The reign of Charles I marks the highest importance of Royal Proclamations, whether regarded from a legal, a social, or a political standpoint. From the legal point of view proclamations, enforced as they were by the authority of the Council in the Star Chamber, superseded the ordinary law in the matters they dealt with. The judicial decisions of the Council, however illegal they might be, were recognized as outside the cognizance of the law courts, and in the absence of Parliament no law-making body existed which could review or curb its activity. But in the hour of its victory the fall of its jurisdiction was at hand. The parliamentary history of James I and his son is from one point of view the history of the struggle between the common law and the Council Board. The Long Parliament, the Civil War, and the Commonwealth owe more of their being to the bitter pertinacity

10 See Lords' Journal, ii. 639. it selfe of Richard the Second. The act was actually repealed in it. The act was actually repealed in 1863.
of Sir Edward Coke and his late fierce passion for the common law than to any other person whatsoever, be it Buckingham, or Laud, or even Charles himself. The weight of his authority and example taught Parliament to regard those things only as lawful which could be found in the Statute and the Year-Books. We have seen that his history was at fault, that the jurisdiction of the Council was almost as old and as continuously exercised as that of the Courts at Westminster—but it was not a Court of Record, and the lawyers of the Long Parliament were not historians but politicians. The elasticity which was one of the chief merits of the Council's procedure proved its ruin under the guidance of unskilful hands.

Socially and politically, the proclamations of Charles touched every class. The landowner, the townsman, the labourer were indirectly taxed without the satisfaction of feeling that any benefit resulted to the King or his service from the burdens laid upon them; monopolies, no longer granted to private persons but to corporations, weighed heavily on the cost of everyday life, and the vexations of the episcopal courts were aggravated by the fact of the bishops' double jurisdiction, spiritual and temporal. When at last the decision in the Ship-money case, and, still more, the reasons for that decision given by the judges, left Charles absolute master over the property of his subjects the strain on the nation's obedience became too great. For every claim made by Charles he could adduce abundant precedent; taken together they became insupportable, and a reasonable excuse for regarding them as illegal being found, the nation determined no longer to submit to them. Clarendon, who was certainly not prejudiced against Charles, sums up the position in three short chapters.12

11 'Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defect of laws; and so tonnage and poundage, and other duties upon merchandises, were collected by order of the Board, which had been perversely refused to be settled by Act of Parliament, and now and greater impositions laid upon trade. Obsolete laws were revived and rigorously executed, wherein the subject might be taught how unright a thing it was by too strict a detaining of what was his to put the King as strictly to inquire what was his merchandises, were collected by order of the Board, which had certainly not prejudiced against Charles, sums up the position in three short chapters.

149. For the better support of these extraordinary ways, and to protect the agents and instruments who must be employed in them, and to discountenance and suppress all bold inquirers and opposers, the Council-table and Star-chamber enlarge their jurisdictions to a vast extent, 'holding' (as Thucydides said of the Athenians) 'for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited'; and, being the same persons in several rooms, grew both courts of law to determine right and courts of revenue to bring money into the treasury; the Council-table by proclamations enjoining this to the people that was not enjoined by the law, and prohibiting that which was not prohibited; and the Star-chamber censuring the breach and disobedience to those proclamations by very great fines and imprisonment; so that any disrespect to acts of state or to the persons of statesmen was in no time more penal, and those foundations of right by which men valued their security, to the apprehension and understanding of wise men, never more in danger to be destroyed.

150. And here I cannot but again take the liberty to say, that the circumstances and proceedings in these new extraordinary cases, stratagems, and impositions, were very un politic, and even destructive to the services intended. As, if the business of ship-money, being an imposition by the State under the notion of necessity, upon a prospect of danger, which private persons could not modestly think themselves qualified to discern, had been managed in the same extraordinary way as the royal loan (which was the imposing the five subsidies after the second Parliament spoken of before) was, men would much easier have submitted to it; as it is notoriously known that pressure was borne with much more cheerfulness before the judgment for the King than ever it was after; men before pleasing themselves with doing somewhat for the King's service, as a testimony of their affection, which they were not bound to do; many really believing the necessity, and therefore thinking the burden reasonable; others observing that the access to the King was of importance, when the damage to them was not considerable; and all assuring themselves that when
It is unnecessary to recall the early attempts of Charles to reconcile the simultaneous existence of what he called a free monarchy, that is, an unrestricted one, and a Parliament. The dissolution of the third parliament on 10 March 1629 was followed by a proclamation on the 27th (No. 1578) which declared that no further parliaments would be held till people came to a better understanding of him and themselves. The organization of government by Council was at this time complete, and the sole officially recognized function of Parliament was to provide funds for the growing expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, of government, while, from its own point of view, it existed also to criticize the administrators and the administration. The government was in the hands of the Council which, as an executive body, dealt directly with the Justices of Peace, usually in Quarter Sessions (the Lords Lieutenants being discarded as intermediaries), receiving frequent reports from them, while the Justices of Assize were also made the means of communication with the counties. All matters of importance came before the Council after being considered in a very complete system of Committees of Council, which were frequently renewed, of commissions, and of sub-committees. As an example of the number of committees sitting at one period we may instance a list dating from the first year of Charles’s reign. The composition and functions of these committees varied from time to time; thus in 1625 the Council of War existed ‘for securing Ireland and putting the navy in readiness’. The commissions or sub-committees often included persons who were not Privy Councillors, but they exercised considerable power. There was an inner circle in the Council, usually called the Junto, but sometimes (as in 1639) the Cabinet.

After the cessation of Parliaments in 1629 the task of providing for those expenses of government not met by the ordinary revenue of the Crown was thrown entirely on the Council, and up to the date of the Scottish troubles it seems to have had no difficulty in doing so, partly by recurring to the methods of Empson and Dudley, partly by illegal exactions and heavy fines in the Star Chamber. Defective titles to estates were inquired into and owners forced to compound for their neglect by payments of some years’ revenue; Recusants had to pay arrears of fines; the forgotten limits of ancient royal forests were traced out and unwitting encroachments punished—the Earl of Salisbury was fined £20,000 for one; the country gentlemen who had neglected to present themselves for knighthood at the Coronation in 1626 were summoned in 1630 to compound for their contempt; while
the infliction of penalties in the Star Chamber entirely out of proportion either to the means of the offender or the quality of the offence raised the suspicion that their object was rather to increase the revenue than to repress disorder.\(^\text{16}\) This it was that destroyed the prestige of the court, already weakened by the preponderance of bishops in its active membership and the part they took in increasing the severity of its sentences. The refusal of John Lilburne in February 1638 to recognize it by taking the ex officio oath it tendered to him before examination was one of the final blows to its authority, and when a bill to reform it came before the Long Parliament, an amendment after committee on the second reading to recommit the bill and amend it to abolish its jurisdiction altogether was passed unanimously.\(^\text{17}\)

The proclamations issued before 1629 are hardly so oppressive as those after that date. Students of the period will note that the proclamation 'for the establishing of the peace and quiet of the Church of England', usually said to have been issued after the dissolution of the second Parliament (15 June 1626), was really issued the day before, and had before then been under consideration for some time. Its first form condemns Montague by name, while a second, in which Charles erased any mention of him personally, was then referred to a committee composed of Laud and nine bishops.\(^\text{18}\) The draft proclamation of 15 June (No. 1476) ordering the sheriffs to summon the counties for an individual vote of a subsidy, if it had ever been issued, would have been a return to very ancient Plantagenet usage, going behind the House of Commons to its constituents: but Charles seems to have abandoned the notion, making a personal appeal to the taxpayers instead. The result of this appeal for a loan is seen in the proclamations of 22 September and 7 October (Nos. 1492, 1494). Another echo of the resistance to the loan is the proclamation (No. 1508) for the arrest of Holland and Blow, servants of that Earl of Lincoln who had himself been sent to the Tower for refusing to contribute. It seems they were accused of writing some papers against the loan.\(^\text{19}\) The proclamation being made for the arrest of persons against whom no warrant had been issued and who had not been summoned to appear before the Council was illegal, not only from the point of view of ordinary law but even of Star Chamber practice. An interesting echo of ancient enmities is found in the suppressed proclamation of 10 August 1627, where the island of Ré is claimed as part of the ancient dominions of England (No. 1517), a claim which was immediately dropped, even though Charles was then at war with France.

A general survey of the proclamations of the period up to 1641 relating to trade may be shortly made. The tobacco trade was entirely regulated by proclamation until Cromwell’s government.

16 A groom was fined £300 and imprisonment during the King's pleasure for scattering papers against the forced loan of 1626. This was not ‘salvo contenemento suo’ of Magna Carta.

17 ‘A bill for taking away the Star-Chamber court. The progress of which bill was this. The exorbitances of which bill were not proportionable to the diseases; that the usurpations of that court were not less in the forms of their proceeding than in the matter upon which they proceeded; insomuch that the course of the court (which is the rule of their judging) was so much corrupted that the grievance was as much in those cases of which they had a proper consunence, as by their excess in holding pleas of that in which in truth they had no jurisdiction: and therefore he conceived, the proper and most natural cure for that mischief would be utterly to abolish that court, which [it] was very difficult, if not impossible, to regulate, and in place thereof to erect and establish such a jurisdiction as might be thought necessary.’ Hereupon the same bill was re-committed, with direction so far to alter the frame of it as might serve utterly to take away and abolish that court, which was accordingly done; and again brought to the House, and engrossed, and sent up to the Lords. So that important bill was never read but once in the House of Commons, and was never committed; which, I believe, was never before heard of in Parliament.

18 The date, 16 June, in Rymer, from whom Gardiner extracts it (vi. 123) is that on the Patent Roll, i.e. the date on which the proclamation was received by the Lord Chancellor for enrolment.

19 See ‘The Court and Times of Charles I’ i. 222.
After forbidding the import of Spanish tobacco fruitlessly (No. 1415), foreign tobacco was allowed to be imported as a royal monopoly, all tobacco being sealed on passing the Customs. In 1627 it was ordered that all the tobacco imported was to be sold to royal commissioners. In 1633 tobacco sellers were licensed and their number restricted (Nos. 1661, 1671). Fruitless attempts were made by proclamations to stay the growth of tobacco in England (Nos. 1415, 1677, 1769). The manufacture of saltpetre and of gunpowder was a source of constant anxiety to the Government, so much so that on one occasion the firing of salutes, &c., was restrained on account of waste of powder. The domestic inconvenience caused by the ‘saltpetre men’ may be estimated from the orders given in the proclamations (Nos. 1418, 1499, 1515, 1698). The alum manufacture was encouraged (No. 1416); the export of leather (No. 1498), of materials for the wool trade (Nos. 1600, 1651, 1685, 1802), of corn, victuals, butter, &c., was forbidden. Among other protected manufactures were those of iron wire (No. 1604), brass wire (No. 1782), iron (Nos. 1751, 1768), horns (No. 1772), hats (Nos. 1775, 1810), glass (No. 1707), weavers, buckles (No. 1653), &c. Brewers were licensed (Nos. 1748, 1777).

Monopolies of all kinds were encouraged, whether as trading companies abroad—the East India Co., the Eastland merchants, the Muscovy Co., the Guinea Co., the Fishing Co., or as inland manufacturers, such as the Starchmakers’ Co. and the various societies of soapmakers. A feature of Charles’s social policy which has been little noticed was his attempt to force all the tradesmen and artificers in London outside the guilds into an incorporation (No. 1756), and his constant support of such bodies (e.g. No. 1684).

A special feature of this reign is the number of proclamations, twenty-one, regulating the touching for the ‘King’s Evil’ and endeavouring to prevent imposture in those presenting themselves for cure. The prevalence of plague is shown by twenty-three proclamations adjourning terms or postponing fairs, &c. For the first time, too, proclamations ordering fasts and days of thanksgiving are issued. A large number of briefs are recorded, amongst others on behalf of refugees from Ré and from the Palatinate, as well as a proclamation showing that forged briefs were not uncommon (No. 1655). The number of Lent proclamations preserved is smaller—ten in the sixteen years to 1641. The establishment of a complete series of home and foreign posts is shown by a series of orders and proclamations. Country gentlemen were ordered to remain at home and practise hospitality, being encouraged thereto by the infliction of heavy fines in the Star Chamber on those remaining in town. The extension of London was prohibited (Nos. 1420, 1616), while at the same time orders were issued to prevent the frightful overcrowding caused by the want of house-room. An attempt made to drive vagabonds back to their settlements was made difficult by the annual harvest migrations (No. 1628), and some serious efforts were made to enforce the poor law. The Irish vagrant was still, as in mediaeval times, a source of much trouble, but no efforts could exclude him (Nos. 1583, 1670). Archery was enforced throughout the reign. Pawnshops were licensed (No. 1613) in London, and the import of counterfeit jewellery was forbidden (No. 1732). The prices of food in 1634 are proclaimed (No. 1609), and the statutory proclamation of the price of wine is ten times made by the judges during the period. The proper use of the national flag is settled (No. 1674).

Some proclamations affecting books were issued, as for example that suppressing Dr. Mainwaring’s sermons (No. 1551), Montague’s ‘Appello Cesarem’ (No. 1568), the pirate edition of the ‘Mare clausum’ (No. 1720), pirate editions generally (Nos. 1412, 1724), and St. Francis de Sales’s ‘Introduction to a devout life.’ America begins to assume special importance, not only from its tobacco trade, but as a refuge for those who wished to live as much as they could out of the reach of authority (Nos. 1745, 1773). All foreign travel was restrained (Nos. 1606, 1626, 1697, &c.), soldiers and sailors were called back from foreign service (Nos. 1452, 1675). The laws against Jesuits, &c., were frequently enforced, and the fines on Recusants formed a large part of the normal revenue (Nos. 1504, 1514, 1558, 1566). Two proclamations confirmed the jurisdiction of the bishops and forbade the issue of inhibitions of ecclesiastical proceedings by the common law courts (Nos. 1591, 1752). The proclamations dealing with army affairs show a very relaxed discipline—officers leaving their posts, soldiers selling their arms and ammunition, desertion common, and mutiny not
The proclamations of this period relating to the coinage are comparatively few. The monopoly of issuing farthings was confirmed in 1625 (No. 1432) for an annual payment. The French Cardecues in which the Queen's dowry had been paid were made current at 19½d. each (No. 1447), a little over their value, and in consequence a large number of light coins were imported till their currency was stopped (No. 1486). In August 1626 an attempt seems to have been made to tamper with the currency (No. 1488). See Rymer xviii. 740),20 which was quickly abandoned and the coins called in (No. 1491). Exchange was regulated by proclamation (No. 1512). It seems probable that in 1628 a further appreciation of the coinage was intended, as a proclamation was actually signed, but never issued (No. 1567), providing for the exchange on a basis of gold at £3 6s. 8d. per oz.; 30s. coins being raised to 33s. The proceedings against counterfeiters of farthing tokens led to stringent orders against their use in quantity for paying wages, &c. (Nos. 1678, 1767). The sale of correct gold weights was enforced (Nos. 1652, 1676), and the manufacture of gold lace regulated (No. 1712).

The Scottish troubles, leading up to the Bishops' Wars, brought about the overthrow of the system of government by Council owing to its inability to provide for the charges of the army. The story of them from Charles's point of view may be read in Nos. 1795, 1807, &c. The 'Information from the Estates' (No. 1711 S) was ordered to be burnt by the hangman (No. 1814). An attempt was made in 1640 (No. 1828) to meet the second invasion of the Scots by a levy of the military tenants of the King, as well as of the trained bands, but without a supply of money, which was only to be got from a Parliament, the levies were useless, and after summoning a Great Council which procured a temporary loan, Charles was compelled to call the Long Parliament.
The meeting of the Long Parliament brought about the establishment of two governments in England, each issuing orders and making appeals and declarations to the public. The limits of this work are then enlarged to contain not only royal speeches and declarations which were not strictly speaking proclamations, but all broadsides published by authority of King, of Parliament, or of the Army later. A large amount of hitherto unknown material has been brought to light, especially as regards the history of the Oxford government of Charles; but apart from this the chief value of the collection is the emphasis laid on the publicity given to these documents. It will be seen that many of them are recorded in the Commons Journals, and cannot therefore be treated as new—what is here brought out is the relative importance given them by the form of their publication. Many important documents were printed at the time and widely circulated which are not included in this calendar solely because they were never issued in the form of broadsides.

The broadsides printed by authority in 1641 include royal proclamations, orders of Parliament, petitions, declarations, and other papers. Of the proclamations some require special notice, e.g. No. 1855 drawn up 'by order of the Lords in Parliament', for the arrest of the fugitives of the Army Plot. Dr. S. R. Gardiner's remark concerning it may give rise to a wrong impression—the proclamation is signed by the King in the usual way—it only comes before him from the Lords of Parliament instead of from the Lords of Council. The proclamation of 22 October 1641 is signed by commission in the King's absence. The most important of the parliamentary papers are the well-known 'Preamble and Protestation' of May 1641 (No. 1844), those for the day of thanksgiving and the fast day ordered by Parliament (Nos. 1882, 1910), and the protests of the lords (No. 1888) and the bishops (No. 1913). A number of important petitions are calendared.

The royal proclamations of 1642 begin with the tardy proclamation against the Irish rebellion (No. 1915). It is not properly an English proclamation at all, and does not appear on the records. No copy is known of the first edition of forty under sign manual and signet, but two editions were printed later on. Borlace had seen a copy when he wrote in the seventeenth century. No copy, printed or manuscript, is known of the proclamation for the arrest of the five members (No. 1919). The proclamation for the arrest of Lord Digby, which might be assumed from Clarendon's language to have been printed, was in point of form rather exceptional. A copy is here printed from a precedent book in the Crown Office.

After March 1642 the formal enrolment of proclamations ceases, as a result of the flight of the Lord Keeper, and no Oxford patent rolls ever came into existence. A long series of unenrolled proclamations begins with those of 27 May and 18 June

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1 The fact that since the early sheets of this work were printed off eight new Oxford proclamations have come to light, and the titles of as many more yet to be found are known, shows that no finality in the matter can yet be hoped for.

2 'A Proclamation Writt against the Lord Digby sub pena conviccionis, by order of Parliament.

Caroles, etc. Vic. Gloce. Salutem. Cum communitas regni nostri Anglie in Parliamento Georgium dominum Digby de alta prodicione accusaverit et impetierit; Cumque per dominos temporales in eodem Parliamento de assensu et aviso nostri ordinatum existit quod proclamacio per totum Regnum nostrum Anglie de alta prodicione fiat; Quod idem Georgius dominus Digby in propria persona sua compareat et se reddat coram nobis et prefatis dominis in present Parlemento nostro infra quindecim dies proximos post dat. huius brevis nostri predicti ad respondendum de prodicione predicta et standum recte coram nobis et prefatis dominis in ha parte juxta formam Ordinacionis predicte, et nos de diebus et locis proclamacionis predicte cum facta fuerit sub sigillo tuo distincte et apparente sone dilaciones reddas dutorii hoc breve nobis remittendum teste meipso apud Westm. xxiiij die Febrarij Anno regni decimo septimo.' (Precedent Book in Crown Office.)
(Nos. 2150, 2186), the latter stating Charles’s view of the legal position of his adversaries. A number follow with unavailing commands not to obey parliamentary orders, not to assist the King’s enemies, offering pardon to all who submit, and from November a series, addressed to each county and city by name, offering grace and pardon to all inhabitants except a few local leaders whose names are given, generally of well-known families. By the end of the year the Civil War is recognized, troops are under martial law, requisitions are being made, recruiting carried on, and loans raised.

The petitions to the King include the Buckingham petition (No. 1936), those received when he was on his way to York (Nos. 2045, 2049, 2067), the York (Nos. 2099, 2125), Chester (No. 2116), Cornwall (No. 2203), and Bedford petitions (No. 2332). A number of answers by Charles to petitions from Parliament (which soon change into declarations) were published as broadsides by one or other party. The most notable of these are No. 2029 on his leaving London for York, No. 2080, the message from York as to ‘A Question Answered’, No. 2095, the message respecting Hull, and No. 2160 the declaration of Heworth Moor June 1642. The petitions to Parliament are of very great importance, and a considerable number of them were printed by order. Their interest is often as much social as political.9

The orders of Parliament are of two kinds in the earlier part of the year—first declarations and secondly commands. Of the first class the principal are those occasioned by the attempted seizure of the five members (Nos. 1917, 1926, 1941, 1992, &c.); the government of the Tower (No. 1989, &c.) and of the Militia (Nos. 1986, 2003, 2036, 2078, &c.); the Hull dispute (Nos. 2090, 2140, 2143, &c.); suppressing the issue of Royal Proclamations (No. 2212); for the Monthly Fast (No. 2250); the defence of London (Nos. 2276, 2281, 2292, 2297); and for the safeguard of adherents (Nos. 2219, 2290, 2380).

The power of Parliament to issue commands without the concurrence of the King was by this time established and an old name, ‘Ordinance,’ found for the new thing. Up to this time an ordinance had been an order made by the King and Council, an ‘Ordinance in Parliament’ being such an ordinance published in Parliament and usually made at the request of the Commons. A mistake of Sir Simon D’Ewes in the citation of such an ordinance of 1373 as an ‘ordinance of the two houses in Parliament’ was seized on as a precedent, and on 20 August 1641, the first ordinance of the Long Parliament was made. The first printed ordinance was that of 27 August (No. 1882), and it is noteworthy that it was dispersed as if it had been a royal proclamation—by messengers of the Exchequer. The principal executive ordinances of 1642 are those stopping the ports (No. 1970); ordering the sheriffs to raise forces (Nos. 1988, 2001, 2093, &c.); settling the militia (No. 2056); and those for raising money (Nos. 2061, 2064, 2115, 2156, 2317, &c.). The resolution of 15 March 1642 (No. 2036) that in case of extreme danger ordinances of Parliament are binding even if the King refuses his consent, marks a stage in the direction of Civil War.

In the year 1643 more than seventy-two royal proclamations were issued, in addition to a large number of declarations, &c. Among those hitherto unknown to students of the history of the period, are Nos. 2340, 2348, 2353 (for striking the Salop gold medal), 2365, 2368, 2382 (navy), 2390, 2425 (the Forlorn Hope medal), 2433 and 2463 (the fortification of Oxford in June 1643), 2435 (forbidding lace or embroidery to the cavaliers), 2437, 2463, 2486, 2491, 2500, 2504, 2505, 2511 (against the parliamentary great seal), and 2512 (plantations in America forbidden to obey the Earl of Warwick, just appointed Colonial Commissioner, 2 November). Two printed proclamations by royalist generals are Nos. 2401 and 2403, by parliamentary generals, 2413, 2424. The sheriffs of London were formally protected by Parliament in not publishing royal proclamations March 1643 (No. 2380). The proclamation of 20 June (No. 2440) gives a list of the parliamentary leaders whom

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8 The women’s petition (No. 1976) should perhaps be dated 1 February (see Commons Journal, ii. 407), in which case that presented on the 4th is found in B.M. E. 134. 17.

9 Besides the sources utilized in the text a volume prepared for the Record Commission but suppressed, ‘Docquets of Letters Patent and other Instruments passed under the Great Seal of Charles I at Oxford 1642–1646. Edited by W. H. Black. 1897’, contains the titles of a large number of proclamations, the numbers printed, and the number of writs of proclamation made out. The work is of the highest importance to students of the period.
Charles exempted from his proffered pardon. On 13 October, a new silver coinage of Ireland (of pieces marked on one side with C.R. and a crown, on the other the value) was made current in England by Charles. The year closes with the summoning of the Oxford Parliament (No. 2517).

The main object of the parliamentary ordinances of the year was finance. The means adopted were loans, a weekly assessment, and the sequestration of rent of bishops', crown, and royalists' lands, and, towards the end of the year, an excise. These various expedients of Parliament were forbidden by proclamations of Charles in turn (e.g. Nos. 2384, 2404). Trade with Oxford and the King's quarters was forbidden by Parliament (e.g. No. 2551), and later on Charles in his turn forbade trade with London (Nos. 2455, 2502). The Merchant Adventurers' monopoly was upheld by Parliament (No. 2499), abrogated by Charles (No. 2510). The Parliamentary Covenant (the Vow and Covenant) was adopted 9 June 1643 and enforced on all adherents of Parliament (No. 2486), and at once denounced by Charles (No. 2442), an opposition Vow and Covenant being drawn up (No. 2446). The Solemn League and Covenant (No. 2488) was adopted in September at Westminster, and immediately denounced as traitorous from Oxford (No. 2496).

The royal proclamations of 1644 are thirty-five in number. The earliest of them (Nos. 2522, 2523) mark an attempt to transfer the law courts from Westminster to Oxford together with the Parliament; an attempt met by two ordinances forbidding the opening of writs not sealed with the parliamentary Great Seal and enforcing the Solemn League and Covenant on all lawyers and officers of the courts. A proclamation of March 4 made some foreign silver and gold coins current (No. 2536), and leave was twice at least given to export food to Ireland free of customs (No. 2544). Hints as to royalist finance are found in the privy seal of 14 February (No. 2529), and Nos. 2530, 2559, 2562, 2565, 2569. The orders for the plague at Oxford in August 1644 show one of the difficulties of Charles's position. The preparations for the defence of Oxford are shown by Nos. 2560 and 2590, and the proclamation as to farthing tokens is new.

The chief ordinances of Parliament, published as proclamations, are those affecting its finance—one in Spanish, No. 2532, respecting the import of bullion, Nos. 2550, 2592, &c. There are orders for the observation of the Lord's Day, No. 2552, and for the observation of the monthly fast on Christmas Day (on which it happened to fall) with more solemn humiliation for the past misuse of the day. Trade is encouraged in the person of the Levant Merchants (No. 2540), and the coal trade with Sunderland and Blythe was reopened (No. 2545), while the Merchant Adventurers of Rotterdam were ordered to expel some members who had assisted the royalist party (No. 2578). Recusants, refugees from Oxford, and their families, were expelled from London in May (No. 2567).

The royal proclamations of 1645 preserved are eight in number, but there can be little doubt that others existed. One of the most interesting of them is the proclamation of 17 August 1645, of which there is a slightly modified form under sign manual at Hamilton Palace with the note 'emitted by James Graham', i.e. Montrose. It is very unlikely, from its terms, to have been published by Montrose, though it was no doubt found among his papers. The proclamation in favour of the Book of Common Prayer of November 1645 (No. 2637) is well known. The plague was again rife in Oxford in May (No. 2615), and in August all the inhabitants of Oxford were set to work on its fortifications (No. 2616). Proclamations of Goring against the Clubmen (No. 2631) and of the Prince of Wales (No. 2639) are also noteworthy.

The ordinances of Parliament published as proclamations are of more importance. Excise and other taxes were continued (Nos. 2597, 2600, 2608, 2612, 2614, 2623, 2624, 2630, 2635); the Covenant was enforced (No. 2598); fast days appointed, and collections taken for soldiers, Ireland, and the towns destroyed by war. The Greenland Adventurers were given a monopoly of that trade (No. 2613) and an attempt was made to suppress child stealing for sale to the plantations (No. 2618).

For the year 1646 only one royal proclamation is preserved (No. 2641), and those of the Parliament assume a more executive character. The proclamations of the Governor of Oxford for

**For the trial and execution of a messenger bringing Oxford proclamations to London see Mercurius Citicus, 30 Nov. 1649; a B.M. tract, E. 77 (15); Rashworth iii. 2. 369; Commons' Journal, iii. 296.
a search for provisions (No. 2640) and for limiting the outbreak of plague (No. 2657), just before its surrender, throw light on its history during the siege. The principal ordinances proclaimed are those for the election of elders in every parish (No. 2642), abolishing the Court of Wards and Liveries (Nos. 2644, 2651, &c.), thanksgivings for successes, dealings with delinquents and their estates, and financial affairs including the payment to the Scots on their evacuation of the North of England. An ordinance of December 1646 orders that if any action is brought against a person for deeds done in the service of Parliament, and an ordinance of Parliament is pleaded, the jury are to find the defendant not guilty and he is to be allowed double costs. Some precautions were taken to prevent scandals in dealing with sequestered estates (No. 2670), and a precedent for numerous succeeding proclamations was set by ordering all Papists, delinquents, &c., to leave the neighbourhood of London (No. 2673). Preaching in public by unordained persons was forbidden (No. 2675).

The first task of Parliament in 1647, now that war had ceased, was to endeavour to restore the ordinary laws. After the Lords had enforced their voice in settling delinquents' compositions (Nos. 2678, 2680), a number of ordinances were passed enforcing first of all the game laws, second those against vagabondage, thirdly those securing the purity of the coin, and fourthly the observation of fast days, &c. American trade was encouraged and the trade in indentured servants regulated (No. 2677). The history of the troubles between the Commons and the army may be traced in their broadside ordinances. On 30 March the petition of the army is condemned (No. 2686). The ordinance for Indemnity (No. 2694); for the apprentices' holidays (Nos. 2695, 2700); for disbANDING the army and repealing the excise (No. 2699); for indemnifying deserters (No. 2706); for dismissing the reformados (No. 2718); those passed under the compulsion of the London crowd (Nos. 2718, 2719), under the Presbyterian majority (Nos. 2721, 2722), and under the Independent majority (No. 2724), reflect the varying fortunes of the hour. Among less contentious matters are the declaration of the Earl of Carlisle as to the settlement of Nevis, Antigua, &c., and the ordinance against the currency of clipped money (No. 2728). A number of proclamations of generals have been included (Nos. 2676, 2710, 2725). Other proclamations of Skippon were issued on 8 February and 8 March, and of Fairfax on 19 January, 1 May, 21 June, 24 July, 11 August, mostly maintaining military discipline.

The broadsides of the year 1648 are of the ordinary kind. A large number of petitions are printed by authority, throwing light on the policy of the shifting majorities in the House. The ordinances of April (Nos. 2753, 2754) with that of September (No. 2296) mark the end of the struggle as to the visitation of Oxford. A group of broadsides (Nos. 2777, 2780, 2781, 2785, 2788, and 2779) refers to the royalist risings in Kent, Essex, and the North, and the Scottish invasion under Hamilton. The Treaty of Newport is commemorated in various broadsides from Nos. 2790 to 2805, and the opposition it aroused is shown by Lilburne's Southwark petition (No. 2794), which expressed the sentiments of the more extreme Independents, though it had no effect on Parliament. In December the protestation of the excluded members (drawn up by Waller) and the declaration on the subject of 15 December follow Pride's Purge and prepare the way for the trial of the King. A number of military proclamations by Fairfax have been omitted (June 1, 16, 22, December 1, 4, 8).

The change of the name of Ordinances to Acts was formally made on 16 January 1649, though the word Act appears in a proclamation of the 8th instant. The broadside issues after the King's execution show considerable popular feeling in his favour; the proclamation of Charles II's accession (No. 2824) was printed for Prynne. New coins of gold and silver were struck (No. 2862). A number of proclamations by Fairfax, enforcing discipline, are catalogued. A declaration from Jersey was issued by Charles II (No. 2878) and a new proclaiming authority—the Council of State—appears, which apparently was designed to take the place of the old Privy Council in its relations with the

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6 See Gardiner, 'History of the Great Civil War,' iii. 225, for the case of Freeman.
7 The date of Norwich's declaration must be put in June; 12 July is the date of printing in London.
8 See Gardiner, op. cit., iii. 347.
9 See Prynne's Signal Loyalty, p. 92.
local authorities. The first proclamations for the arrest of highwaymen appear in November (No. 2888). A number of orders of Parliament, not Acts, but printed and published in broadside form, were issued for the destruction of certain blasphemous books (e.g. Nos. 2887, 2891, 2913, 2950, 2906, &c.); and the use of the old primers was forbidden (No. 2937). An order of May 1651 (No. 2932) points to the fact that the Star Chamber and High Commission Court recognizances remained in force, and exactions were founded on them long after the formal abolition of those courts, while that of November 1650 shows that the feudal dues abolished in 1646 were liable to be enforced till that date (No. 2915).

The declaration of Cromwell (No. 2993) marks the suspension of the Long Parliament, 20 April 1653, and the beginning of a temporary dictatorship under a Council of Ten, who carried on all the duties of government till the meeting of the nominated Parliament in July. By this body proving unmanageable, an Instrument of Government was drawn up, and on 16 December 1653 Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed Lord Protector by the Council of State, a new-created body with more real power than a Tudor or Stuart Council had possessed over all departments of government. Between this date and June 1657 England was governed in all but the name by the Protector and Council as it was between 1629 and 1640 under Charles by the King and Council—the sanction of the army under its major-generals replacing that of the Star Chamber and the High Commission Court. The ordinances (Nos. 3026–3042) of 1654 are made by the Protector and Council under the Instrument of Government until the first triennial Parliament met in September. It was dissolved 22 January 1655, and a series of true proclamations again begin. Among these the most notable are that for the encouragement of the plantation of Jamaica of 10 October 1655 (No. 3059), which was up to now unknown, the drafts in Thurloe being regarded as never having come into force; and those in promotion of trade, &c. Royalist and other opposition broadsides have been included (Nos. 3033, 3044a, 3046a). A proclamation for the relief of godly ministers throws light on the amount of liberty enjoyed at this time, by showing that sequestered Church of England ministers were bringing suits of ejection against their successors in the law courts (to which these seem to have had no legal answer) and in some cases had regained their benefices (No. 3051), and also on the revolt of the common lawyers, who called in question the validity of Cromwell's ordinances or refused to enforce them in the courts. A proclamation of November 1658 (No. 3102) shows that even then ministers were being indicted for not using the Prayer Book in accordance with statute law, the ordinances abolishing it not being pleasurable.

A second Parliament was called in September 1656 and a new form of government was drawn up by it in the Petition and Advice; Cromwell was for the second time proclaimed Lord Protector, 26 June 1657, with much greater authority than under the Instrument. The proclamations now issued are strictly according to precedent, as are those of Richard Cromwell until his deposition in May 1659. The declaration of the restored Rump (No. 3108) marks a first stage towards the Restoration. The proclamation of 31 October (No. 3133) by the Committee of Safety marks the second stage, and that of the returned Rump (No. 3142) a third, ending with the last published Act of the Long Parliament (No. 3165), an order for a day of humiliation. The Council of State takes up the government till the Convention Parliament assembles, its last proclamation being issued on 21 April 1660 (No. 3183). The formal recognition of Charles II's sovereignty dates from 5 May 1660, from which date all documents under the Great Seal run in his name. The pro-Restoration declarations under the name of Charles II (Nos. 3131, 3135, 3148, 3150, 3172, 3173, 3177) have never been thoroughly examined, and there is considerable doubt as to their authenticity. The presentment of the Middlesex Grand Jury (No. 3151a) is the work of Prynne.

The orders of Parliament issued between 5 May and 30 May 1660 are of interest as showing the growing assertion of their power as the executive body by the restored House of Lords, and the corresponding retirement of the Commons into their constitutional sphere. The earliest proclamation...
of Charles II, 'against vicious debauched and profane persons,' bears a date before the first recorded meeting of his Privy Council, 31 May, though a number of members had been sworn in on Charles's landing. By the beginning of September the business incidental to the Restoration was put in order, and the royal proclamations are henceforward of a normal character.

Under Charles II the work of the Privy Council was very completely organized. In the early part of the reign a system of Committees of Council, permanent and temporary, was doubled by the formation of separate Councils for Trade and for Foreign Plantations. Among the Committees of a permanent nature were the Committee for Trade and Plantations appointed 4 July 1660, and the Committee for Foreign Affairs. These Committees consisted usually of about ten Privy Councillors, including the two Secretaries of State. The Council of Trade was appointed 7 November 1660, and consisted of 62 members, merchants and others, the Council for Foreign Plantations was founded 1 December, when 48 members were nominated. After the fall of Clarendon the system was reorganized. Four standing Committees of Council were appointed 31 January 1668, those for foreign affairs, military affairs, trade and plantations, and petitions and grievances. The commissions for the two Councils of Trade and of Plantations were revoked and new commissions issued, to the Council of Trade on 20 October 1668 and 13 April 1669, to the Council for Foreign Plantations on 30 July 1670. The former had a membership of 46, the latter of 10. These Commissions were again revoked and a new Council of Trade and Plantations set up 27 September 1672, which was in its turn revoked 21 December 1674, the whole business falling into the hands of the Committee of Council, commonly known as the Lords of Trade. The history of Temple's attempted reorganization of the Privy Council is well known; it has left little mark on the issue of proclamations. The frequency of the issue of Orders in Council instead of Proclamations which is characteristic of the second half of the reign is due to the fact that the publication of the names of the Council making the Order tends to throw a personal responsibility upon them.

The general character of Charles's proclamations is modified by the non-existence of any special tribunal to enforce them, and they are in consequence enforced by threats of the King's displeasure and of such penalties as may lawfully be enforced. Even when they are expressed in the most arbitrary language they are often merely enforcing statutes, as for example in the proclamations against tumultuous petitions, for licensing hackney coaches, for repressing undue wagon loads, against the export of wool, or the import of woolcards, the Bedford level, &c. The proclamations of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I against building in or near London are ordered to be enforced (Nos. 3322, 3549), and threats are held out of pulling down the houses and imprisonment of the offender. It seems that the only means of enforcing these threats was either through the civic jurisdiction, or by indictment as nuisances; the latter method was actually adopted against the use of heavy four-wheeled wagons on the highways (No. 3321). The re-establishment of the jurisdiction of the President and Council of Wales in September 1661 (No. 3829) was legal owing to the accidental omission of the mention of Wales from the Act abolishing the Star Chamber and the Council of the North. The new Council's first proclamation was issued 27 November 1661. A number of proclamations banishing old Commonwealth officers and soldiers who had no settlement there from London were legal, and were at any rate founded on Cromwellian precedents. An officer arrested after the date fixed would be charged on suspicion of conspiracy, not for contempt.

The chief illegality of Charles's proclamations and declarations was in his use of the dispensing power. This is notable in respect both of trade and religion. The dispensing power in the former region was settled in Charles's reign as against him, in the latter case it was left to cause the fall of his successor. The treatment of dissenters and of Papists is the chief subject of the proclamations affecting religion in the reign. Venner's rebellion caused the first check on the meeting of conventicles (10 January 1661, No. 3278). In May 1661 the Coronation Pardon was extended to all Quakers imprisoned for refusing to take the oaths (No. 3301), the Commons at the same time
enforcing a sort of Test on themselves by ordering all members of Parliament to take the sacrament, while the Lords ordered the Solemn League and Covenant to be burnt by the common hangman (No. 3306). Lent proclamations were issued till 1664, an order of Council of 20 January 1665 being made that no proclamation be issued, from which time they cease. The number of Fast Days ordered by proclamation in this and the succeeding reigns is a relic of Commonwealth times. The Quakers in the London prisons were again released by Order in Council in August 1662 (No. 3367). Sunday observance was enforced by proclamation at the request of Parliament in August 1663 (No. 3353), and Jesuits and priests expelled (No. 3351). After the great fire another address of Parliament led to a renewed banishment of Jesuits and priests and the enforcement of the laws against recusants November 1666 (No. 3479), and again in March 1671 (No. 3545). The laws against Conventicles were strictly enforced by proclamation in March 1668, on the address of the Commons (No. 3514). The Declaration of Indulgence,\textsuperscript{13} 14 March 1672 (No. 2358 S.), which was not a proclamation nor under the Great Seal, suspended the penal laws, but on the address of Parliament in March 1673 the laws were again enforced and all priests and Jesuits banished (No. 3579), and a further proclamation ‘for suppression of Popery’ was issued in November under the new ministry (No. 3584). In January 1674 all Papists were ordered to leave London (No. 3586), and in June a reward of £5 each was offered for each Jesuit or priest arrested (No. 3597). An Order in Council, 3 February 1675, followed by two proclamations, still further pressed for the enforcement of the laws against Papists, and an assault upon a convert caused another proclamation (No. 3618) in November 1675. The Popish Plot is responsible for a long series of proclamations, from that for the arrest of the murderers of Sir Edmund-bury Godfrey in October 1678 (No. 3656) and the Order in Council of 31 January 1679 ordering Justices of Peace to enforce the laws. Papists not householders were ordered out of London for six months in May 1679 (No. 3686). The reward for arrest of Jesuits, raised to £20 in November 1678, was further raised to £100 in November 1679 (No. 3700), and in December non-resident Papists were again expelled from London for six months. £10 reward was offered for the discovery of any Papist in the royal palaces (No. 3704), and a new proclamation recapitulated the laws against Popery which were to be enforced. Papists were again expelled in October 1680, and one half the penalty on discovery was offered in relief of the poor rates to any churchwardens discovering them. A proclamation of 30 October 1680 calls for fresh evidence of the Popish Plot, and the order of the Lords that all Papists, including peers, are to leave London at once is the last official notice on the subject, December 1680 (No. 3729).

The proclamations concerning coinage are comparatively few. In June 1661 the export of gold and silver was forbidden and the theory of the balance of trade expounded, while the practice of culling out heavy coin to melt down for use in gilding, lace, &c., was strictly forbidden (No. 3309). In August the parity of gold was raised for the first time since November 1611 (No. 1119). A list of the coins current in fine and in angel gold is given, and the remedies allowed laid down (No. 3824). This proclamation was followed by another calling in the Commonwealth coin which had suffered greatly in the hands of clippers, &c., as it was presumed that they were not legally issued coin (Nos. 3326, 3342, 3351). No coins of Cromwell are mentioned, so it may be presumed none were issued, though they had been authorized. Two proclamations deal with the issue of farthings, the first issuing copper halfpence and farthings as legal money, forbidding all private issues, 16 August 1672 (No. 3578), the second ordering the prosecution of all persons making or uttering coins (No. 3605).

Foreign trade appears frequently in the proclamations of this reign. The acquisition of Tangier led to a great extension of the Mediterranean trade, and brought us into closer relations with Algiers. Tangier was proclaimed a free port in November 1662 (No. 3369), in January 1663 treaties with Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis were proclaimed by which a system of passes or sea-briefs for English ships was founded (No. 3377, see also 3620, 3621, 3628, 3629, 3740), and in 1675 foreign trade to Tangier was protected for six months after any declaration of war (No. 3606). A collection for the ransom of Algerian captives was made in January 1668 (No. 3510, see also No. 3537).

\textsuperscript{13} The Declaration of Indulgence was not printed as a broadside in England, but a broadside copy was reprinted for publication in Scotland.
Cromwell's proclamation in favour of Jamaica (No. 3059) was reissued with little change in December 1661 (No. 3346). A number of proclamations affect America. The vagabonds of London were given in May 1661 the choice of returning to their settlement or being sent to the English plantations (No. 3300). The plantations were forbidden to trade directly with Tangier (No. 3369). In 1668 a proclamation was drawn up for the cession of Acadia, Cayenne, &c., to the French in return for the island of St. Christopher 14 (No. 3514), but as these proclamations are not put on record its issue cannot be traced. A proclamation for the cession of English territory is otherwise unknown. The resettlement of St. Christopher is again dealt with in December 1671 (No. 3555). The slave trade to America is dealt with in a proclamation of November 1674 (No. 3604), an American pirate is proclaimed in October 1675 (No. 3617), and the effect of the Navigation Acts on Colonial trade is stated (No. 3619). Bacon's rebellion in Virginia 15 is dealt with in a proclamation of which two printed copies are preserved in the Public Record Office, 27 October 1676 (No. 3632). The Irish trade with the colonies was finally closed in 1681 (No. 3726), the grant of Pennsylvania proclaimed (No. 3727), and the trade in indentured servants put under strict regulation (No. 3737). The proclamation of 29 March 1661 finally put an end to the organized cultivation of tobacco in England and thus settled the American monopoly on a firm basis.

The Navigation Acts are a cause of several proclamations and Orders in Council. The permission granted to the Lubeck merchants to import goods from the Baltic was withdrawn in June 1662, while on the other hand the Acts were suspended so far as they related to spice (No. 3374, see 3387). In 1665 certain clauses of the Acts were suspended regarding the Baltic and Colonial trades (No. 3414), but this suspension with others was revoked in September 1667 (No. 3508), and some further dispensations granted in May 1672 were withdrawn in March 1674. The cloth trade is also the subject of regulation: in May 1662 subjects not Merchants Adventurers were permitted to export cloth to any town but the two staples for a limited period (No. 3354). In April 1663 this permission was withdrawn, and membership of the Company thrown open for a year (No. 3380). The Tudor proclamation as to the true winding of wool was reissued in 1664 (No. 3392). In 1665 the monopoly of Hamburg trade was reaffirmed to the Merchant Adventurers (No. 3418). The licence of May 1662 was repeated in 1666 (No. 3458), and extended in 1667 (No. 3489). An Order in Council protecting the Company's trade in 1683 is followed by a proclamation offering membership to any English subject on reasonable terms (No. 3742).

Regulations for the neutrality of English ports in face of foreign belligerents occur in several proclamations and Orders in Council (see Nos. 3512, 3631, 3757, 3758), and the Order of March 1666 gives a list of articles regarded as Contra-band of War. Besides the protection of certain trades, woolcards, playing cards, alum, painted earthenware, &c., by specific proclamations, some of them statutory, the importation of a great many manufactured goods was forbidden by general ones (Nos. 3335, 3706), and in one case the King was induced to give an order that no silk other than of English manufacture should be allowed in the Court (No. 3581). These restrictions were the cause of much smuggling, often by armed bands; and the local Justices of the Peace did not willingly render any active assistance in putting it down, on the ground that the proceeds of the tax being farmed out, any amount recovered would simply increase the profits of the farmers. A large number of proclamations were issued in favour of the farmers of excise, customs, wine licences (the profit of which went to the Duke of York), and hearth money. The trade in coal was dealt with by four Orders in Council and proclamations.

Among matters of public interest the Plague of 1665 and the Great Fire of 1666 claim a leading place. The Plague proclamations of 1665-6 are twenty-two in number, prohibiting fairs, postponing law-terms, &c. The most interesting of them is the Order in Council issued in May 1666 (No. 3461) laying down sixteen rules to be observed on the outbreak of infection. The Great Fire proclamations begin with No. 3470, a small handbill the size of an octavo page, subsequently reprinted in ordinary form. Proclamations follow for the supply of provisions, for a general fast, and for the restoration of the goods embezzled during the Fire. A succession of orders for the rebuilding of London, issued by the Mayor, follow. Wren and Hooke were ordered to make a survey of the founda-

FROM THE LONG PARLIAMENT TO THE GREAT REVOLUTION

tions (No. 3477). In March 1667 a statutory list of the principal streets and lanes of note (119) was proclaimed together with the six high streets (No. 3486). On 29 April the width of Fleet Street was increased to 45 feet, and other streets were also widened (No. 3491). The rules of rebuilding were approved by Order in Council on 8 May (No. 3492). The collection for the poor of London was enforced in September 1668 (No. 3519). Heralds' College was rebuilt by a public collection taken up from the nobility and gentry (No. 3554), and in 1678 a brief was issued supplementing the coal tax for the rebuilding of St. Paul's (No. 3647).

A large number of briefs were issued during the reign for collections. Two may be specially mentioned; that of July 1661 in favour of the translators of the Lithuanian Bible, which received an extraordinary amount of royal patronage (No. 3812), and that on behalf of Sowerby, near Thirsk (destroyed by fire 21 July 1661), which was recalled 8 August 1662, as it turned out that no such fire had taken place. An official order was issued in July 1661 that the commissions of all travelling companies of actors not under the hand of Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels, should be confiscated, and two Orders as to the conduct of the patent theatres in 1670 and 1674 are of great importance in the history of the stage (Nos. 3536, 3586). A number of proclamations, &c., are connected with printing. In June 1660 the House of Lords forbade the printing of any of its proceedings (No. 3233). In September 1660 the printing of unlicensed almanacs and prognostications was prohibited (No. 3258). ‘God and the King’ was officially reinstated as a school book in December 1662 (No. 3371). An Order in Council was issued in July 1668 as to the suppression of unlicensed printing by the Stationers’ Co. (No. 3516), and in 1679 an order of the Company enforcing an imprint was approved by the Lord Chancellor (No. 3693), while a reward of £10 for the conviction of an author or printer of seditious pamphlets was offered (No. 3699). In May 1680 the publication of any unlicensed news books or pamphlets was prohibited (No. 3715). The punishment for infringement of these proclamations would probably fall into the hands of the Stationers’ Company, if the offender was a printer; if not, the crime would be that of spreading seditious rumours and false news, against which proclamations were frequently uttered. The coffee houses were an especial source of these rumours; they are commented on in June 1672 (No. 3570), and were suppressed at twelve days’ notice in December 1675 (No. 3622). Second thoughts prevailed, and before the twelve days had expired another proclamation (No. 3625) gave them six months’ grace to amend their ways and for their keepers to enter into recognizances to prevent scandalous libels being read there: while at the same time a reward of £50 for the author of any printed libel was offered (No. 3624). The proclamation aimed against the exclusion petition (12 December 1679) was drawn by Justice North, and treats those who join in framing, &c., such petitions as seditious. Tumultuous petitions were illegal by an Act of 1661.

Social conditions of the reign are shown by the proclamations against duels, August 1660 (No. 3245), and 9 March 1680 (No. 3710). Footmen were forbidden to wear swords by proclamation (No. 3261); hackney coaches were not allowed to ply for hire in the streets (No. 3267), but were to be hired in their yards; the streets and highways within a mile of London and Westminster were ordered by the House of Lords to be cleansed, and in July 1662 a statutory commission was formed to enforce it; their rules are in No. 3366 (see also No. 3561). Wagons were ordered by Act of Parliament to have a four-inch tyre, but the Act was suspended by proclamation, because the tyres would not fit the ruts (No. 3368). A case of abduction is commemorated in No. 3544. Regulations for dirt boats and bum-boats on the Thames were issued in 1671 (No. 3547). A proclamation ordering the formation of a register of knighthood from 19 October 1672 was issued in 1673 (No. 3582). A number of proclamations for the arrest of highwaymen testify to the insecurity of travelling; among the names given is that of Claude Duval (Nos. 3522, 3523, 3530, 3738, 3763). A brief in aid of Chelsea Hospital recalls one of the best known foundations of the reign (No. 3762). A large number of proclamations are connected with manning the navy; among them No. 3402 gives the rates of prize money, &c., paid in 1664, and No. 3599 lays down the regulations for the use

16 See Mercurius Publicus, pp. 557, 759 ; Kingdom's Intelligencer, pp. 565, 756, for two Orders in Council respecting it.
of colours on merchant ships. These were not permitted to fly the Union Jack, but were allowed to wear the Flag and Jack White or the Red Ensign. Complaints as to the pay of the navy are the subject of No. 3494.

The Post Office had reached a high degree of organization under Cromwell, which was maintained in this reign. In January 1661 a proclamation confirmed the exclusive privilege of carrying letters to Henry Bishop (No. 3280). On 25 May 1663 the same powers are confirmed to Daniel O'Neale (No. 3382). On 26 July 1667 they are confirmed to Lord Arlington (No. 3496), and on 21 June 1669 a proclamation is issued promising extended facilities for posting, and restricting competition in favour of the Duke of York, to whom the profits of the Post Office had belonged since 1663 (No. 3527). This proclamation was reissued on 25 August 1683 (No. 3753).

The comparatively short reign of James II is marked by some very important stages in the history of prerogative. The death of Charles II had determined the rights of collecting customs, tonnage and poundage, &c., as they had been granted to him for life, but within three days a proclamation was issued ordering all collectors to continue collecting in the usual way (No. 3775) for the royal revenue—a patently illegal order. The omission of Halifax's name from the proclamation fixing the Court of Claims for the Coronation was, no doubt, accidental, but it was so far unfortunate as it turned people's minds to the disfavour in which he was held by the new King. A series of proclamations reviving or confirming the privileges of the great trading companies was cut short by the outbreak of Monmouth's rebellion. His declaration (No. 3793) is followed by three proclamations against him and his supporters, and offering a reward of £5,000 for his arrest, dead or alive. The result of the rebellion was to leave James with a successful standing army, whose discipline still left something to be desired (Nos. 3815, 3871), but which made him master of the country.

The general pardon of 10 March 1686 (No. 3828) is notable for its lengthy list of exceptions, and also for its exception of all 'bodies politic and incorporate', an exception intended to exclude the municipal corporations which James intended to re-cast, but which, when unfortunately taken as a model for the pardon of 27 September 1688 (No. 3875), excluded the clergy from the benefit of any pardon they might be held to need for their refusal to read the Declaration of Indulgence. The clause was omitted in a second pardon on 2 October (No. 3879), and it is characteristic of James that he took the opportunity of inserting a few more names in his list of exceptions.

A proclamation of 7 May 1686 forbade any person to act as a pedlar without a licence, the object being to prevent the distribution of pamphlets directed against the aims of the Government (No. 3832). It was, however, found necessary to issue a second proclamation in February 1688 limiting the right of bookselling to booksellers, printers, bookbinders, and members of the Company of Stationers, forbidding pedlars to sell any books in future (No. 3859). The establishment of the Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes, 14 July 1686—a revival of the High Commission Court of Elizabeth and her successors in all but the name—is signalized by an order of November forbidding clandestine marriages (No. 3838). The Declaration of Indulgence of 4 April 1687 (No. 3843) pardoned all Nonconformists and Recusants for past offences against the penal laws, and excused the taking of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and the Tests. Parliament, which had been prorogued for nearly two years, was dissolved, in the hope of obtaining from the new-modelled corporations a sufficiently acquiescent majority. The Declaration was reissued on 27 April 1688, and on 4 May an Order in Council provided that it should be read in all the churches, and distributed by the bishops throughout their dioceses (No. 3865).

Before entering on the period of invasion, which begins about 21 September 1688, we may briefly recapitulate the general tenor of James's proclamations. Those relating to trade are mostly reissues or confirmations in favour of, e.g., the East India Company (Nos. 3790, 3833), the Royal African Company (No. 3791), the Hudson's Bay Company (No. 3862), the New River Company (No. 3827, a reissue), the Framework Knitters (No. 3837, a reissue), the Needle-makers (No. 3849, a reissue), the White-Paper Makers (No. 3844), the Button Makers (Nos. 3851, 3856). The first proclamation concerning Insurance was issued 30 April 1686. The drivers of hackney coaches were
ordered to obtain licences, but the Act of Charles II is not mentioned, and the claim is made that the power of restraining nuisances is a royal prerogative, 25 November 1687. It is to be remembered that the Commons of Charles II had declared certain abuses nuisances, with the view of preventing the King from using his dispensing power, which did not extend to the common-law rights of the subjects. One of the three proclamations forbidding the export of wool or materials for the wool trade introduces the novel feature of voluntary subscriptions in aid of a commission to prevent the smuggling of wool, &c., out of the kingdom (No. 3870). Two proclamations preserve the privileges of the Post Office (Nos. 3818, 3819).

Of proclamations affecting the Colonies we have only that for the continuance in office of all governors, &c., under the late King, the reissue of the Order in Council as to indentured servants, and a third offering pardon to all pirates in American waters who surrendered within a year (No. 3857).

Among the briefs the most important are the two authorizing the national collection in favour of the exiled Huguenots, refugees after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (Nos. 3826, 3858).

By the end of September it was known that an invasion of England was imminent, and James set himself to win friends. A proclamation of his intentions as to the forthcoming Parliament was issued on the 21st, and a general pardon on the 27th. But the pardon, as we have seen, left the Church of England defenceless at his feet if James were victorious, and the writs for the Parliament were recalled on the 28th. By the middle of October the Commission for Ecclesiastical Purposes had been revoked, and on 17 October all corporations, with the exception of some thirty-eight of the most important, had their ancient charters restored to them by proclamation (No. 3881) and the officers appointed under the new charters removed by an order in duplicate designed to make assurance doubly sure, one of them being under signet and sign manual, the first stages of the Great Seal, the other being an Order in Council (No. 3885).

The preparations to meet the invasion now began. Orders were issued on 20 October for watching the coast, and on the 26th against spreading false news or meddling with affairs of state. On 2 November a proclamation was issued against publishing William’s declarations, of which one only is in broadside (No. 3890), and on the 6th a further proclamation in answer to the declaration was put forth (No. 3893).

William landed on the 5th of November, and next day the General Association of Devon in his defence was drawn up and printed. In a few days adherents began to come in (No. 3898), and James published a proclamation prohibiting the keeping of Exeter Fair, which might offer an excuse for the presence of strangers in the neighbourhood. On 22 November James issued from Salisbury an offer of pardon to the adherents of William (No. 3906), but the approach of danger sent him back to Whitehall, from which on the 30th November he issued another proclamation summoning a free Parliament and promising a free pardon to all. A council of peers was hastily summoned, and three of them selected to treat with the Prince of Orange. William’s answer was delivered to them 9 December (No. 3913), but James had already resolved on flight, and on the 11th he left Whitehall in disguise and thus ‘abdicated the government’.
CHAPTER IX
FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE DEATH OF ANNE

The flight of James left the country without any constitutional body capable of carrying on the government, with the sole exception of the peers who had been assembled in London by James, and now took up the interim management of affairs. They were, in effect, a Great Council of the realm, and were exercising without knowing it some such powers as their predecessors had claimed in the minority of Henry VI and at the death of Elizabeth. Their first declaration was published on the day of James's flight, and called on the Prince of Orange to obtain a free Parliament (No. 3918). Next day (12 Dec.) they ordered the Sheriffs of London and the home counties and the Justices of the Peace to call out the constables and the posse comitatus, and to execute their offices in preserving peace. On the 14th they ordered all Irish officers and soldiers in London to disarm and return to their regiments (No. 3927). James returned to London on the 16th December but took to flight again on the 21st, and on the 22nd the Lords issued another order for all Papists to leave London (No. 3938). On the 25th they requested the Prince of Orange to administer public affairs until the assembly of a convention to be summoned by him, at their request, to meet on 22 January (No. 3987). An assembly of former members of Parliament who met next day with the Lord Mayor and Corporation in the Guildhall made a similar request for the summons of a convention, and on the 29th December the Prince issued a letter to the constituencies, sending at the same time a personal summons to every Peer of Parliament. From this time to 6 February all orders are given by him. He continued all persons in office, 31 December; ordered the regular collection of the revenue to be carried on, 2 January; gave orders against interference in elections by the soldiers, 5 January; arranged for the quartering of the troops, 8 January; enforced the Lords' order as to Papists leaving London, 14 January; promised their arrears of wages to the navy, 16 January; sent back all officers to their quarters, 19 January; and ordered the protection of game, 6 February. Three declarations of James dated 22 December, 4 January, and 26 January respectively were sent over and published—the printed text of the third (No. 3954) is very inaccurate. On the 28th of January the Convention declared that James had abdicated by flight, and that the throne was vacant, and on 13 February 1689, having offered the crown to William and Mary, the Parliament and the Lord Mayor and Citizens proclaimed them King and Queen (No. 3957).

The proclamations from this date lose all characteristics of the Ordinance and become in great measure either mediums of announcements to those concerned, or statutory declarations. Among the subjects of William's proclamations two stand out prominently, the manning of the navy and the arrest of traitors. After these come those dealing with papists, and those affecting the coinage.

The reign opened with the usual proclamation for continuance in office,1 and after a short interval, at the request of Parliament, all officers and soldiers in arms against the new King2 were declared traitors. The hostilities with France are marked by a proclamation forbidding the use or import of French goods such as wine, brandy, silk, linen, paper, &c., and a declaration inviting French Protestants to settle in England. The series of naval proclamations begins in April 1689. They are of four kinds, against deserters (Nos. 3994, 4058, 4077), recalling seamen in foreign service (Nos. 3996, 4104), calling on all seamen to join His Majesty's ships (Nos. 4082, 4040, 4064, 4078, 4110), a proclamation rendered necessary till 1692 by the habit of paying off the seamen in autumn to

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1 The American edition of this (No. 3970), dated 19 February, has not been found. The signed bill and any printed copies were probably sent off together to the plantations.
2 It is convenient to speak of William as the King while bearing in mind the real state of the case. The regnal year on the death of Mary was not altered in any way, though the contrary is sometimes stated in books of reference.
save the winter wages, after which date the establishment was maintained (Nos. 4106, 4127), and
lastly offering bounties to seamen and landsmen (Nos. 4060, 4075, 4098, 4112, 4144, 4146, 4165,
4181, 4218, 4234, 4299, 4303). Proclamations providing for the Greenwich Hospital deductions
are Nos. 4202 and 4227, and one of 12 July 1694 prescribes the flags that may be shown by merchant
ships, letters of mark, and service ships not men-of-war (No. 4138).

A long series of proclamations (twenty-nine) for the arrest of traitors begins within fifteen days
of William's accession, by the offer of £200 reward, on the address of the Commons, for the arrest of
Robert Brent. Among those that follow, the more notable ones are that for the arrest of Col. Ludlow
the regicide (No. 4025), who had returned to England on the Revolution and escaped to Holland;
of the abductors of Miss Wharton (No. 4056); of William Penn (Nos. 4043, 4062); and those
giving long lists of Jacobite conspirators. Bribery seems to have attracted much attention (see
Nos. 4153, 4292).

The earliest proclamation affecting the coinage is that of February 1689 (No. 3969) making the
Dutch coin paid to the country people by William's troops current for official receipts for a limited
period. In December 1695 the series of proclamations dealing with the resettlement of the coinage
begin with those relating to the currency of clipped money (Nos. 4164, 4167, 4193). In September
1696 a proclamation is issued for the arrest of a gang of West Country clippers and counterfeiters,
and in November for the arrest of the author of a libel on the Commons in connexion with
recoining (No. 4212). In January 1697 hammered silver was allowed to pass in payments of
Crown revenue by weight. The scarcity of coin was alleviated by the issue of Exchequer bills in
April, bearing interest (Nos. 4223, 4229), and we learn from a proclamation of 24 September in the
same year that attempts at forging them were made. An Order in Council of 5 February 1701
reduced the Louis d'or and the gold pistole from 17s. 6d. to 17s. They had been worth in 1695 as
much as twenty-four shillings each.3

The proclamations affecting religion are mainly the result of Jacobite plots. All Papists who
were not householders or licensed to remain were ordered to leave London and the neighbourhood
by proclamation in 1689, 1690, 1692, 1696, and 1702; recusants were ordered to remain within
five miles of their abodes in 1690, 1691, 1699, 1700, and 1701; Jesuits and priests were expelled
and students in foreign Jesuit colleges were summoned to return in 1700; and finally the provisions
of the Act for the further preventing the growth of Popery were proclaimed (No. 4278). By this
Act no Papist could buy or inherit lands. No comment is needed on the number of proclamations
for fasts and thanksgivings.

A number of declarations of James II have been included. The first is dated from Dublin
8 May 1689, and points to his proceedings in Ireland as a proof of his aims (No. 4002); the second is
a letter to the Privy Council summoning them to be present at the expected birth of a royal child
(No. 4082); the third, April 1692, is an offer of indemnity to all, with a list of exceptions including
the fishermen who seized him on his escape from London (No. 4086); a fourth, April 1693, with
further promises, including the abolition of hearth money; and in June 1697 a protest against
concluding peace without his authority (No. 4228).

A few proclamations are directed against books. £100 reward was offered for the discovery of
the authors, &c., of 'A short history of the Convention' (No. 3997); £100 each for two persons who
distributed James's Declaration (No. 4016); £20 reward for the discovery of a secret press (No. 4101);
£500 for the author of a tract reflecting on the House of Commons' action with regard to clipped
money (No. 4212); and £500 for the author of a work on the failure of the Darien Colony
(No. 4271).

A number of proclamations are statutory. Thus in May 1689 Commissioners for executing two
financial acts are proclaimed (No. 4007); in September the date of meeting of Commissioners for the
Aid is fixed (No. 4021); Commissioners for Review of Poll are named (Nos. 4026 and 4034); in
May 1694 the revenue marks embossed on vellum, &c., are published (No. 4137); the duties on

3 A proclamation enforcing the Act 9 Will. Ill, c. 28, on the exportation of sword hilt, &c., is mentioned by Ruding ii. 56. 10 January 1698-9. It is probably a statutory order limiting the amount of exportation, made by the Commissioners.
leather are proclaimed (No. 4226); in February 1699 a most important proclamation gives full
details of the standing army retained by William, showing the exact composition of each regiment
(No. 4258); and in December 1700 the keeping of registers of burials, births, and marriages is
enforced (No. 4281).

Certain proclamations are in great measure re-issues of those of his predecessors, as for example
those in favour of the New River Company; the setting the poor to work; against the export of
wool, &c.; against vice; for the issue of sea-briefs; against regrating and forestalling; for discipline
in the army; in favour of the East India Company; and for the arrest of highwaymen. The
proclamations for the arrest of Every or Bridgeman testify to the occasional success of pirates, who
had now become a scourge to be seriously dealt with (No. 4288). The exile of many Jacobite
families led to the introduction of a system of passes for entering and leaving the country, which is
commemorated by, amongst others, two proclamations for the arrest of the person who forged the seal
of the Secretary of State to some counterfeit passes (Nos. 4115, 4116).

A certain number of briefs have been included. The earliest is that for a national collection in
favour of the Irish Protestant refugees. It was first issued on 10 April 1689, but was withdrawn
and re-issued on the 26th to allow of the royal title of Scotland being added to it. A second collection
was authorized on 18 February 1690 (No. 4029). A French coast raid is commemorated in No. 4055.
A collection to aid in transporting the Vaudois to Germany was made in 1699.

A number of broadsides printed in the reign by order of the House of Lords recall the subject of
the privilege of members of Parliament as regards protection from arrest. This had been enlarged
till every person who claimed to be in the service of a peer or a member of Parliament was free from
arrest for debt. In 1661 the Commons ordered that only menial servants should be protected, and
that all other protections should be called in (No. 3388), and in 1670 a very stringent order on the
subject was passed (No. 3542). The Lords repeated their orders more frequently, in 1663, 1664, &c.,
in Charles II's time. In 1690 all protections were voided (No. 4033), and in future were ordered to
be registered by the Clerk of Parliament. Next session a fresh entry of protections was ordered
(No. 4053). In 1697 written protections were again declared void, and this was republished in 1698,
apparently only persons wearing the livery of their master being protected. Other orders of the Lords
show them controlling the traffic near Parliament (Nos. 4257, 4268).

It will be seen that on several occasions the proclamations are issued by Lords Justices in the
absence of the King on the Continent.

The accession of Anne was the first occasion on which all officers of state, privy councillors,
and commissioned officers of any sort did not require an immediate re-instatement in office, the Act
of 7 William III continuing them for six months in the absence of any supersession. The usual
proclamations were however issued, and we may remark on the existence of distinct forms for the
plantations and colonies in America and elsewhere. The Earl Marshal's orders for mourning were
issued as on the death of Charles II and of Mary.

Anne's reign, like that of William III, was a time of war, and apart from the ever-recurring
proclamations for fasts, thanksgivings, and the prorogation of Parliament, no subject appears more
often than that of manning the navy and obtaining recruits for the army and marines. Every
inducement was held out to sailors and landsmen to join. Parish constables were paid rewards for
every seaman they could catch inland, all able-bodied men who were not parliamentary voters and
had no visible means were forcibly recruited. Insolvent debtors who owed less than £60 might
volunteer for the navy, while in the end volunteers for the army received a bounty of £4.

Two proclamations regulate the distribution of prize-money: 1 June 1702 (No. 4929) and 20 May
1708 (No. 4452). From these lists of officers and petty officers the composition of the crew of a
battleship of the time may be ascertained. That large amounts of prize-money were sometimes
obtained is evident from the two proclamations relative to the plunder of Vigo (Nos. 4339, 4350).
The continued issue of sea-briefs is shown (No. 4535), and the necessity of convoys (No. 4391). Discipline
in the army is enjoined, together with the practice of 'crying down the credit' of troops on the
march as they enter a new town (No. 4439).
Two proclamations regulate the national flag, the first a repetition of that of William III (No. 4341), the second making the changes necessitated by the introduction of St. Andrew’s Cross into the Union Flag (No. 4423).

The English coinage had now reached a state of something like finality, and the only English proclamation affecting the coinage is one fixing the value of the silver current in America by comparison with sterling coin. A piece of eight of full weight was valued at 4s. 6d., and it is ordered that it is not to be current in America for more than 6s. currency money. The great trouble of the reign in this respect was the absorption of the separate Scottish coinage.

No proclamations affecting religious questions appear till 1706, when on an address of the Commons the laws against perversion to the Popish religion were ordered to be enforced (No. 4407). Another address obtained a proclamation (No. 4480) in 1710, repeated in 1711 (No. 4497), ordering all Papists to leave London. In April 1714 the Lords obtained the enforcement of the laws against priests, bishops, and Jesuits, as well as against the Jacobites to be found in the country (No. 4541). A certain number of Orders in Council were issued providing for nominal changes in the liturgy.

Some proclamations which are more or less re-issues of those of preceding reigns are those for the suppression of vice; for the New River; against the export of wool; against regrating and forestalling; and against spreading false news. The proclamations for arrests now include murderers, a very notable one is that for the arrest of General Maccartney for his part in the treacherous duel between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun (No. 4516). The proclamation against the Mohawks reveals some of the social conditions of the time, and so does the Order in Council against selling places in the Royal Household (No. 4334). A reward of £500 for reading a cipher recalls the almost forgotten ‘Scotch conspiracy’. Three orders for quarantine in 1710, 1711, and 1712 show the existence of plague in the Baltic. The prohibition of plays and interludes in May Fair (No. 4467) recalls the origin of the name of this quarter.

A number of statutory proclamations were issued on the Union between England and Scotland, but it is noteworthy that the Royal style was not assumed by proclamation, but only altered in the liturgy by Order in Council—being provided for by the Act of Union. A proclamation against traitorous correspondence with France (No. 4386), and against the Old Pretender, the person styling himself James III and VIII (No. 4437), testify to the continued activity of the Jacobite party, against which the last proclamation on our list is intended.
CHAPTER X

THE COUNCIL OF IRELAND AND ITS PROCLAMATIONS

The government of Ireland under the Crown of England was carried on by a Chief Governor, representative of the Monarch (Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, Justiciar, or Lords Justices), and a Privy Council composed of the chief officers of state and other specially appointed members; while for legislative purposes the Parliament of Ireland, the Privy Council of England after Poyning's Law (1495), and, for long after the period with which this work is concerned, the Parliament of England, must be added to these. Finally, Great Councils, made up of the notables and of chief officers of state, met from time to time up to the days of the Stuarts, but we are very ill-informed as to the limits of the legislative powers of these assemblies.

The Chief Governor of Ireland was the direct representative of the King, and held his office under a patent entered on the Patent Rolls of England, and commonly on those of Ireland also. His powers varied from time to time in accordance with the terms of the patents issued to him; accounts of those of the fifteenth-century governors are found in Rymer x. 282, xii. 109, in Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, Vol. II, p. 2, and in Lascelles' Liber Munerum, ii. 197–201, 1–13.

Briefly stated, the duty of the Chief Governor was 'to keep the King's peace among his subjects, repress his rebels and malefactors from the oppression of his subjects, and maintain his ministers in the execution of his laws'. He was usually entrusted with some portion of the royal prerogative, such as the power of pardoning all felonies and treasons committed in Ireland with the exception of coining, and had the power of removing from office all the King's ministers except those who held their office in fee or for life—such as the Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Chief Justices, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls—and, occasionally, the law officers of the Crown. He also exercised all the Crown patronage with the exception of archbishoprics and bishoprics. Skeffington in 1530 was empowered to make laws and statutes for good government by advice of the Council, and to see them by proclamations carried into execution. The patents of Elizabeth usually contained a clause empowering the use of Martial Law, and that granted to Essex in 1598 gave him almost unlimited power of disposal of the army, and of the lands and persons of rebels. In Stuart times the Chief Governor was usually head of the Army as well, and his commission was more explicit.

His power was held in check in various ways. In pre-Tudor times the patent often stipulated that if the Chief Governor should act in anything contrary to the laws, he should be corrected and reformed by the Council, notwithstanding any Act, Statute, or Ordinance to the contrary, and a similar provision was incorporated in the patent of Poyning, 11 September 1494. Under the later Tudors this clause was rarely, if ever, inserted; but the frequent intercourse between the Council in Ireland and the English Government, the constant succession of royal letters directing the policy of the Irish Government, the need for the signatures of the Irish Council to proclamations and other concordatums, &c., and for the goodwill of the Chancellor in sealing grants, &c., not to insist on the fact that the Chancellor was usually at the head of a larger armed force than the Chief Governor himself, imposed very constant and much-felt checks on his power, while he was further always under the liability to impeachment or attainder when he left office.

1 We learn from the Orders for the Council in Munster that in 1570 persons having a freehold of £5 annual value or £40 in goods were not liable to punishment by martial law. In 1613 freeholders of 40s. annual value or owners of goods worth £10 were exempt.

2 It hath been much observed, that the Lieutenants and Chancellors of Ireland have often been at variance; the reason whereof seems to be their powers were too near an equilibrium; for the Lieutenant commands an army perhaps of 3,000, and the Chancellor makes 900 Justices of Peace, who make 2,500 constables, which are the civil sword, who act in times of peace, and everywhere, and in all matters; whereas the army acts only upon rare occasions, and are mere mercenary men. So as the civil sword seems of far more extent and effect than the military sword.

3 The Lieutenant disposes perhaps of four or five hundred places
Under James I and Charles I the practice obtained of government by Royal letters. These documents under sign manual were, both in Ireland and Scotland, the authority under which the Privy Council of Scotland or the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland undertook anything beyond the merest routine. They were usually verified by the Signet, and did not pass through the Chancery. In Ireland they were probably entered on the books of the Privy Council when read, as they were in Scotland, though this is merely conjecture, since none of the books of the period exist. In several instances the Royal letters are entered on the Irish Patent Rolls instead of the patent for which they were the authority, as for example No. 338 Ir.

The title of Lord Lieutenant was usually reserved for some great nobleman, often of the blood royal, and, until the closing years of the Stuart period, it was the exception for the Lord Lieutenant to be in residence in Ireland. Spenser, in his ‘View of the State of Ireland’, makes the proposal that there should always be a Lord Lieutenant resident in England to ensure continuity in the policy of the Irish Government. In the absence of a Lord Lieutenant a Lord Deputy was appointed, either by the Lord Lieutenant under the authority of his commission or, more usually, by English Letters Patent, or writ of Privy Seal entered on the Irish Patent Rolls. The Lord Deputy or other Chief Governor entered on his rule when he took the oath of office, either publicly in St. Patrick’s or privately before the Privy Council; and his powers were determined when he handed over the sword of state on embarking for England, or on the installation of a successor. A special Act of the Irish Parliament, more than once repeated (25 Hen. VI, c. 1), was necessary to allow him to go on board ship when his intention was to visit another part of the country or one of the Irish islands. In the vacancy caused by the absence of a Lord Deputy or his death in office, one or more Lords Justices were appointed to exercise his duties till he returned or until a successor was appointed from England. The list of Chief Governors of Ireland given in the Appendix shows examples of such appointments.

The method of filling a casual vacancy in the office of Chief Governor has suffered many modifications. We learn that on the death of Stephen Archbishop of Tuam, justiciary of Ireland, all those of the King’s Council in Ireland were by writs under the Irish Seal summoned to Dublin on 7 July 1288, when all by common assent settled that John Archbishop of Dublin should be Keeper of Ireland until the King should otherwise provide. The earliest detailed account of the choice of a Chief Governor is printed in full from the roll of 5 R. II by Mason.

It took place on 9 January 1382, when the Lord Deputy died at Cork, and an election of the Dean of St. Patrick was made by the Prelates, Peers, and Commons of the neighbourhood, at the instance of the Privy Council. The assembly was therefore a Great Council and, as the account shows, had limited powers of taxation, but was unable to tax the whole country. In 1404 Ormonde was elected Chief Governor by a similar Council. The method prescribed in the Modus Tenendi Concilia et Parliamenta in Hibernia is probably of greater antiquity than the document itself, which is not earlier than the reign of Richard II.

A Statute of 18 Ed. IV, c. 10 (1478), dealing with the election of a casual Chief Governor, states
that doubts had arisen whether this duty was to be performed by seven of the Council (probably the seven official members named in the statute of 1320) or by all the Lords spiritual and temporal, ‘et autres plus honorables de les trois Counties adjaunante,’ and enacts that the election shall be by the Council ‘entierment’, the Archbishops of Dublin and Armagh, the Bishops of Meath and Kildare, the Mayors of Dublin and Drogheda, and the Lords spiritual and temporal of Parliament of the four Counties (Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Louth) or the greater part of them.7

An Irish Statute of 14848 (Rot. Stat. Ire. 2 R. III, c. 8), putting the election of the Chief Governor back into the hands of the seven official members of the Privy Council, and giving the incumbents a life tenure of their posts, is the next official document bearing on the subject. It plainly refers to the ‘Modus’ when it speaks of ‘l'estatute de Henry Fitz Emprice ordиеne pour lection de Gouverneur de Ierland in cest terre.’ The Council are to have the assent of the nobles of the land. A change was attempted in 1494, when it was enacted that the Lord Treasurer for the time being should on any casual vacancy succeed to the office of Lord Justice until the King’s pleasure was known.9 The occupant of the post at the time was Sir Hugh Conway, but the history of the period is so obscure that no reason can be assigned for this preference.

Three years later this statute was repealed in a Parliament whose records are now lost, the transmiss of the Acts to be passed at it being fortunately preserved on the English Patent Roll of 13 Hen. VII, m. 26.10 The statute imposes on the Chancellor and Treasurer, or either of them, the duty of calling together the King’s Council and the prelates and peers of the four adjoining shires to elect a Chief Governor, whose powers are restricted. In the Parliament of 33 Hen. VIII (1542) another Act, c. 2,11 was passed, which governed such elections until its repeal in 1758. It rehearsed

8 Item. Al requisition del Commons, que l’estatute de Henry Fitz-Emprice ordine pour lection de Gouverneur de Ierland in cest terre, en secon temps quand l’ortuner de estre void de ascun loyal Gouverneur, per authoritye de ceste Parliament soit conforme, ratifie, & adjudge bone et effectual en ley; Et que Tho. Fitz Gerald Chancellier d'Ierland, Sir Roland Fitz Eustace, Treasurer de Ierland, Philip Bermingham, chiefe Justice de chiefe place le Roy d'Ireland, Tho. Plunket Chiefe Justice le common Place le Roy in Ierland, Oliver Eustace, chiefe Baron de Exchequer le Roy in Ierland, ou son Deputie pour le temps estant, Tho. Doudall, Clerk & Gardein de Bowles et Records le Roy de Chancey de Ierland, John Estrete, Seijant le Roy a ses leys in Ieland, et chescun d'eux severalment, par authoritye de ceste Parliament, soient adjudge pleinement en chescun de leur several offices severalment, a aver & tener chescun de eux severalment son office pour terme de sa vies, ascun maner, manner, cause, ou chose ewe ou destre ewe a contraire nient obstant. Et que per mesme l'authorite il bien luist a eux, ou le greinder part de eux, come a touts auertes maniere Persones ou le greinder part de eux, que issint severalment averont & tener chescun de eux severalment son office pour terme de sa vies, ascun maner, manner, cause, ou chose ewe ou destre ewe a contraire nient obstant. Et que per mesme l'authorite il bien luist a eux, ou le greinder part de eux, come a touts auertes maniere Persones ou le greinder part de eux, que issint severalment averont & tener chescun de eux severalment son office pour terme de sa vies, ascun maner, manner, cause, ou chose ewe ou destre ewe a contraire nient obstant.
9 10 Hen. VII, m. 26: see 33 Hen. VIII, c. 2.
10 Wheneaver and as often as the seid lond of Ierland schall happen to be void of a Lyvetenaunt, Deputie, Justice or Gouernour, that then it shall be lieful to the chancellour and Treasourer, or oon of them, for the tymme byeng if they both be not present, calling to him or theym the Kynges Counsell of this lond of Ierland and the lordes spirituall and temporal of the iiij shires next adjoyning and by their assent and the assent of the more part of themy, to electe and chose and graunte under the Kynges greate scale of Irlonde, such a Justice to have the gouvernance and rule of the same londe in the Kynges name and at his will and pleasure unto the tymte it shall please hym to provyd a Lyvetenaunt, Deputie Lyvetenaunt, Governour or Ruler of this londe under his grete scale of Englonde, and that the Justice in the maner and fourrne aforesyd electedy and chosen have onely power to make officers for thadmistration of Justice, duryng the Kynges will pleusur, and to geder people for the defense of the Kings subjectes and leye and perceve thiese, profits and revenues ... .—Charing, 28 March.
11 An Act for the election of the 1st justice. Forasmuch as continually ethens the conquest of this realm of Ireland it hath been used in this same realm of Ireland, that at everie such time as it hath chaunced the same realm to be destitute of a lieutenant, deputie, justice, or other head governour by death, surrender, or departure, out of the same realm, or otherwise the counsell of this realm of Ireland, for the time being, have used by the lawes and usages of the same, to assemble themselves together to choose and elect a justice to bee the ruler and governour of this realm, till the Kings highnesse had deputed and ordayned a lyeutenant, deputie or other governour, for the same realm; which justice, so being elected, was and hath been always, by the ancient lawes and customs of this said realm of Ireland authorized to doe and exercise the said roome of deputie there, for the good rule, governance and leading of the Kings subjects within the same realm of Ireland, and in ministration of justice, with divers other authorities, preheminences, and jurisdictions there; which usage,
the two statutes of Henry the Seventh, and ordered the Lord Chancellor on any casual vacancy to issue writs to the King's Councillors in eleven specified counties to make an election of an Englishman by birth, or of two laymen of English blood and surname, to act as Lords Justices till the King's pleasure was known. The Council here must be taken to imply the Great Council composed of the Privy Council, peers and magnates: on 27 Dec. 1549, Lord Chancellor Sir John Alen issues writs to the Peers and Privy Councillors for the election of a Lord Justice, and on 12 Dec. 1558 Lord Keeper Hugh, Archbishop of Dublin, issues similar writs to the Lords and Queen's Council. But by the end of the century the sense was evidently restricted to the Privy Council, as in 1599 the Lord Justice is chosen by the Privy Council alone, and from that time forward he takes the oath of office before them, instead of the 'peers and Council' or the 'Nobility assembled'.

The Privy Council of Ireland, 'Notre Counseil Dirlaunde,' probably owes its origin to the minority of Henry III, and took shape under Edward when acting as Lord of Ireland under his father, and later as king. The earliest references to a Council do not throw any light on the nature of the body. In 1219 we find on the Close Rolls an order to the Justiciar to call two persons named to the Councils of the King, whenever they are hold regarding matters touching the King. In 1230 a royal letter refers to some persons of the King's Council in Ireland. On 24 April 1235 the Justiciar is ordered that the Bishop of Lichlin 'consilium vestrum interist una cum aliis fideliibus nostris de Hibernia ad negotia gerenda deputatis, quotiens de agendis nostris tractatus habetur'. This refers most probably to the slowly developing Privy Council. In 1245 we find from an inquisition that the King's Council had begun to build a fortification on private land in Roserea. In 1253 there is a reference to the King's Council in Ireland on the Close Rolls, and in 1261 in a royal letter. Edward had been appointed election, and authority of the said justice hath been many times ratified and confirmed by divers statutes in this realm provided and made. That notwithstanding at a Parliament holden the Monday next before the feast of Saint Andrew the Apostle, the tenth yeare of the raign of the most noble Prince of famous memorie King Henrie the seventh, amongst other things it was ordered and enacted, as it should seem for some private affection, that immediately after such avoydance of any of the said lieutenants, deputie, governor, or justice within this realm of Ireland, the Kings highnesse lord thesaurer of this his said realm, that time being should bee justice and governour of this his said realm, unto such time as his Highnesse or his said deputie, governor, or justice so attainted, doth or may undertake to have such office, shall by authoritie of the same Parliament adnihillated, repealed, made voyde, and of none effect; which act, at another Parliament then after holden at Dublin in the xii. yeare of the raign of the said late King Henry the seventh, for divers con-

raign of the said late King Henry the seventh, amongst other things it was

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s. 2, c. 2: repealed 28 Geo. Ill, c. 24, s. 4.

12 These and similar documents will be found on the Close Rolls (English) of the respective dates.
lord of Ireland (except the counties of Dublin and Waterford) early in 1254, but the first reference to his Council occurs in a lawsuit, which recites an ordinance made by the Council of the Lord Edward and the commonalty of Ireland, 6 Dec. 1263. In 1275 we find a reference to the Chancellor, the Justice of Common Pleas, and other councillors of the King in Ireland, which points to a formal constitution of the body. It is not, perhaps, unjustifiable to infer from the patent of appointment in July 1213 of Henry Archbishop of Dublin, as Justiciar, that the Council did not then exist, since it calls on all archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, sheriffs, bailiffs, and faithful of Ireland to be ‘intendentes consilium ei’; and a similar inference may be drawn from the fact that in Nov. 1217 the Justiciar and the Archbishop of Dublin are ordered to impose an aid on the cities, burghs, and lordships of the king, and to seek one from the kings, barons, and knights holding in chief. It is true that a somewhat similar course was taken in Aug. 1254, when the Council had no doubt been constituted.

During the reign of Edward I references to the Justiciar and the Council are frequent, e.g. (5 June, 15 July 1290), but unfortunately the destruction of Irish records leaves us in complete uncertainty as to its composition and the limit of its powers. It is evident from the terms in which the decisions of the Council were expressed that its functions were not legislative but executive. The technical term used in such a decision was ‘concordatum’; it was said to be ‘constitutum’, ‘ordinatum’, ‘stabilitum’, ‘concessum’, never ‘inactatum’, or ‘statutum’. When we begin to come across traces of the Council’s activity we find that most of its functions are quasi-judicial, and that it is mainly composed of English lawyers, as is shown in the Plea Roll of 23 Ed. I (1295). An Irish Roll of 27 Ed. I (1299) describes the pleas of Parliament as being held before the Justiciar Wogan and the Council of the King, and a Patent Roll of Ed. II preserves an order of the Justiciar and Council restoring the temporalities of the see to the Archbishop of Dublin. A Statute of 13 Ed. II, c. 5 (1320) gives us the earliest account of the composition of the Council—the Justiciar, the Chancellor, Treasurer, Justices of the Bench, and Barons of the Exchequer. A Statute of 17 Ed. II (1324) is ‘agreed undertaken and assented to by the prelates, earls, Barons and all the common people in full parliament . . . in the presence of the Justiciar, Chancellor, Treasurer, and all the others of the Council of our lord the king’; thus showing that the Council was present in Parliament, if not a part of it, and that its assent was given may be seen from the Statute of 19 Ed. II.

Membership of the Council seems to have been restricted almost exclusively to officials of English birth till Tudor times. The foreign wars of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and the superior attractions of England over Ireland left the country bare of its upper class, and petitions were continually being received by the King to send them back. A glance at the hand-list of the reports of the Record Commissioners tells of the wanton destruction of records relating to the Privy Council, together with part of the Down Survey and of the proceedings of the Court of Claims. Of the Council Books to the end of our period two only exist—one in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, formerly in the possession of G. Haliday, the other in the Public Record Office of Ireland. We are told that Sir William FitzWilliams took away to England all the Council Books to Henry VIII’s time. The reports of the Record Commissioners tell of the wanton destruction of records at Waterford, Lismore, and other places.

Calendar of Justiciary Rolls of Ireland, pp. 4, 237.

Et que nul homme eyt commissiuon de Justicerie saunz le conseil le Rey, ceo est a sauoir la chef Justice, Chaucellier, Thresorier, Justices du Baunk et Barouns del Eschekier.—Early Statutes of Ireland, p. 266.

14 Calendar of Justiciary Rolls of Ireland, pp. 307, 311.

Nicolas ii, pp. 219, 220.
of Council—the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor, Treasurer, Chief Justices, Chief Baron, Clerk (Master) of the Rolls, King's Serjeant, and two knights. In 1479 the official composition of the Council is defined by Edward IV thus: 'Nothing shall be taken in force as an act of Council unless the King's Lieutenant or deputy give his assent thereto, by advice of the most part of the King's Council there, that is to say, the Chancellor, Treasurer, Chief Justices, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Clerk of the Rolls, and the King's Serjeant.' The Act of Richard the Third, already quoted (note 8), making these officials irremovable, obviously had in view their membership of the Privy Council. Poyning's Act, 10 Hen. VII, c. 2, it is true, revoked this enactment as far as relates to the life appointments of these officials, and makes the offices tenable during pleasure. The last Chief Governor who had power to appoint a Chancellor was the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.

Till the reign of Elizabeth the membership of the Privy Council was small. It is not clear whether in later days there were any ex-officio members beyond the seven, but a tradition existed that the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Meath and Kildare were always of the Privy Council. We often find them members, but that this was not universally true is shown by the fact that Usher was not sworn of the Council for some considerable time after becoming Bishop of Meath. The growth of the Council began with the decline in the frequency of Parliaments, and the decrease in the number of peers forming with it the Great Councils. In 1520 we find Councillors added to the Privy Council, 'without whose advice the Deputy is to do nothing,' and three of these are to be Englishmen, now in England. In 1530 (and again in 1559) the Lord Deputy is entrusted with the power to make laws and statutes for good government by advice of the Council, and to see them by proclamations carried into execution, while in 1558 the Lords Justices are similarly empowered to make ordinances. At the same time we again find an Irish element arising in the Privy Council which during the reign of Elizabeth assumed large proportions. In 1566, Elizabeth reminds the Lord Deputy Sidney that he is not to be guided in government by Councillors of Irish birth. In 1587 it is reported that only the English members of the Privy Council were summoned to attend when secret and important matters were to be discussed, though they complained of Perrot's treatment of their advice, which he had been ordered to use and abide by. We have at the same period a list of the Council, showing a membership of nineteen. As we reach the end of the sixteenth century and enter on the period of confiscation we find a rapid growth of the Council. Carew notes in 1611 a membership of forty-two or forty-three, of whom a large proportion were soldiers, and most became great landowners. In 1632, on Wentworth's proposition, the Irish bishops were added to the Council, still further increasing its number and (if it was ever summoned as a whole) diminishing its value as an executive body. The average attendance seems to have been about sixteen, to judge from the signatures of the documents which came before it.

When the central government was reorganized after the Cromwellian Settlement, the Council for Ireland was a very small body indeed, with a quorum of two; but the Restoration brought back all the survivors of 1641, together with new members. The number was greatly added to in the years before the Revolution, though the Government never hesitated to remove from the list any persons who displeased it. In 1672 we learn, on the authority of Petty, that it numbered fifty. In 1691 the number of Privy Councillors had risen to about eighty, a greater part of them being army officers; with the result that the Chief Governor, who was also General of the army, had a permanent majority in the Council, and further, that no complaints against the excesses of the soldiery had any chance of redress. Some attempt at reducing the numbers was made in 1696, but the tendency to increase could not be withstood. From Carte's Ormond ii. 494–5 we learn that Temple had in view a reconstruction of the Irish Privy Council similar to that carried out in England.

There is the usual ambiguity as to the meaning of the word 'consilium' in the records of Ireland. It represents in early records no doubt nothing more than the advice tendered by magnates of the realm officially or unofficially.

In the second place the 'commune consilium' must often be the advice of what we should call, and what was afterwards called, a Great Council or a Parliament. Examples of this use of the term are

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19 Rot. Pat. Ire. 19 Ed. IV, quoted from Leland's History of Ireland, ii. 66.
found in 1297, where, after a parliament, the enactments are attributed to the Common Council of the King; or in 1310, where ordinances are issued by the Common Council of the land; or in 1344, where after a parliament the enactments are again attributed to the Common Council of Ireland.29 The Master of the Temple, who was fined in 1281 for not attending Parliament, is assessed afterwards, before 1302, by the Common Council. That Great Councils were early held is obvious from the fact that in 1287 a writ of the King is ordered to be recalled by the common assent of the Magnates of Ireland.31 On the election of Ormonde as Chief Governor in 1404 we have the term Common Council applied to what was a Great Council.22

In the third place, under the Edwards the word undoubtedly refers to the Privy Council. In treating of this body we must note a fundamental distinction between it and the English Privy Council. The latter is the Council of the Chief Governor, but it has no restraining power; the former is the Council of the King in Ireland, not the Council of the Chief Governor, but a sharer in his power and a restraint upon him. Thus statutes are enacted in 1269 by the Justiciar and others who are of Lord Edward’s Council, with the consent of all the magnates and the entire commonalty of Ireland. In 1299 Pleas of Parliament are held before the Justiciar and Council, and again in 1300, 1320, 1325, the ordinances are passed with the assent of the Justiciar and Council. In 1300 writs were issued for the election of representatives from each constituency ‘to parley, treat, and ordain with our said Justiciar and Council’.23 It would almost seem that the quasi-sovereignty afterwards restricted to the Chief Governor was, under the Plantagenets, lodged in the hands of the Governor and Council. If this view be the correct one it is obvious that, though present in Parliament, the Council did not form part of it, any more than the Chief Governor himself, though of course in later times individual Councillors might be and often were hereditary or elected members. We have seen other sovereign powers exercised by the Council, such as erecting a fort on private ground, postponing law suits, permitting and making fines for subinfeudation (1293),24 defending castles, granting pardons, dealing with false money (1299), codifying and promulgating English statutes ‘saving always the good customs and usages of the land’ in Parliament (1320).25 In 1289 they appoint a Justice of the Bench on a death vacancy till the King’s pleasure is known.

The power of making Ordinances was undoubtedly exercised by the Justiciar and Council, as in 1310, when, after a Common Council of the land had been held, the Justiciar and Council made an ordinance as to the choice of unsuitable persons as Sheriffs. A less clear case is that of 1316, where the ordinance was made by the Justiciar and whole Council.26

The restraining power of the Council has been already alluded to. An early example is given by a Statute of Edward II in 1323, but the State Papers of the Tudors are full of cases.27

One of the most learned writers of the last century on the Parliamentary History of Ireland sums up the powers of the Privy Council as ‘very considerable, extending indeed to comprehend legislative, executive, and judicial powers to an almost unlimited extent. They possessed all the rights, so very important, of interfering with the Parliaments. They issued orders for payments of money to the greatest amount; gave authority to persons to absent themselves from the land against the obligations of the Statute Law, and permitted them to appoint their deputies; as for instance, to the Chancellor (Rot. Pat. Ire. 18 Hen. IV) and to the Treasurer by what is called a “concordia inde facta” (Rot. Pat. Ire. 9 Hen. VI). On a Rot. Plac. 24 Edw. III in the same repository, we find

20 Early Statutes of Ireland, pp. 197, 273, 365.
21 Early Statutes, p. 84.
22 ‘Sur quoi le saige et honourable Counseill notre Seigneur le Roy illeœus soi assembleourant a un Comune Counseill illeœus, ou les meilleurs et greindres Prelates, Seigneures, et Comunes de mesme la terre, et de leur comune avys, . . . surmisterount sur moy leffice del Justiciarie et la gouvernaunce de la dit terre . . .’—Letter of Ormonde to the English Council (B.M. Tt. B. xi, f. 18), printed by Graves. Roll of the King’s Council in Ireland, p. xxi.
23 Early Statutes of Ireland, pp. 37, 215, 287, 231, 311, 259.
24 But see Early Statutes of Ireland, p. 193.
25 Justiciary Rolls, pp. 4, 8, &c.; Early Statutes of Ireland, pp. 215, 283.
26 Early Statutes of Ireland, pp. 277, 281.
27 ‘Also, that neither our Justice of Ireland, nor any other of our Officers there, by colour of their Offices, shall take Victuals, or any other Things, of any Person against his Will, but in Time of Necessity, for the common Profit of the Realm; and that then he shall do it by the Advice and Assent of the greatest Part of our Council in those Parts, and by a Writ awarded out of our Chancery of Ireland; and in such case as We or our Heirs do command by a Writ awarded out of our Chancery of England, or by other Warrants.’—Stat. 17 Ed. II, c. 2.
that the Lord Justice having granted charters of pardon to certain rebels, the Chancellor refused to put the Great Seal to them without special commission from the King: upon this the Lord Justice summoned a Council to discuss the matter, who declared that the Chancellor should put the seal to the charters, and they having consented to save him harmless, he submits. They granted exemptions from the penalties of the Statute and Common Law in numberless instances; but their encroachment on judicial authorities was most remarkable. . . . Many matters are referred to their adjudication by several Statutes; but these, it is true, were in general not within the reach of the judicial arm, because of the disturbed state of the country, or for other reasons.

'Such and so various were the powers which this body assumed or enjoyed; sometimes, it is true, they possessed them from being connected with the governor as his advisers, but sometimes they seem to have acted as a constituted authority, at once, as I have said before, executive, legislative, and judicial: filling up, as it were, the middle seat in the state so entirely, as scarcely to leave room for any other order to take its proper place.'

The power of issuing proclamations vested in the Chief Governor and Council is part of this quasi-sovereignty, but in Tudor and Stuart times their responsibility was much lessened by the small amount of initiative left them. We shall return to the discussion of the limits of this power and the way in which it was exercised after our examination of the history of the Council is completed.

The history of the judicial powers of the Privy Council dates back from the earliest records we have. Its main function was that of a supreme Court of Appeal, and, as we have seen, its official members, those most likely to be in constant attendance, were English lawyers. A glance through the 'Early Statutes of Ireland' will show that it was the policy of the Plantagenets from John to the Edwards to enforce English law on Ireland; and the Plea Rolls now in course of publication show the important part of the Council in this task. This tradition was carried on to Tudor times, subject always to an appeal to the King in Council, who by a writ might direct a new hearing on the points raised in the appeal; and it is unlikely, provided substantial justice were done, that any objection would be raised to causes being heard by a body of trained lawyers which happened also to wield the executive power of the country. The separation of the judicial from the executive aspect of the Privy Council did not occur in Ireland till early. The Irish Act of 28 Hen. VIII, c. 8 (1557) expressly recognized the jurisdiction of the Deputy and Council over those Irish ecclesiastics who continued to recognize Papal supremacy. It was suggested about the same time that the Lord Chancellor and certain others of the Lords of the Council should sit in the Council Chamber twice a week in 'term time to hear and order the complaints of the poor people'. This was the first suggestion of what was afterwards done in the reign of Elizabeth, when an order for the establishment of a session of the Council—the Court of Castle Chamber—was sent over to Sussex, 3 July 1562. The Court was to deal with riots and such other matters as came under the cognizance of the Star Chamber in England. It seems to have been founded in the course of a few months, as a clerk was appointed, but we have few records of its activity except in the Exchequer memoranda and the accounts of the payments made to its officers from 1577 to 1666. The Clerk of the 'Starred Chamber' appears on a Memoranda Roll 10–12 Eliz. m. 91. It reaches its highest point of activity during the Chief Governorship of Wentworth, as appears by the references to it in proclamations (Nos. 308–330 Ir). Its members were, the Chief Governor, the Lord Treasurer, Vice-Treasurer, Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and the Master of the Rolls. To these were added later the two Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The members of the quorum were empowered to summon any Lord Spiritual or Temporal, or any one sworn of the Privy Council, to act with them as Judges in the court. The patent of Charles I, rehearsing that of James I, is printed by Rymer, xviii. 189. The court was not affected by the English Act abolishing the Star Chamber, but a bill for giving it jurisdiction in certain offences was rejected by the Irish Parliament 5 March 1666, and the last appointment of an officer to it was made in 1672.

29 Lemon, State Papers, ii. 496. A Clerk of requests was appointed in January 1576. Lascelles, op. cit., ii. 183. The staff of the Court of Castle Chamber is given in the same work, ii. 180. An original entry book of the Court of Castle Chamber is calendared with the Egmont Papers by the Hist. MSS. Commission.
The distinction between Great Councils and Parliaments is not always easily made in early periods of English rule. In the reign of Richard II a Great Council did not represent the whole of the country, but was restricted to a few shires near the place of meeting. It could grant an aid from the counties represented, but not from the whole country. Its conclusions were Ordinances, not Statutes, and the validity of these Ordinances rested on the quasi-sovereign power of the Governor and Council. Assemblies of the magnates—which must be ranked among the Great Councils—were held from the early days of Angevin rule. The first on record is that of the Barons of Meath and Leinster, whose assizes were so emphatically repudiated by John in 1206. In 1228 the Justiciar is ordered to convene 'the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, and barons, knights and free tenants and bailiffs of the several counties', and to publish the sealed charters of John sworn to by the magnates of Ireland. In 1258 writs are issued to all the magnates, spiritual and temporal, for a council (Rot. Pat. 38 Hen. III, m. 8). In 1274 we learn from the Irish Pipe Roll of 3 Ed. 1 that customs were granted by the magnates of Ireland. In 1291 the magnates of Ireland granted a fifteenth (Rot. Pat. 19 Ed. I, m. 3). In 1359-60 two Great Councils were held, one at Waterford, the other at Dublin, for the provinces of Leinster and Munster. Others were summoned in 1372, 1374, 1392, 1395, 1404, 1426, 1427, 1429, 1442, 1445, 1450, &c., &c. Reference is made in a Statute of 1357 to the distinction between Great Councils and Parliaments.

A casual election of a Chief Governor was made, as already described, by a Great Council, and the body before which he took the oath of office till 1578 was of the same nature. There seems indeed, in the Tudor period, a certain amount of confusion between the Council and the Great Council, doubtless because of the fact that part of the proceedings of Great Councils were entered in the Council Book; and to this idea that peers have the right to be admitted Privy Councillors is perhaps due. A distinction is even made in 1536 between the General Council and the Privy Council, which is really one between the members of the Privy Council who were trustworthy and those who were not. A letter to Henry VIII, 20 March 1546, is obviously from a Grand Council. Hostings could only be summoned by Great Councils consisting of the Lord Deputy and Council and all the peers, spiritual and temporal, of the kingdom, as a letter from the Privy Council, 19 Sept. 1661, informed Charles II.

Proclamations were issued by the Chief Governor and Great Council, as in the case of that issued against Shane O'Neill in 1561 (No. 46), and it is probable that if the Council Books had been preserved many other examples would be found. The Lords of the Pale petition James I in 1612 that, being by their rank and place of the Grand Council of the realm, and the Council meant by Poyning's law who should join with the Governor of this kingdom in certifying to England what acts should pass here in Parliament, they have not been consulted. A very celebrated Great Council was held from 15 Nov. 1626 to 16 July 1627 to consider the means of providing an Irish Army of 5,000 foot and 500 horse, and the last is said to have been held by Wentworth in 1635.

The first use of the word Parliament is in a Justiciary Roll of 23 Ed. 1, which speaks of the

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20 But see Graves, Council Book of Richard II, p. lv.
21 Rot. Pat. 8 John, m. 1 (23 May).
22 Early Statutes of Ireland, p. 23.
24 See, for example, Ormonde's Order in 1392 for summoning a Great Council. '... ordenez et assignez vn Conseille a Tristle-dermot ou ailleurs a votre honourable plesir, et que tous ceux du Conseille du Roy et autres des meillours homes des Conties et Cites dycelle parties soient illeoques pour prendre ... vn entier purpos, sibien sur les matieres desusdites comme pour la savacioun de la terre.'—Graves, op. cit., p. xvi.
25 'Also we will and command that the Affairs of Us and the Land, those especially which be great and arduous, shall, in Councils, by our sage Counsellors and the Prelates and Great Men, and certain of the more discreet and lawful Men of the Parts adjoining where those Councils shall happen to be holden, for this Cause to be called forth, but in Parliaments by those our Counsellors, and the Prelates, and Nobles, and others in the Land aforesaid, as the Custom requirith, according to Justice, Law, Custom and Reason, he treated and managed; and faithfully, without Fear, Favour, Hatred, or Reward, be discussed and also determined.'—31 Ed. III, s. 4, c. 2 (Statutes, i. 357).
26 State Papers, ii. 395.
27 State Papers, iii. 561.
28 The following Great Councils occurred in the years 1556-70, as shown by the original Council Book—3 June 1556, 9 Nov. 1556, 30 Jan. 1557, 3 July 1557, 20 Oct. 1557, 29 Nov. 1557, 2 May 1558, 12 Nov. 1558, 31 July 1558, 31 Aug. 1558, 20 Aug. 1558, 11 Sept. 1558, 17 May 1559, 11 June 1559, 18 Nov. 1559, 15 July 1560.
29 See Carew MSS., vol. 616, 122, Cal., p. 265; Leland, op. cit., ii. 443.
30 A diary of the proceedings is in the Public Record Office. State Papers, Ireland, vol. 245, no. 713. See Calendar, 1625-32, p. 244.
next Parliament of the King at Kilkenny, on 7 January next (1296) as obtained by the King's Common Council at Dublin.\(^41\) The business brought before the assembly in its earliest years was judicial and executive in character, and only in a small degree legislative. The general Parliament of 1297 has no representatives of cities or burghs, who are first mentioned in that of 1300, and again in the Parliament of Kilkenny in 1310. The reason for not summoning the burghs and cities earlier may perhaps be found in their separate organization, recorded in a document printed by Sir W. Betham.\(^42\) In 1316 a writ is on record ordering Parliaments to be held annually, and restricting the power of granting pardons for killing an Englishman or for arson to the Chief Governor in Parliament.\(^43\)

We gain a certain amount of information about the Edwardian Parliaments from the complaints as to the high-handed proceedings of William de Wyndesore (1369). The Parliament seems to have sat as one body, and as the grant he required was refused, he caused a few bishops and others to meet in a certain chamber and vote customs for three years, which he proceeded to enforce, imprisoning the other members till they assented.\(^44\) Two years later he summoned a Parliament at Baldoyle,\(^45\) which had been laid waste, and where the only meeting place was a small chapel, and forbade the representatives of the Commons to leave the town till they had agreed to the subsidy of £2,000 he required. This is at least the sworn testimony laid before the King's Commissioners, but its weight is perhaps lessened by the fact that the Chief Governor was reinstated in office and the arrears of customs and subsidy enforced.

The reign of Richard II opens up some curious discussions—for example, that concerning the presence of the Chief Governor as representing the Sovereign in Parliament. On the death of Edward, Earl of March, in Dec. 1381 (when Dean Colton was elected Lord Justice), Roger Mortimer, his son, was appointed Lord Lieutenant in his place, who summoned a Parliament 29 April to meet at Dublin 16 June 1382. When it met Roger was ill, and unable to open it in person, on which the body protested that Parliament could not be held without the personal presence of the Chief Governor.\(^46\) A similar question arose in the English Parliament in 1886, and we may perhaps not unfairly attribute the composition of that section of the 'Modus Tenendi Parlementa in Hibernia' which deals with the matter to this emergency. The relation, too, between the sums paid to representatives in Ireland,
were abolished in 1537 by the Statute of 28 Hen. VIII, c. 12, whereas they never appeared in the English Parliament after the 'Modus' was written. These facts lend some probability to the notion that the Irish 'Modus' was the earlier of the two. The rising power of the Butler family in the fifteenth century, and their disputes, first with the Talbots, and towards the end of the century with the FitzGeralds, together with the absolute dependence of the country on them as a defence against the Irish, made a great change in the relations between the Chief Governor and the Council, which became a body of dependents on one or the other partisan leader, and at the same time enhanced the importance of Parliament. A Speaker was elected by the Commons in the Parliament of 1449 and in that of 1450, which points to a separation of the estates. Annual Parliaments were enforced by statute in 1450, when sanctioning one held just within the year. Members were obliged to be resident in the constituencies they represented, a restriction repeated by 18 Ed. IV, c. 2 in 1478. The adjournment of Parliament for more than twice was made illegal by 16 Ed. IV, an Act repealed in 1542 by 33 Hen. VIII, soss. 2, c. 1; but on the other hand cases were not infrequent of two or even three Parliaments in the year, and on one occasion an Act was passed (1455) providing that only one Parliament or Great Council should be held annually during the next three years. In 1478 there were even two Parliaments sitting at once, one at Drogheda summoned by Lord Grey, Deputy to George, the infant son of Edward IV, and one at Naas 29 May, called by Gerald, Earl of Kildare. But the almost entire extinction of the Anglo-Irish nobility during the Wars of the Roses, and the consequent reoccupation by the 'mere Irish' of the country which had up to then acknowledged English law, rapidly reduced the importance of the Irish Parliament to a very low degree, their assent being necessary to the enactments of the Parliaments. From 1547 to 1549 no Acts were passed by Parliament.
point, and by the end of the century hardly four counties acknowledged the English Crown, and
ports like Galway were trying cases by the civil law.  

The nominal accession of Henry VII to the rule of Ireland did not materially affect this state
of things for the better. Though the statutes passed at a Parliament held at Drogheda by Robert,
Viscount Gormanston, 12 Sept. 1493, as Deputy to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, were declared invalid
because writs of summons were only sent out to four shires, it is probable that the other considerations
mentioned were the determining ones, and with the celebrated Poyning's Act of 1495 the independent
legislative activity of the Irish Parliament ceased. Henceforward the country was saved from the
unlimited power of a partisan leader as Chief Governor in a partisan Parliament, but at the cost
of abandoning all part in legislation except the privilege of rejecting the bills proposed to it by
the Privy Council of England. An attempt by the Roman Catholic magnates to recover some control
over the initiative in legislation in 1613 has already been referred to; another, made in 1634, was
sharply reproved by Wentworth.  

The practice of submitting heads of bills as a basis for the bills
to be certified by the English Privy Council grew up after the Restoration, and in 1692 the
Commons asserted the principle that money bills should originate in their House, independently
of approval or suggestion from England; their claim was repudiated by the Viceroy, and was
not pressed. The real legislative power lay between the Viceroy and Council of Ireland and the
Privy Council of England: the Irish Parliament could but affirm or deny, and grant the subsidies
asked from it.

The number of members of Parliament was subject to much variation. An Edwardian assembly
of the three estates varied from 100 to 130, of which 50 were knights of the shire and commoners.  
In Henry VII's time an address (presumably by the peers) is signed by 16 members. The Commons in
1560 numbered 98, in Perrott's Parliament of 1585, 124, and in 1613 the total had grown to 232,
rising to 300 in 1692. The payment of members was on a different scale to that obtaining in
England. Reference is made to it in 3 Ed. IV, Ire. c. 55 (1463), and we learn from a manuscript
in Trinity College, Dublin (F. 3. 17), that in 1613 the wages paid by the constituencies were, to
knights of the shire, 13s. 4d.; citizens, 10s.; burgesses, 6s. 8d. per day. Writs for the payment of
members do not seem ever to have been entered on the Irish Close Rolls as they were in
England.

A privilege of Parliament, founded by Statute 3 Ed. IV, c. 1, which caused great discontent, was
that of protecting all servants of members of either House from arrest or trial, except for criminal
offences. Advantage of this was taken by many well able to discharge their liabilities, who on
obtaining a letter stating that they were servants of a member were protected from actions for debt
for the duration of Parliament and forty days after. It was a constant subject of complaint in Dublin
as in London, and Parliament several times attempted to limit the granting of these protections (see,
for example, Nos. 757, 758).

We have said that the Parliament of England made laws for Ireland. Among the important
exercises of this power are the Act 3 W. & M. c. 2 (22 October 1691), which repealed the Irish
Act of 2 Eliz. c. 1, imposing a modified oath of supremacy and enforced a new oath of supremacy
and declaration against Transubstantiation on all members of the Irish Parliament, and another Act
of 1699 forbidding the export of wool from Ireland except to England. A still more important

50 Betham, op. cit., p. 385.
51 'My Lord Chancellor moving that the Lords of the Pale
according to the Custom of former Times might be conferred
withal concerning the Parliament and Matters therein to be pro-
pounded, I presently silenced it by a direct and round Answer . . . .
See also the account of Wentworth's interview with Lord Fingal
four days later, who alleged the precedent of Lord Falkland.
Letters and Dispatches of Thomas, Earl of Strafford, vol. i, p. 246.
Wentworth to Coke, 13 May 1634.

See also in the Lords Journal (Ireland) vol. i, p. 23. 2 Aug.
1634. Protestation of Wentworth. 'We have therefore thought
fit, this Day in full Parliament, to protest against that Course held
by their Lordships, as not any ways belonging to their Lordships
to give Order to the King's learned council (counsel), or any other,
for the framing or drawing up any Acts to pass in Parliament, but
that the same solely belongs to Us the Lord Deputy and Council.
We the Lord Deputy do hereby further declare, that their Lord-
ships have Power only by Remonstrance or Petition to represent
to the Lord Deputy, and Council for the time being, such publick
Considerations, as they shall think fit and good for the Common-
wealth and so submit them to be ... altered or rejected, according
as the Lord Deputy and Council, in their Wisdoms, shall judge
and hold expedient . . . .'
52 Early Statutes of Ireland, p. 259.
exercise of sovereignty was the passing of the Act of Resumption, 10 April 1700, invalidating all grants of the Crown in Ireland.

Two provincial organizations which have been comparatively little studied are the Lord President and Council of Munster and the Lord President and Council of Connaught. The establishment in Munster dates from 14 December 1570; the Lord President being first appointed in March 1569. The Lord President of Connaught was appointed 1 June 1569. The members of the Council were nominated by the Lord Deputy and Council: their powers were at first ill-defined, and succeeding patents gave Lords Presidents the same powers as their predecessors without attempting to specify them. These Councils were considered to have no power over life or limb, outside the ordinary law, though this did not exclude branding or cutting off ears. Their powers appear to have included the hearing of civil actions, real and personal, between party and party, the punishment of offenders by fine, imprisonment, and corporal punishment, the enforcement of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the holding of gaol deliveries, proceeding to execution. The Council of Munster appears to have been composed of twenty members in 1661. The office of Lord President was suppressed by a Royal Order of 26 August 1672.

Another subject of which we know very little is that of the Committees of the Privy Council of England for Irish Affairs, which sat during the reigns of Charles I and his successors. Records of their sittings do not seem to exist, but the letters from the Privy Council to the Lord Deputy and Council, preserved in the State Papers (Ireland), give us the best clue to their acts. The Committee was constituted 13 Jan. 1627 with eight members, and met regularly till 1642. During the Civil War and Commonwealth there was a Committee of Parliament for Irish Affairs, and after the Restoration the Committee of Council was reconstituted. We find that the Committee sitting in August 1668 was paid £1 per attendance. It shared the fate of other Restoration Committees of Council, but a similar body always existed under different names.

In Ireland, as in Scotland, a large number of proclamations were drawn up in the country and issued forthwith by the Government; but some were drafted in England and sent over to be issued by the Lord Deputy and Council in legal form, while others again were sent from England in their final form and issued as from the King, and not from the Government of the country. The two proclamations which come first on the list were probably of this description. Henry was not yet King of Ireland, and when he became so the fact was made known in that country by the proclamation of the Act of Parliament. It is now established that changes of the Royal style are made by proclamation, but of the three changes in Henry’s reign the first, adopting the title of Fidei Defensor, was published by letters patent to the judges and was entered on the Coram Rege Roll 14 of 13 Hen. VIII; the second, the addition of Ecclesiae Angliae Supremum Caput, by letters close to the judges, entered on the Coram Rege Roll 1 of 26 Hen. VIII; the third, Hiberniae Rex, by proclamation (No. 219), which was read in Court by the Attorney General, and then entered on the Coram Rege Roll 1 of 33 Hen. VIII. Our earliest authentic information as to the issue of Irish proclamations comes from the Council Book of 1556–71. It will be seen that some of these proclamations (e. g. No. 26 Ire.) were copied into the Council Book without the signature of the Chief Governor superscribed or of the Privy Council subscribed. There is some reason to think that this is due to the fact that the meetings which sanctioned their issue were really Great Councils, of the Lord Deputy ‘the nobles of this realm, and the rest of the Councaill nowe assembled together’. Hostings were always ordered by a Great Council, though the fact is not invariably noted. Some of these proclamations (Nos. 23, 26, 28, 33, 49, &c.) were published in the Faésimiles of Irish National MSS., vol. iv, pt. 1, iii, pp. 64, 65, 70 sqq. The earliest originals of Irish proclamations preserved are two in the Public Record Office at Dublin.

55 The instructions for the first President and Council of Munster are given in full in Arthur Collins’ Letters and Memorials Calendar of State (1748), i. 48. The Instructions for 20 May 1615 are found in Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica, vol. ii, p. 1. Much information as to the Presidency of Munster is found in Lascelles’ Liber Munerum ii. 184, and of Connaught in ii. 189. An original Council Book of Munster from 1601–1621 is in the B.M. M.S. Harl. 697.

54 The reference to the Patent Roll is that given in the folio calendar of 1823. In Morrin’s three volume calendar it is vol. i, p. 35, No. 109.


56 Haliday, pp. 2, 41, 54, 107, &c.
With the reign of Elizabeth begin the first serious economic troubles of the country arising from the deliberately debased state of the coin. We have already referred to the long series of English proclamations dealing with the base coinage of Edward VI and its recovery under Elizabeth, but from the accession of the Tudors the official coinage of Ireland was always debased in comparison with that of England. It is not needful, nor indeed is it possible, to indicate the chief features of the history of the Irish coinage, but it may be said that up to the time of the Tudors the coinage of Ireland was probably of much the same standard as that of England.

Irish Acts of 1447 complain of clipped coin, of the waste of gold in gilding, and of unlawful coin called ‘O’Reyle’s money’; the fact that the genuine coin was broken up for export, and the clippings melted down, while ‘Reyles’ took its place in circulation, shows that the King’s coin must have been better than the native money of which modern writers speak so enthusiastically, and probably, that it was sterling. An Act of 1457 shows that an attempted restraint on the export of silver had been unsuccessful, and another of 1468 shows clipping still in vogue. English coin was current in Ireland in 1545; as far as is known, the difference in standard began in 1470, when coins were struck of the proportion 44s. Irish equal 37s. 6d. English. In 1487 the Irish coinage was one-third under sterling, and it seems that Henry VIII in 1537 intended to raise its value to the English level (No. 2). In 1541 new coins were struck—9 oz. 6 dwt. fine (out of 12)—baser than the English, and for that reason not allowed to be current in England. In 1544 a baser coinage was issued, 8 ounces fine, and in 1546 a coinage 4 ounces fine. In 1559 the base coin of England was recoined in Ireland 3 ounces fine, but in 1560 the standard relative values of coin in England and Ireland were as 8 to 6 (No. 40), and by July 1561 the currency of the base coin was reduced to the standard (Nos. 44, 46).

Toward the end of Elizabeth’s reign (No. 162 sqq.) an attempt was made to introduce a token coinage, 3 ounces fine, into Ireland, to circulate at par in that country, and to be exchangeable at certain ports for its face value in English money, less a deduction of five per cent., while the export of good money to Ireland was forbidden (No. 921 Eng.). The scheme was doomed to failure. All transactions were carried on by means of the old money, and the new tokens were only used for drafts on England, while prices were raised to meet the lowered intrinsic value of the token coins. One of the first acts of James (No. 172) was to restore the currency to its accustomed level, 9 ounces fine, the token shillings being reduced to 4d. Irish, and a subsequent proclamation shows that there was at least an intention to allow the Irish money to be current in England (No. 173). In 1604 the token coinage was further lowered to 3d. in the shilling Irish (No. 177), and in 1607 (No. 189), owing to a deficiency of Irish or Harp money, English silver was made current in Ireland at 16d. Irish for every shilling English. We have already alluded to the history

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57 Endorsed: To our loving frende the Maior of the citie of Dublin yeaze this.
W. Fitz Williams.

Right trustie and welbeloued, Wee greete you well and do send to you herewith the tenor of a proclamation signed by vs, whiche wee wil and require that you do cause to be openlie & solempnlie made and proclaimed this present xvijth of ffebruarie in the market place of that the quenes majesties citie, and in the full market tyme after the due and accustomed maner. And your execution hereof, Wee will ye signifie to vs with all convenient speede vnder your hand writing, Returned to vs this our warrant together with the said proclamation, tothende wee may take order to the recording thereof in the rolles of the quenes majesties courte of chancery as is appertenat. At Dublin, the xiiijth of february aforesaid in the seconde yeare of the quenes hyeghnes moost prosperous reigne. 1559.

Post scripta (in margin). We do likewise send you another proclamation touching the state of souche of tharmy As may attept to passe ouer sea without licence which we also require to see proclaimed after the accustomed maner in like cases.

By vertue of this warrant I Christopher Sedgrave, Maior of the citye of Dublin, have caused to be openlie and solempnlie made and proclaimed this present xvijth of february in the seconde yeare of the quenes hyeghnes moost prosperous reigne. 1559.

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60 See also English proclamation No. 186.
68 English proclamations Nos. 17, 34.
69 English proclamation No. 469 (19th Sept. 1556), Simon, op. cit., p. 36.
of the farthing coinage, and its history in Ireland is simply a repetition of that it passed through in England. Wentworth in 1687 ordered all Government accounts to be kept in English money, and thus temporarily removed a fertile source of oppression, as certain sheriffs were accused of levying fines, &c., in English money and accounting for them in Irish. A very interesting coinage is that of 1643 (No. 383), which was made current in England by Charles (Eng., No. 2501) and was of the English standard of value. The Confederate Catholics also struck some silver and copper coins. From henceforward no variation in the relative standard of Irish money was made, except during the stay of James II in Ireland, when he was driven to the issue of a token coinage; and proclamations dealing with the coinage were principally concerned with the relative values of foreign coins of all descriptions (Nos. 502, 629, 1616, &c.). It is noteworthy that the gold currency of Ireland was composed of French or Spanish coins, the silver almost entirely of Spanish. It was made high treason in Ireland to counterfeit foreign coin by 28 Eliz. cap. 6 (14 Eliz. cap. 3 Eng.).

Fittingly enough the first proclamation on our list deals with a rebellion (1557), and from that time onward till the first years of James I it is a constant subject of the Council's activity. Hostings, ordered by Great Councils, denote military activity, and so do proclamations for cess. The Scots of No. 23 are Islesmen assisting the O'Neills. The first Irish printed document we possess is a proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Great Council against Shane O'Neill without date. It is fortunate that the original signed proclamation exists, as there is no entry of it in the Council Book, and we might otherwise have been left in a little uncertainty as to its date, especially as the Council Book does contain an order for a hosting made on the same day. The history of the Geraldines, as far as proclamations are concerned, begins with No. 77, offering a reward for Desmond's head, and Lord James Geraldine's proclamation of 1579, and goes on through 1579, to the death of Desmond, and the forfeiture of his lands (No. 126). In 1595 Tyrone's rebellion furnishes the subject of another long series of proclamations (Nos. 144, 145, 159, 164, 165, 190, and Eng. No. 1051), ending with his flight and the confiscation of his lands.

The official history of the Irish Rebellion of 1641 may almost be written from the proclamations. Many of those here abstracted have not been used by historians of the period. The loyalty of the Irish Parliament of the day may be estimated from the fact that the letters C. R. in the headpiece of its printed declarations were removed on 16 November 1641, and only reinstated in September 1642. No copy of the Royal proclamation of 1 January 1642, condemning the Irish Rebellion, which was originally printed in an edition of forty, each copy of which bore the Royal Sign Manual and Privy Signet, is now known to exist. All the copies known are of later editions. The course of the struggle till 1648 is tolerably well known, though the documents have not previously been brought together, but from the middle of 1648 the course of events is difficult to trace. A declaration of the English army under Inchiquin (14 April, No. 444), and another of Inchiquin and his officers (1 May, No. 444), were unfortunately not discovered in time for inclusion, nor was one of Ormonde's (22 January 1648-9) postponing all private business, which is in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin.

After the death of Charles I the welter of contending armies in Ireland under Ormonde and Inchiquin, of the Confederate Catholics, the Ulster Scots, and the English Parliament, with their confusing declarations and conflicting aims, was soon reduced under Cromwell to two parties; and in February 1651 a settled government was re-established in Ireland under Commissioners of the Parliament of the Commonwealth. It has been possible to get together from the newspapers of the day, supplemented by notes from the Order Books, &c., preserved in the Public Record Office of Ireland, a fairly complete account of their published orders. New Commissioners—Fleetwood, Ludlow, Corbet, Jones, and Weaver—were appointed for two years in September 1652, and on the expiration of their commission the old form of government by Lord Deputy and Council was re-established by Cromwell. The first great task of the new Government

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41 The fullest account of the Irish coinage is still that of James Simon, an Essay towards an historical account of Irish coins, first published in 1749.

42 This proclamation is wrongly placed in 1569 (No. 63). It should be inserted after No. 87.
was the transplantation of all those in arms after 21 October 1642, or of those who aided rebellion before 21 October 1642, into Connaught and Clare (No. 540). The transplantation was not concluded in January 1658 (No. 596). In September 1655 the Lord Deputy Fleetwood's Commission came to an end, and the government was in the hands of the Council till November 1657, when Henry Cromwell was again appointed Lord Deputy, being created Lord Lieutenant to his brother Richard in October 1658. The fall of Richard Cromwell led to a new appointment of Commissioners of Parliament, this time for three months from 7 June 1659 and continued. They were recalled 5 January 1660, and on the 19th five others were appointed. The army made its voice heard in various declarations, and finally Broghill, representing the Munster Army, with Coote and Bury the Commissioners, summoned a Convention, which met in Dublin in February and assumed the government of Ireland, issuing an Ordinance 24 April 1660 for the collection of poll money. On May 1 it repudiated the death of the King as contrary to the Solemn League and Covenant, and on the 14th proclaimed Charles II.

The Restoration was now complete in all three countries. Broghill and Coote, created Earls of Orrery and Mountrath, were made Lords Justices with Chancellor Eustace, and by 22 January 1661 (No. 628) Presbyterians had been relegated to the position of 'Quakers, Papists, and other fanatical persons', and the resettlement of Ireland had been entered on. From this time forward we shall hear little of rebels, but much of Tories or rapparees, and of conspiracies. The Commonwealth soldiers were still dangerous, and the attempts to enforce uniformity and to deprive them of the land they had received formed a double reason for revolt, which broke out in an attempt to seize Dublin Castle (Nos. 700, 704). The first proclamation against Tories, who were in general disappointed returned Roman Catholics, is dated 15 November 1666, offering £20 reward (No. 774); 6 the second, on 3 June 1668 (No. 794), offering only £10 each. From that time forward such proclamations constantly recur (Nos. 808, &c., see under Tories in Index). Among these outlaws the best known is Redmond O’Hanlan, whose fame as a sort of Robin Hood still lives among the peasantry of Armagh.

The long struggle of 1689-92 is fully documented by the proclamations of both parties, but this collection is particularly valuable as showing the steps taken towards the pacification of the country after the battle of the Boyne (1 July 1690). A pardon was first offered to all poor labourers, soldiers, and citizens who return home by 1 August 1690 and surrender their arms; all others were left to the event of war, and Commissioners for forfeited estates were appointed on the 12th July (No. 1131). Little better terms were offered on 1 August, without effect, and the families of rebels were expelled west of the Shannon (Nos. 1155, 1158). Six months' winter strife led General Ginkel to issue the statement that he was empowered to grant reasonable terms, not ruining Irishmen in their estates, persecuting them for their religion, or enslaving them, 4 February 1691 (No. 1187). At the same time a frontier line was traced, isolating the part of Ireland at war. Finally, the Lords Justices found themselves compelled to offer such terms as to leave scarcely anything for the expected confiscation. Three differing states of the proclamation, hitherto unknown, are in the Bibliotheca Lindesiana: the final form, issued after three weeks' hesitation, is known from a single copy in the Public Record Office at Dublin, and a MS. copy in Trinity College, Dublin. 6 Another proclamation (No. 1254) declares the war at an end, in accordance with the
provisions of an English Act, 1 W. & M., whereby the quit-rents due to the Crown were discharged from 25 December 1688 till such a proclamation was issued. Claims under the Treaty were not finally settled till 1698 (No. 1358).

Proclamations concerning the coin, and those made during time of rebellion, seem to rest entirely on the Royal prerogative, and such other matters as excluding Papists from Dublin or walled cities, regulating martial law—even in the way of restrictions (Nos. 184, 178)—must be considered to rest on the same foundation. A curious question of prerogative is raised by a proclamation of Elizabeth of October 1599 (No. 154) revoking thirty-eight knighthoods conferred by Essex as Lord Lieutenant. It is uncertain whether this proclamation was ever published: the Signed Bill is in order. The proclamations banishing Jesuits, the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and regular priests (e.g. Nos. 182, 203, 217, 222, 247, 282, 844, 850, &c.) depend either on the Royal prerogative or on English Acts, which are thus tacitly assumed to be in force in Ireland. The latter is probably the case, as No. 182 is a Royal proclamation sent direct from England, and the others are in great measure repetitions of it or acts of war, till we come to 1673. Proclamations of the kind after 1698 are merely enforcing the Act of 9 Will. III, c. 1, Ireland. One proclamation dealing with the subject issued on 8 March 1672 (No. 821) was declared void by the Irish Parliament on 19 September 1695, but this allowed Roman Catholics to hold houses in corporate towns and become freemen of cities.

The proclamations dealing with trade, export or import, may be said to rest in principle on statute law, but in fact they derived their chief importance from the Royal control of the customs officers and of custom-houses through which all foreign trade was forced to pass. We have already alluded to a grant of new customs to Edward I in 1274, but the Crown seems always to have claimed the right of allowing or forbidding subjects to carry on any intercourse with foreign parts, having

Horses, Arms and Furniture of War, they and every of them, both Officers and Soldiers, shall be fully, freely and absolutely pardoned of all manner of Treasons, Crimes or Offences committed against Their Majesties, Their Crown and Dignity, And shall also be restored to, and put in possession of all their Estates forfeited for such Treasons, Crimes and Offences. And We do hereby further Promise and Declare, that if any Officers and Soldiers, now in Command in the Enemies Army, or in any of the Cities, Castles, Forts or Garrisons of the Enemy (not having any Estate forfeited, or to which he or they can be restored) shall render unto Their Majesties any of the Services aforesaid, such person and persons, Officers and Soldiers shall be fully and liberally Rewarded by the General of Their Majesties Forces, in such, or greater proportion, as the Services so by them done shall deserve; And such of the said Officers and Soldiers as shall desire to enter into Their Majesties Service, shall be received in the like or better Post and Condition as they now serve under the Enemy. And We do hereby advise and admonish all such Persons who still adhere to the Enemy, carefully and prudently to consider the ill Estate and Condition whereunto they are reduced, and seriously to recollect into their minds and memory the quiet and blessed estate and Condition whereunto they are reduced, and seriously to recollect them from any disturbance upon the account of their Religion.

And least those who are to take benefit by this Proclamation, may be apprehensive of being prosecuted for exercising their Religion, though Their Majesties have sufficiently manifested to the world, by the ease and quiet, not only the Roman Catholicks in this Kingdom, but those of England have enjoyed under Their Government, may be sufficient to remove any such apprehensions, Yet We are Commanded further to publish and declare, and We do hereby publish and declare, that as soon as Their Majesties Affairs will permit them to Summon a Parliament in this Kingdom, They will endeavour to procure them such further security in that particular, as may preserve them from any disturbance upon the account of their Religion.

In the final form of 7 July (No. 1223) after the word ‘promise’ (in line 12 of No. 1217) come the words ‘That all and every the private Soldiers now in Arms against Their Majesties in the Enemies Army who shall within three weeks after the Date of this Our Proclamation, surrender up themselves, their Horse, Arms and Furniture to the Commander in Chief, or any other of Their Majesties Officers, shall not only be paid a reasonable Rate for their Horse, Arms & Furniture which they shall so deliver up, but shall be fully and freely pardoned of all Treasons and other Crimes and Offences against Their Majesties And that all and every person’ &c.
regard to the interests of the kingdom. A very frequent prohibition is that of the export of corn in times of scarcity, for which there are many precedents in Plantagenet times.\(^6\) Corn was forbidden to be exported by statute of 12 Ed. IV, c. 8, when the price had risen above a fixed point. Forestalling and engrossing were forbidden by statute, 8 Ed. IV, c. 35. Proclamations against the trade in and transport of arms are covered by the statute of 10 Hen. VII, c. 12, and that actions could be brought against offenders is shown by 10 & 11 Chas. I, c. 11. Restraint on export of horses is one of the war proclamations, on the export of cattle, a matter of prerogative covered by the precedent of corn (Nos. 271, 276). Forbidding trade with foreigners at war with the country is only enforcing the law. Regulations for the sale and import of gunpowder are covered by the precedent of 10 Hen. VII, c. 12. The Staple proclamations (No. 231) are enforcements of Acts. The granting of ale-house licences (Nos. 238, 293) and of wine licences (Nos. 230, 323, 712, &c.) was probably covered in the first instance by Royal prerogative founded on an English statute, but after 10 & 11 Chas. I, c. 5, and 14 & 15 Chas. II, c. 18, &c., proclamations for the purpose were merely executive. Other proclamations concerning trade which rest entirely, so far as Ireland is concerned, on prerogative are those connected with the manufacture of linen (Nos. 310, 313, 314, 325), wool, and tobacco: registration of births and deaths (No. 223), and against carrying arms (unless this last rests on the Statute of Winchester), &c., are also matters of prerogative.

Certain proclamations, &c., continuing subsidies (No. 86), customs (No. 294), &c., would have been illegal in England, but no Act of Indemnity was ever passed for them, and in the case of that of 1632 the Council no doubt assumed the powers of a Great Council, even if it did not meet as such. After the Restoration, Customs and other duties were continued from time to time without Parliamentary authority by proclamation of the Lord Deputy and Council (Nos. 673, 675, 696, 723, 734, 745, &c.). Another matter dealt with by Royal prerogative was that of quarantine. Action against the plague must be immediate and sharp, and can rarely be characterized by regard for the liberty and property of the person concerned (Nos. 262, 744, 746, 1617, 1629, &c.). The establishment of, and privileges conferred on a new port (No. 176) are a matter of prerogative, as are also the appointing of fast days and days of rejoicing, summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament.

An important function of proclamations was to enforce existing laws, and a large proportion of the proclamations not already noticed come under this category. It must be remembered in this connexion that the tendency in Stuart times was to allow all penal statutes to become dormant, such as the severe laws against vagabonds, &c.; the fact that a law was passed is no proof that it was obeyed. The reader will find in many of these proclamations that neither sheriffs, justices of the peace, nor constables were willing to carry out the duties thrown on them. Other proclamations are executory, such as those for Hearth-money, Pole-money, Dates of Assizes, Rewards for criminals, proclaiming Outlaws and Tories, &c., &c. After the Restoration, a considerable number of proclamations are issued, not by the Chief Governor and Council, but by the Chief Governor himself in his capacity as head of the Army. All matters relating to the wages, diet, uniform, and lodging of soldiers are dealt with in this way, and these proclamations throw much light on the inner organization of a regiment, especially after the Revolution. The history of the settlement of Ulster in the time of James I is much elucidated by the proclamations here calendared. That of 7 September 1607 (No. 190) solemnly promises that inhabitants of Tyrone and Tyrconnell will not be disturbed in their lands as long as they are peaceable. Perhaps the promise was assumed to be forfeited by the rebellion of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty next year (No. 194), for it was not kept, and all Ulster (except lands already granted by the Government) was forfeited and shared out. The history of the settlement may be followed in Nos. 199, 204, 208, 224, 248, 254, 277, &c., and in No. 1109 Eng.

Another chapter of Irish history, that of the various commissions for defective titles, may be followed out on its official side in a series of proclamations, Nos. 186, 196, 200, 288, 291, 296, 298, 320, 321, 329, 332, 339. It is hardly possible to explain in a few words the nature of the defective titles which these commissions were intended to make good at a heavy expense. One of the minor

\(^6\) That of 25 November, 14 Hen. VI (1435), is the latest on record.
defects was that none of the Roman Catholic holders had a proper seisin, not having taken the oaths on admission to their estates.

A certain number of proclamations are official, notifying the death or accession of the Monarch, continuing in office, continuing or reissuing proclamations void by the death of the Monarch; some others are merely declaratory. A small number of civic proclamations have been printed, both on account of their rarity and of the information on social matters they give us.

Any attempt to set a limit on the powers of the Governor and Council of Ireland, as actually exercised, is of the greatest difficulty. Only one proclamation has ever been declared void for illegality, that of 8 March 1671-2, which was repudiated as being contrary to the Act of Settlement and Explanation. But this only took place in Sept. 1695, when the Sovereign under whom the proclamation was issued was dead, and under the ordinary rules which govern such matters the proclamation would have been considered to have lapsed. Several of the charges against Strafford on his trial were founded on the illegality of proclamations issued by him and the Council, and his chief argument in defence was that proclamations were temporary till an Act of Parliament came over to make the order more lasting; in short, that they were ordinances. It is evident that neither the managers of the case nor Strafford himself were well acquainted with the history of their subject, since he alleges as precedents for his proclamation forbidding the sale of narrow-woven linen, those against ploughing by the horse-tail, or burning the straw, both of which were forbidden by statute. Lord Dillon, an old member of the Privy Council, deposed that Acts of State (or proclamations) were made as a supplement to Acts of Parliament, that offenders against them were called before the Council Board, which was a Court of Record, that the judges considered proclamations as 'a kind of law of the land', and that after evidence on oath contempt of them were punished by fine and imprisonment. It is fairly obvious that the case against Wentworth solely depended, in this respect, on the limits of the Royal prerogative in Ireland, and that no one was prepared to define them.

An interesting attempt, however, was made by the Commons of Ireland in 1640 to get replies to a number of questions affecting the prerogative from the judges. While they were quite prepared to state the law on the point, the judges refused to be drawn into any discussion, either of affairs of State or the Royal prerogative. Their answers to the questions submitted are found in Nalson, and following them are the replies given by the Commons to their own questions. The only limits, then, that we find to the action of the Council are that they cannot sentence to deprivation of life or limb, and even this limit may be evaded in such cases as that of Lord Mountnorres, by sitting as a Council of War.

But after all, the true reason for the apparently limitless power of the Chief Governor and Council under the Stuarts was that put forward for the defence on Strafford's trial, and accepted by Maynard, that they were there to safeguard the interests of the Plantation and the Church.

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66 The letter of the Lords Justices and Council to the House of Lords of 13 November 1641 gives a very full account of their judicial power and the spirit in which it was exercised. It is printed in App. 2 to the 9th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 310.

67 See, for this discussion, Rushworth's Trial of Thomas, Earl of Strafford, passim.

CHAPTER XI
THE COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND AND ITS PROCLAMATIONS

The comparative absence of early records of Scotland renders it a matter of some difficulty to trace the origins of its legislative institutions. It is a matter of course, wherever there has been a monarch and any kind of a central government and administration, that he has been aided by a Council, composed partly of those whom he could trust, and partly of those on whom he was obliged to rely for support and for the execution of his orders. But it is more than ordinarily difficult in the case of Scotland to say exactly when these Councils began to have a formal, routine (we can hardly say legal) existence. The centralized power of the Norman and Angevin kings of England, the difference between their authority and that of their greatest vassals, the periodical courts at which it was expected that these vassals should attend, and above all the enforced absences of the kings from part of their dominions, and the minority of Henry III, tended to a speedy recognition of the place of Councils in the constitution of the country. In Ireland the legal and civic institutions of England were adopted in the thirteenth century, with only the change rendered necessary by the recognized customs of the country and the fact of the government being a lieutenancy. But in Scotland the difference in power between the King and his nobles was less than in England, and his ability to enforce his will on them was small, and limited by the constant policy of intrigue of the English Government. On the other hand, the Scottish King did not depend on his barons for the means of carrying on the government of the country, his private estates furnished him with all that was required, and owing to the number of independent jurisdictions the King's courts had, till comparatively late, little concern with the ordinary administration of justice outside his own demesnes.

The first national assemblies of Scotland were, like those of England had been, courts of the King's feudal tenants (Mackenzie calls it his Baron Court), to which all tenants in chief, great and small, owed suit and service. A judicial character was thus imprinted on it which was never obscured by more important functions, as was the case with the English and Irish Parliaments. A list of some of the Councils and Parliaments of Scotland from the beginning of the twelfth century is to be found in Vol. I of the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, pp. 55 sq. The word Parliament seems to have been used officially in connexion with these meetings for the first time for the Parliament of Scone, 9 Feb. 1293, but the first assembly in which representatives of the three estates are distinctly mentioned met in 1326, July 15, at Cambuskenneth. The three estates of Scotland were the clergy, the lay holders-in-chief, and the representatives of those burghs who held by charter from the King. The nobility (there were no peerages till 1587) sat in Parliament as part of the second estate, and every freehold up to 1587 gave a seat in Parliament. All met in one chamber and formed one house, their names were entered on one roll and their votes were given promiscuously. As time went on, the example of the English Parliament so far prevailed that the estates sat separately for

1 'Coram Rege et eius consilio in parliamento,' Acts i. 445. The use of the term in the Treaty of Brigham in 1290 by the English envoys may have led to its introduction: 'Nec quod parliamentum tenetur extra regnum vel marchias Scotie, super his que contingunt ipsum regnum vel marchias, seu statum inhabitantium ipsum regnum.' N.F. i. 735.

2 'Conuenientibus ibidem Comitibus, Baronibus, Burgensesibus, et ceteris omnibus libere tenentibus regni,' Acts i. 475.

3 In the Parliament of 1560, the lesser barons petitioned Parliament for the recognition of their right to attend. The petition, of which a copy is in the Public Record Office (S.P. Scot. Eliz. No. 878, 7 Aug. 1560), is printed by A. Wight. An Inquiry into the Rise . . . of Parliament, Edin. 1784, p. 423. On 15 August the Act of 1427 that all barons should have free voice in Parliament was confirmed before the Confession of Faith was voted (S.P. Scot. Eliz. No. 886, letter of 19 Aug.).
part of the time, assembling, however, for parliamentary business; they were usually separate in 1641 and 1649. The burghs of Scotland were legally incorporated and became tenants in capite in comparatively early times, and very early indeed sent delegates to a court of their own, which made laws for trade and, most probably, granted aids. Under the name of the Convention of Royal Burghs this institution outlasted the Scottish Parliament itself, and exists to the present day. We have seen the rudimentary form of such an organization in Ireland, which, however, never came to anything.

The distinction between Great Councils and Parliaments seems to have been partly one of attendance, only a few of each estate being present in the former, and partly one of initiative, the Council being competent only to deal with the business for the consideration of which it was summoned. Great Councils were held, under the name of Conventions of Estates, down to the last days of the Stuart kings. Some commissioners of burghs must be present at Councils to give their meeting validity. Their powers were formerly very wide; at various times Councils appointed regents, discussed treaties, revoked alienations, &c., &c. It was formally stated in 1515 that on the death of the King the Government of Scotland devolves thereby in a minority, not to guardians appointed by his will, but to the three estates.

The change of the second estate from a body formed by the personal attendance of all freeholders to a representative class took place by slow degrees. Great nobles had always some business to do in Parliament, or the interests of some friend to protect, but the burden of annual attendance there fell very heavily on the smaller 'barons' or freeholders, and in 1427 an attempt was made to get them to send representatives for each shire instead of personally attending. No representatives were, however, actually sent, perhaps because they were to be paid by a levy on their constituents, and the idea of representation of the lesser barons was dropped. Freeholders of estates below £20 annual value were exempted from compulsory attendance in 1457, the limit being raised in 1503 to 100 merks. In 1585 the forty-shilling freehold 'of old extent' was made the lower limit of possession entitling the owner to vote for a commissioner of the shire, perhaps through the English example, and after some variations this franchise was retained from 1681 onwards to modern times. The commissioners for the shires, representing at first the lesser barons only, ultimately came to represent in Parliament all tenants and sub-tenants of the Crown except those holding through barons or bishops appearing personally in Parliament. Each of the burghs was originally ordered to send two representatives to Parliament, but by an order of the Convention of Burghs in 1619 the number was reduced to one each, except in the case of Edinburgh, which had two. The representation of the burghs was greatly enlarged after the Revolution. The Great Officers of State, as such, had seats in Parliament, but no certain agreement as to which were Great Officers was come to before

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4 See the disputed passage in Fordun's Scotichronicon (viii. 73), where speaking of the aid demanded by William at Stirling, 1211, he says: 'Hoc Anno Rex Scotie Willelmus magnum tenuit con-silium, . . . ubi, petitio ab optimatibus auxilio, . . . promiserunt se daturos decem mille marcas; propter burgenses regni sui sex millia marcarum promiserunt.' It is unlikely in the highest degree that the aid of the burgesses was promised at a Great Council.

5 The Act 1427 (vol. ii, p. 15. c.2) ordained, 'That the small baronis and fre tenandis nede necht to cum to parliamentis nor general consalys, swa that of ilk sherrefdom thare be sende choyn at the heide court of the sherrefdome, outetane the sherrefdomis of Clakmannan and of Kynros, of the quhilkis ane be send of ilk ane of thaim ; the quhilk salbe callit commissaris of the shire.'

6 In 1457 (vol. ii. 50. c. 21), it was enacted that no freeholder, that holds of the king under the sum of £20, be constrained to come to Parliament or general Council. In 1503 (ii. 252, c. 23), it was statute that none be compelled to come personally to Parliament, who are 'with an hundred merks of this extent that now is'. In 1567, a precept was ordered to be issued at every Parliament charging the barons of every shire to 'chais ane or twa of the maist qualift an wyis baronis within the shire to be commissars for the haill shire' (c. 33, vol. iii, p. 40). The Act of 1587, taken in connexion with the article presented in 1585, established a representation on a qualification of '40 shillings land in frie tenandrie haldin of the King' (c. 120, vol. iii, p. 509—c. 74, p. 422). The Act 1661 introduced a new qualification of a yearly rent 'of 10 chalders of victual or £1000' (c. 253, vol. vii, p. 253); and finally, the statute of 1681, returning to the valued rent of 1643, which had been disused at the Restoration, gave the franchise to those 'in possession of a fourty shilling land of old extent', or 'infeft in lands liable in public burden for His Majesty's supplies for £400 of valued rent' (c. 87, vol. viii, p. 353).

7 By the Act of 1681 the whole Heritors, Life Renters and Wadsetters within each shire and Stewartie are to contribute for the charges of the Commissioners thereof, according to their Valuation, except only those of Noblemen or Bishops, or Lands belonging to Boroughs Royal in Burgage.

8 A list of the Royal Burghs in Scotland is found in Wight, op. cit., p. 453. The Records of their Conventions from 1295 have been published (Edinburgh, 1870, &c.), edited by J. D. Marwick.
1617, when the maximum of eight was fixed on, to agree with the number chosen from each estate to sit on the Committee of the Articles.  

Some interesting minor points about the Scottish Parliament remain to be noted. The constitutional point as to the presence of the Monarch in Parliament was not settled till 1544, when it was enacted (Acts II, 447) that Parliament should continue to sit in the absence of the Regent. The Parliament of 1561 was held to be lawful though the Queen was not present. These precedents became of great importance when the validity of the Parliament of 1640 was contested on the ground that neither Charles nor his Commissioner was present.

Members of the Scottish Parliament never enjoyed the privilege of freedom from arrest for themselves and servants which English and Irish members enjoyed, and the Privy Council even refused the offer of immunity when it was made by Charles I in 1625. In 1698 an Act was passed that no person protected from arrest could be elected to Parliament without renouncing the privilege. The payment of commissioners of the shires dates from their first institution. The amount of the payments made is not easily ascertained; but we know that in 1633 each commissioner was allowed the sum of 300 merks for the session, altered in 1639 to £5 Scots per diem (i.e. 8s. 4d. sterling) for his expenses. The commissioners could resign their membership. They were, in theory, elected annually at the Michaelmas Head-Court of the shire, in practice they were usually re-elected. Fines for absence from their duties were enforced throughout Scottish history. An Act of 1587 fixed them at sums ranging from 100 merks to £300 Scots, according to the degree of the absentee. Acts of 1643, 1644, 1662, 1690, and 1693 confirmed and enforced these fines for absence. Parliament was either 'deserted' or 'current' at the close of a session. The former required a proclamation of forty days before another could be held, the latter only of fifteen.

An Act of 1661 (Acts VII, 304) enforced the principle that taxation could only be levied by the Estates.

Besides the full meetings of Parliament Conventions of Estates were held. The accounts of this body given by Scottish lawyers show that it closely resembled an early Great Council of Ireland. A Convention of Estates was in use to be summoned for the purpose of imposing a taxation to answer a present exigency, or upon any special occasion requesting immediate deliberation. They consisted of any number of the Estates that might be suddenly called together without a formal citation, such as was required in summoning a Parliament. Their power was limited to the special business for which they were summoned.  

'We have another meeting of the three Estates called the Convention of Estates, which is now indicted on twenty days and proceeds in the same way that the Parliament does, differing only from it in that the Parliament can both impose taxations and make laws, whereas the Convention of Estates can only impose or rather offer taxations, and make statutes for uplifting those particular taxations, but can make no laws. And of old, I find by the Registers of the Convention (the eldest whereof now extant is in anno 1583) that the Convention of Estates consisted of any number of the three estates called off the streets summarily by the King. And yet they cryed down or up money and judged processes, which now they do not.'

A Convention of Estates, however, dismissed (in 1625) a petition for modification of annual rents, on the ground that Parliament alone can deal with such matters. Some of the proclamations here noted call attention to Conventions of Estates not recorded in the Acts of Parliament; e.g. Nos. 940, 1005—30 June 1600; 17 June 1602.

The fact that the proceedings of the Convention of Estates are often entered on the books of the Privy Council shows that there was a close relationship between these authorities. We have found in Ireland that Great Councils were formed by summoning a few of the nobles to sit with the Privy Council of Scotland and Its Proclamations.
The Council of Scotland, and it seems that a similar state of things often happened in Scotland. On one occasion it happened that during a Convention of Estates of this kind the Privy Council sat after the meetings of the Convention to settle the details of business.

The judicial powers of Parliament were those of an original and supreme court. Matters could be raised before it by petition, or by way of appeal from the justiciary courts, many of them of a highly contentious or technical nature. A Parliament of the King's vassals, of uncertain and varying composition, was evidently unfitted to act as a whole either as a judicial or deliberative body, and accordingly we find in the fourteenth century endeavours to delegate the powers of the Estates to committees. In 1367 certain persons of each Estate were chosen to remain, the others being allowed to go home 'causa autumpni.' In 1369 certain persons were elected 'ad tractanda generalia negotia', others 'super iudiciis contradictis.' In 1369 and 1371 a committee was chosen to pronounce upon 'iudicia contradicta questionis et querela alie' which ought to be decided by Parliament, and others to deliberate on certain special and secret affairs relating to the King and kingdom before they be brought before the general council of the nation.

There were various attempts to establish a Court of Supreme Civil Jurisdiction from the time of James I downwards. In 1425 it was ordained that the Chancellor, and with him certain discreet persons of the three estates, to be chosen by the King, should sit three times in the year to examine, conclude, and determine all complaints, causes, and querells that may be determined before the King's Council (c. 19, vol. ii, p. 22). The Parliament, 1457, enacted that the Lords of the Session shall sit thrice in the year, 'ilk tyme forty dais in thir three places, Edinburghe, Perthe, and Abyrdene. The nowmer of the personis that sall sit salbe nine . . . of ilke estate thre' (c. 1, vol. ii, p. 47). In 1503, because there had been great confusion of summons at each Session, so that leisure nor space at one time of the year might not have been had for the ending of them, it was statute that 'thair be ane console chosin be the Kingsis hienes qubil sal sit continually in Edinburgh, or qubar the King makis residence, or quar it plesis him, to decide all maner of sumoundis in civile materis, complaints, and causis, dayly, as thai sale happen to occurr, and sall have the same power as the Lords of Session' (c. 2, vol. ii, p. 249). All these attempts seem entirely to have failed. Each successive Parliament appointed its Judicial Committee, or 'Dominos ad causas et querelas', who not only exercised an appellant jurisdiction, but decided causes in the first instance. Their jurisdiction is in no respect distinguishable from that of the King's Council. In 1467 it was ordered by Parliament 'that all summondis and causis that is left undecidit in this parliament sal be decidit before the Lords of Counsaile, the summonds standing as they now do' (ii, p. 88). And, accordingly, causes that commenced in the one court frequently were disposed of in the other, while the clerks seem to have had no clear notions of the distinction between them; and frequently, in engrossing the proceedings of one, use the style and form of the other. The proceedings of the Judicial Committee of Parliament are printed in a separate volume, embracing the reigns of James III and James IV, under the title of Acta Dominorum ad causas et querelas audiendas electorum, 1466-1494. The parallel Judicial Proceedings of the Lords of Council are also comprised in a volume, entitled Acta Dominorum Concilii, 1478-1495.

The functions of both these judicial bodies were at length united in the Court of Session or College of Justice.

The institution of that Court seems to have originated with James V himself, who, intending 'to institute ane college of cunning and wise men baith of spirituale and temporale estate, for the doing and administration of Justice in all civile actiouns, and therfor thinks to be chosin certane persouns maist convenient and qualifyt therfor to the nowmer of xiiii persouns, half spiritual, half temporall, with ane president . . . The three estatis of this present parliament thinkis this artikle wele consavit, and therfor the Kingis grace, with avis and consent of the saidis three estatis, ordanis the samin to have effect' (1532, c. 2, Acts ii, p. 335).

The Lords of Session were most probably at this time Lords of Council as well, and though the...
College of Justice was founded in 1532, the division was not complete in any way till in 1626 Charles I removed all Lords of Session from the Privy Council.

The legislative and deliberative functions of Parliament were similarly remitted to a Committee, of which we have seen the first appointment in 1367. In 1424 we find certain of the Estates chosen to determine upon articles presented by the King, with their answers, and from 1468 on we find their election noted every year on the Acts of Parliament. The number of Lords of the Articles, as the Committee was called, varied till 1584, when the number of eight of each estate was finally settled—the number of commissioners of shires, however, being still liable to variation. Not more than eight officers of state were also Lords of Articles ex officio. Their power was considerable: no proposal could be brought before Parliament except by them and in the form they decided on, no amendment could be proposed, and a negative was extremely rare. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, indeed, their powers went far beyond this. In 1524 they chose certain lords to be on the Privy Council. In 1535 they were empowered to pass statutes which should have the force of Acts of Parliament; similar powers were given them in 1542, and again (restricted to certain articles) in 1581. In 1598 a statute appears as enacted by the King and the Lords of the Articles. In 1594 a preliminary committee of four from each estate was authorized to meet twenty days before Parliament, and to digest into a book all matters to be laid before Parliament, saving the King's privilege to bring directly into Parliament all matters concerning himself, or the common good of the realm, a measure which took away from the Scottish Parliament even the last semblance of initiative. We learn from Calderwood that in 1621 this committee was selected by the King from the Council.

The power of the Lords of the Articles was checked in 1640, the cognizance of, and the right of initiative in all matters being assumed by the full Parliament, and the Act of 1594 repealed, but they came back to power in the Restoration Parliament, and retained such control of legislation that they were declared in 1689 a national grievance, and as a result the Committee was entirely reorganized after the Revolution, and the mode of election changed. The three estates were now Nobles, Barons, and Burghs, and an equal number of each estate, chosen by the estate itself, was to form the Committee. (Acts ix. 113. c. 3.)

Under the peculiar conditions of Scottish history, with its frequent long minorities, its powerful nobles, and its constant internecine struggles, it would be idle to seek for traces of the constitutional developments of Parliament that we find elsewhere. Scottish politics made for great unanimity in Parliament and in Council. The debates which preceded its decisions were carried on in fray and foray on the hill-sides; and the legislative function of Parliament was to register, and that of the Privy Council to carry out, the policy which had approved itself to the country, 'vi et armis'. James VI, aided by the circumstances of the time and the co-operation of Elizabeth, was able to restore order and internal peace, but the time had not come for any constitutional contest, and when he succeeded to the English throne, he left behind him a submissive Parliament, which was powerless against his will, and whose constitution left in his hands the direction of all its energies.

In 1607, when he had been but four years King of England, he addressed these words to the English Parliament, and they continued literally true through the rest of his reign: 'This I must say for Scotland, and I may trewly vaunt it: Here I sit and governe it with my pen. I write and it is done; and by a Clearke of the Councell I governe Scotlande now, which others could not doe by the sword.'

For here must I note unto you the difference of the two Parliaments in these two kingdomes: For there, they must not speake without the Chauncellor's leave: and if any man doe propound or utter any seditious or uncomely speeches, he is straight interrupted and silenced by the Chauncellor's authoritie. It hath likewise been objected as another impediment, that in the Parliament of Scotland the King hath not a negative voice, but must pass all the laws agreed on by the Lords and Commons. Of this I can best resolve you, for I am the eldest Parliament man in Scotland, and have sat in more

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14 Acts ii. 340b. 423b.-iii. 214. 16 Acts iv. 22. 18 Acts ii. 349b. 423b.-iii. 214. 17 Acts ii. 349b. 423b.-iii. 214. 18 After the nineteen years' imprisonment in England of James I, the ages of his successors on accession were 6, 9, 15, 2, 1, 1.
Parliaments than any of my predecessors. I can assure you that the form of Parliament there, is nothing inclined to popularitie. About a twentie dayes, or such a time, before the meeting of Parliament, proclamation is made throughout the kingdome, to deliver in to the King’s Clearke of Register (whom you heare call the Master of the Rolles) all Bills to be exhibited that Session, before a certaine day. Then are they brought unto the King, and perused and considered by him, and onely such as I allowe of are put into the Chaunceller’s handes to bee propounded to the Parliament, and none others. And if any man in Parliament speake of any other matter then is in this forme first allowed by mee, the Chaunceller tells him there is no such bill allowed by the King. Besides, when they have passed them for lawes, they are presented unto me, and I with my scepter, put into my hand by the Chaunceller, must say, I ratifie and approve all things done in this present Parliament: and if there be any thing that I dislike they rase it out before. If this may bee called a negative voyce, then I have one, I am sure, in that Parliament.’

The following is an account of the official view of the powers of Parliament under the restored Stuarts: ‘The King is the Author and Fountain of all Power, and is an absolute Prince, having as much Power as any King or Potentate whatsoever, deriving his Power from GOD Almighty alone and so not from the People. (Acts iv. 136. c. 22.) The special Priviledges that he has, are called, His Prerogative Royal: such as that he only can make Peace or War, call Parliaments, Conventions, Convocations of the Clergy, make Laws: (Acts vii. 13, 86, 44.) And generally all Meetings called without his special Command are punishable: (Acts vii. 10) he only can remit Crimes, legitimate Bastards, name Judges and Counsellors, give Tutors Dative, and naturalize Strangers, and is Supream over all Persons, and in all Causes, as well Ecclesiastick as Civil.

‘The Parliament of old was only the King’s Baron Court, in which all Freeholders were obliged to give suite and presence in the same manner that Men appear yet at other head Courts. And therefore, since we had Kings before we had Parliaments, it is evident that the King’s Power flowed not from them.

‘The Parliament is called by Proclamation now on forty days, though it may be adjourned by Proclamation on Twenty days preceding the prefixt day, at which it should have met; but of old it was called by Brieves out of the Chancellary. It consists of three Estates, viz. the Arch-Bishops, and Bishops; and before the Reformation, all Abbots and Mitred Priors sate as Church-men. Secundo, The Barons, in which Estate are comprehended all Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Lords, and the Commissioners for the Shires; for of old, all Barons who held of the King, did come; but the Estates of lesser Barons not being able to defray this Charge, they were allowed to send Commissioners for every Shire: And generally every Shire sends two, who have their Charges born by the Shire. Tertio, The Commissioners for Burghs Royal, each whereof is allowed one, and the Town of Edinburgh two; though all the three Estates must be cited, yet the Parliament may proceed, albeit any one Estate were absent, or being present, would disassent. The Legislative Power is only in the King, and the Estates of Parliament only consent; and in Parliament the King has a Negative Voice, whereby he may not only hinder any Act to pass, but even any Overtures to be first Debated there. The Acts of Parliament must be proclaimed upon Forty days, that the Lieges may know them; and till these Forty days elapse, they are not binding. (Acts iii. 228.)

‘To secure the Crown against Factions, and impertinent Overtures in open Parliament, our Parliaments choose before they proceed to any buisiness, eight out of each State, who with the Officers of State, determine what Laws or Overtures are to be brought in to the Parliament; and they are therefore called the Lords of Articles: And are chosen in manner following, First, the whole Bishops go by themselves, and the Nobility by themselves; and the Clergy make choice of eight Noblemen, and the Noblemen make choice of eight Bishops; and then both Clergy and Nobility meet together, and make choice of eight Barons, and eight Burgesses, which Election being reported to the Parliament, it is by them approven: the Officers of State being still Supernumerary.’

Another view of the functions of Parliament by a more moderate writer is given below.

19 Mackenzie Inst. 1. 3.
20 "The First Supream Court of the Nation is the Parliament."
A Privy or Secret Council must have existed long before its official recognition, as we read in 1371 of the recognition of the next heir to the Crown as made first in secret camera domini regis, in suo secreto consilio and afterwards in full Parliament, but the first appointment of a permanent Privy Council for affairs of state seems to date from the reign of Robert III when, 27 January 1389, a Council was appointed by the General Council to assist his executive during his incapacity for government. The Duke of Rothesay was appointed Lieutenant of Scotland, to be guided in his rule by the Estates when they were in session, and at other times by a Council of eighteen selected from their number. The frequent minorities of the Sovereign in the following century were not favourable to fixed institutions, and though we find numerous references to select Councils, they refer principally to their judicial aspect. The Council is superseded as a court while Parliament is sitting, all cases being heard before the 'Dominos ad causas et querelas', and causes left unheard by them were decided by the Lords of the Council without fresh summonses. A true Privy Council appears in 1490 when an Act is passed (15 February 1490) putting certain magnates—prelates and lords—on the King's Secret Council, who are to give their opinion and advice as well as the officers of the King. They are to give true counsel to be responsible to the King and Estates, while he is to act by their advice, and all alienations, remissions, and safe conducts are to be signed by them. The under a Canopy of State, or in his absence (since King of England) by his Commissioner, and this Court consists of three States: In time of Popery the Bishops and Miter'd Abbots made the first State, but since, of Arch-Bishops and Bishops; sometimes the Nobility and Gentry the second; the Burroughs the third; though there be Persons that urge good Arguments to maintain that the Nobility, the Gentry who are represented by certain Commissioners from each Shire, and the Commissioners from Burghs &c. with the assistance of a General Assembly sitting makes the three States, of Parliament. The King or his Commissioner, with the three States the day of their meeting, ride in their Robes and foot Mantles with their Attendants from the Kings Palace in a Parliamentary way; the meanest State by way of precedence by two and riding formost, so by degrees, and the King or his Commissioner last to the Parliament House, then the King or his Commissioner is conducted to the Throne, Prayer being said after all placed, the Rolls are called, the Court fenced, the King, if present, tells them the reasons of calling them, or the Commissioner by the Kings Letter presenting of his Commission, and by a Speech to the Parliament tells the reasons of their meeting, next they choose the Lords of the Articles; but the old Form is altered, for one State used to choose eight out of another State, which being thirty-two, with the eight Officers of State, makes forty; but now by Act of Parliament its settled that the King or Commissioner choose the eight Clergymen, the Nobility choose their own eight, and those sixteen choose eight of the Barons and eight of the Burgess, which way of choosing of the Members of the Articles would inconstute a fourth State, besides Officers of State, or else one of these called the States would seem to be superfluous, or at least not essentially necessary to constitute a Parliament, which would make the foresaid Argument good. This is all that is done the first day, and so they ride in the same order to the Kings Palace. The next day, or sometime that afternoon, the Commissioners meets with the Lords of the Articles to prepare matters brought into the Parliament. When anything is past in the Articles and Parliament by the Major Vote, the King or Commissioner touches it with the Scepter, which imports the Kings consent, without which it is of no force, and their Votes they approve or not approve, or say non timent, for there is no dissents, or protests allowed in publick Acts being accounted treasonable, sed licet protestare in privatis pro interesse, and takes Instruments in the Registers hands. This Court ordains the Acts to be printed, and proclaimed, without which they seem'd of old to have no import till they were leges promulgatae, notwithstanding of any his custom and introduced. This Court do revise or produce Acts and Decreets of any other Courts, and canvass the Rights and Properties of private parties, if not prescribed by Law, and even in that case they have found prescriptions short in some circumstances. This Court Names Commissioners in every Shire, for Cess, Excise, Supply, &c. Names Justices of Peace for high ways, Bridges, Briefs, and other things, tending to the publick peace and tranquillity of the Kingdom in their divisions, and whatever may have been done in this great Court, which might furnish grounds of grievances: Its not the fault of its Constitution, or of the Members thereof, since all is carried by the Major Vote; but some corrupt Nobility, that either expected, or did live by the Kings bounty, or the Representatives of Shires, or Burghs, that were a packt party, who purposely contriv'd the late yokes to debar many good honest Protestants from being capable to be Electors of Members or Elected Members of Parliament themselves, though otherwise qualified by the Ancient wholesome Laws, to be both Electors of honest Men, and Elected themselves. from A Brevia of the State of Scotland in its Government, Supreme Courts, Officers of State, Inferior Officers, Offices, and Inferior Courts, Districts, Jurisdictions, Burroughs Royal, and Free Corporations, 1689.

11 The terms are synonymous, and 'Privy Council' is the elder of the two. They are used indifferently, and though in the seventeenth century 'Secret Council' is the more usual term, 'Privy' is very often used. In the Calendar the term used in the document is placed at the head.

21 Acts i. 546.

22 Acts i. 572.

23 It was made a subject of complaint against Traquair in 1641 that he had called together the Privy Council during the session of Parliament.

25 Item anent the article of the election and choosing of Certane lordis spirituales and temporale to be and remane of oure Souerane lordis secret consal for the ostensioune and furthputting of the lordis spirituale and temporale to be and remane of oure Souerane lordis secret consal for the ostensioune and furthputting of the kingis autorite in the adminstracioun of Justice. It is thought expedient that thare be chosin to be of the kingis secret Consal two biships, ane abbot or a prior, vj baronis with my lordis Chancellors, maister of househald, chaumerlane, chaumerlane of chamer, prinse Solis, Secretare, thessaurar, Clerk of Register. And this ar the Namez of the saidis prelatis and baronis. And thir ar the Namez of the saidis prelatis and baronis. And thir ar the Namez of the saidis prelatis and baronis. And thir ar the Namez of the saidis prelatis and baronis. And thir ar the Namez of the saidis prelatis and baronis. . . . And for the mare sake supportacione excelleracione of Justice, It is avisit and sene specidfull that the said Consal now chosyn in this present parliament be sworne in the kingis presens and his thre estatis to gif his heines trew Consal. And to be Responsib and acussable to the king and his estatis of thare Consals. And oure souerane lord has humilhit his bieme to premissit and grant In parliament to abid and Remane at thare Consals quhill the nixt parliament as
insistence on the judicial aspect of the Council characteristic of the strong government of James IV
ceases for a while, but on his death the disorders of the realm began again, culminating in the Queen
Dowager's flight to Edinburgh with the young King. A Parliament was held declaring him of full age
(he was twelve years old), and appointing, as Privy Council, Beaton and the Bishop of Aberdeen with
the Earls of Arran and Argyle, who were to direct all matters concerning the realm with the advice
of the Queen-Mother. After the rebellion another Parliament was held, 15 February 1525, when the
Bishops of Glasgow and Dunblane and the Earls of Angus and Lennox were added to the Council. 36
A new Council was appointed in Parliament, 21 June 1526, of twenty-four members, out of whom
a Secret Council of three spiritual and six temporal lords were chosen, the latter being Angus,
Argyle, Lennox, Morton, Glencairn, and Maxwell. 37 They were ordered to enforce old laws and
appointed 'takers for all manner of crimes'. On 5 September 1527 the Chancellor and Council
extend the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed 17 July 1525 38 against foreigners importing
Lutheran works to lieges holding heretical opinions.

A similar freedom of action was often given to the Lords of the Articles, who were in
1535 'to make acts, statutes, and constitutions for good rule, justice, and policy, conform to the
articles to be given by the King's grace. . . . And whatever they ordain or statute to have the same
form, strength, and effect as if the same were made and statute by all the three estates being
personally present.' 39 In pursuance of these powers a tax was made by the Lords of the Articles.
We have no further parliamentary powers given to the Council till after Solway Moss, when on the
accession of Mary another long minority began, at first under the regency of Arran, who took the
title of Governor. On 15 March 1543 an Act was passed appointing a Privy Council of thirty, of
whom six at least must be present before any business was transacted. 39 On 8 June 1543 a Great
Council of sixteen lords met 31 to deal with the question of Mary's proposed marriage to Edward.
A convention was held in Stirling when a further nomination of sixteen lords was made to the
Privy Council, but as four of them, Angus, Lennox, Glencairn, and Marischal refused to take part in
it they were replaced on 12 December 1543. 32 Next day, the Lords of the Articles and the Privy
Council are represented as sitting together to take the oath of Cardinal Beaton as Chancellor. In
1544 we have another change of membership, 33 and another in 1545, the council consisting of eight
spiritual peers, eleven temporal lords, and four great officers, 34 a rota of four per month, whose real
duty was to watch over the person of the King and prevent his abduction, being ordered to be in
attendance.

Still another change was made, 10 June 1546, after the assassination of Cardinal Beaton, when
a Council of twenty-two and six great officers was sanctioned, while a monthly rota of four non-
oficial members was nominated in attendance on the Regent. Another change is recorded on
18 March 1547, when there is a council of twenty-three and five great officers. 35 The identity of the
Privy Council and of Session may be inferred from the order that 'no complaints are to be heard
before the privy Council or session without refusal of Justice by the ordinar . . . saving only actions
appertaining to them'. In 1554 Mary of Guise, the Queen-Mother, was appointed Regent, and from
that time to 1560, the date of her death, we have no record even of the existence of a Privy Council,

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52 Acts ii. 296, 299.
53 Acts ii. 296.
54 Acts ii. 414.
55 Acts ii. 442.
56 Acts ii. 507.
57 Acts ii. 340, 342.
59 Acts ii. 425.
60 Acts ii. 596.
61 Acts ii. 596.
breaking out into civil war (1559). The pacification of 1560 resulted in a panel of twenty-four names being drawn up, of whom Francis and Mary were to choose seven while the Estates (under the direction of the Lords of the Congregation) chose five, the twelve to form a Council and govern the country in Mary’s name.

Mary returned to Scotland in 1561 on the death of Francis, and immediately the records of the Privy Council begin again, continuing with a few intermissions to the Union of England and Scotland, but no further legislative notice of the Council is found till after the murder of the Regent Murray and the death of Lennox, when John Earl of Mar was appointed Regent,36 and a Privy Council of eighteen, with nine Great Officers, was nominated. This Council remained in office till March 1578 when James VI took over the government, and a new Council of ten members and six Great Officers, together with fourteen others who were to attend when summoned, was appointed.37 Morton’s return to power in June brought about a new election of Privy Councillors, who now number twelve and eight Great Officers, while a rota of attendance is made.

A new election of Privy Council in 11 November 1579 was a consequence of the fall of Morton and the rise of the Lennox-Arran administration. The Council now consisted of nineteen private members, with nine Great Officers and the clerk and deputies. All orders of Council were to be signed by at least eight members.38 Another election took place on 29 November 1581, when the Council was composed of twelve unofficial members with ten Great Officers. The King was empowered to name three additional members, and it was provided that at least seven must be present when any business was done, and two members must sign each order.39 Arran’s return to power after the raid of Ruthven was signalized by a new Privy Council of nine and the Great Officers, augmented by four in a month,40 and his final fall on the rise of the coalition ministry of the Restored Lords is followed by another change of Council (10 December 1585) of fifteen members and Great Officers, the quorum being five.41

When James reached the age of twenty-one, a new Council came into being, 29 July 1587, and the occasion was taken to regulate their powers. The ‘ordinary and daily Privy Council’, as it was called, was composed of twenty members with ten Great Officers, and the Lords of Secret Council were empowered to act ‘with like effect force and execution as if the same were done statute and ordained in this present parliament’.42 The Parliament of June 1592 appoints a Council of nineteen with fourteen Great Officers; nine of them are to be in residence two months at a time, and the quorum is seven. The Council is not to be added to till next Parliament.43 In July 1598 still another is nominated of eight members and thirteen officials, of whom seven at least must be present when business is done. They are appointed till the next Parliament, but do not seem to have met, after pardoning Bothwell and his confederates, till late in the year after.44 A convention of Estates was held 18 January 1594, and a new Council was appointed whose powers were sufficient to carry it through the next five years of the government of the Octavians to the beginning of the ministry of Montrose.45 The act appointing the Privy Council in December 1598 (printed in full in Appendix VI) gives an account of the powers and constitution of the Privy Council under the form which it preserved under the Stuarts, with a few necessary modifications caused by the King’s absence in England. By a subsequent Act 46 the Privy Council are further empowered to punish the unlawful use of firearms by imprisonment and fine.

The accession of James VI to the throne of England opened a new chapter in the history of the Privy Council of Scotland. Up to that time it had been the creature of Parliament; it had represented the dominant party in the country; and was, except in the reign of a strong ruler, rather the executive of a party than the Council of the King. The growing strength of the Monarch in the last few years had enabled James to make the Royal power felt in the country, aided as he was by substantial grants from Elizabeth. When he left Scotland he handed over to the Council, without any appearance of Parliamentary sanction, ‘the full administration, government and handling of all and sundry the

36 Acts iii. 69.
37 Acts iii. 118.
38 Acts iii. 159.
39 Acts iii. 228.
40 P.C. Reg. iii. 575.
41 Acts iii. 378.
42 Acts iii. 444.
43 Acts iv. 53.
44 Acts iv. 228.
affairs of our estate in Scotland which has been usual to be holden by our Privy Council, with power to employ force to secure obedience. At the same time the judicial powers of the Council were retained, and in time of vacation five of the Council were given summary jurisdiction in unimportant matters. His Commission is printed at length in Appendix VII.

The complete submission of Parliament to this revolution in procedure, for it was little less, may be judged from the assumption of James, that in his absence Scotland would otherwise be left without government. It is probable that the change in the constitution of the Privy Council was not premeditated, as James evidently contemplated a speedy legislative union of England and Scotland, and a fresh settlement of the Executive with 'the advice and counsel of both realms'; the Privy Council being empowered to carry on an interim government; and it was only when all thought of the union of the kingdoms was abandoned that its constitution was regarded as fixed.

From this period on, though there was little outward change in its powers, and that change very gradually made, the Scottish Privy Council met only in virtue of the Royal Commission, and was thus assimilated to the English and Irish Councils. Its obedience was blind: the nobility of Scotland was at last subdued, and the only body with any touch of an independent spirit left in the country was the Kirk of Scotland. All official business was directed from London. James sent down proclamations from England on matters of special importance, mainly on matters of church discipline, besides frequent Royal letters in which the whole course of the Council's action was dictated. The number of the Council, which had grown to such an extent that in the years 1603–7 it was composed of ninety members, though only forty-one of them ever put in an appearance at the Board, was reduced on 13 February 1610 to thirty-five, eleven of these being Great Officers, and this number was ordered to be the maximum.47 An addition to the previous warrant required that all members of Council should qualify themselves by annual communion.48

The character of the Privy Council administration under James is thus summed up by an eminent historian of our times. James governed Scotland, absolutely and in everything, by letters and messengers from London, or wherever else his English court might chance to be for the time; his Privy Council resident in Scotland simply receiving his commands, and only in the very rarest cases venturing demur or delay in the execution of them. He maintained his right of kingly interference and supreme regulation in all the departments, and even in the minutest details of all the departments of the ordinary and general administration, with tenacity. The same tenacity of views and purposes was seen in his constant personal supervision and stimulation of the two great enterprises which mark his reign in Scottish history—the subjugation of the Borders, and the extension of the grasp of the central government over the Highlands and Islands. But above all the same tenacity of mind and purpose is evidenced in his dealings with the Scottish Church.49

The Commission to the Privy Council granted by Charles I in 1626, printed in full in Appendix VIII, was much more explicit in its mention of powers; these were evidently remodelled on the examples of those of the Star Chamber in England. The minimum attendance was raised to eight unofficial members, together with the chief Officers of State, but this was found to be unworkable and was successively reduced to a minimum of nine next year, and in 1628 to seven. The object of a new Commission issued in 1631 to the Privy Council is not easy to make out, as it gave exactly the same powers as the previous one, omitting the reference to the Committee for Grievances, &c., no longer necessary.

With the beginning of 1638 the attempt to enforce the Service Book on the Kirk of Scotland brought the differences between the nation and the King to a sharp line of division, which was reflected in the Privy Council, and the latter could no longer be considered as the blind instrument of Royal authority in Scotland, which now passed into the hands of Hamilton as Royal Commissioner. The National Covenant of 1638 was treated by him as a seditious and unlawful association, and attempts to substitute for it that of 1589–90 were unsuccessfully made. At last the King was forced to call a General Assembly, and to promise a Parliament. The Assembly when it met refused to disperse,
and round it gathered the elements of what was, to all intents and purposes, an opposition Government: the first Bishops’ War ensued, followed by the Pacification of Berwick, and by a renewed activity of the Privy Council. The abrupt adjournment of Parliament by Traquair on 14 November 1689 led to the appointment of a Committee of Estates, which (renewed after the meeting of June 1640) became the real Government of the country, and led a second expedition (the second Bishops’ War, August 1640), appointing at its close Commissioners to represent the Estates in London. Successive prorogations carried on the Parliament to 15 July, and in August 1641 the King in person attended it, dissolving it in November, when the Privy Council again resumed its activity. This time the ancient practice was restored, and the new body was nominated and appointed by Parliament, its members holding their posts till removed by Parliament itself. The outbreak of the English Civil War, and the appeals from the King and from the Parliament for their co-operation, forced them to cast in their lot with one of the contending parties. But there were in Scotland at the time two other authorities with authority to speak on behalf of the nation: the Commissioners of the General Assembly, and the Commissioners for conserving the articles of the treaty and peace between England and Scotland; and the necessity for a decision by the whole nation forced the Privy Council to summon a Convention of the Estates, which, with the reluctant permission of the King, was done. From this time forward the management of the affairs of Scotland is in the hands either of the Estates in Convention, or of a Committee of Estates appointed at the end of each session, till the battle of Worcester put the whole of the country under the military rule which for a year had already governed the south of Scotland. From 1652 to the return of the Long Parliament, Scotland and England were one Commonwealth, and from that time forward to the Restoration the country was again under military rule. The Restoration Government was legally called into existence by Charles’s proclamation of 2 August 1660 (No. 2184), summoning the Committee of Estates appointed in 1651 to meet on 23 August. They remained in power till the meeting of a new Parliament in January 1661, which acknowledged the inherent right of the King to appoint the Privy Council by an ‘Act anent the Kingis Majesties prerogative in choiseing and appointing of the Officers of State, Lords of Privy Council and Session.’ (Acts vii. 10.) At its close a new Privy Council, commissioned by Charles II and consisting of forty-nine members, came into existence with the old powers. They are thus described by Sir George Mackenzie:—

‘The Privy Council is constituted by a special Commission from the King, and regularly their Power extends to Matters of Publick Government; in order to which they punish all Riots, for so we call Breach of the Peace. They sequestrate Pupils, give Aliments to them, and to Wives who are severely used by their Husbands, and many such things which require so summar procedure, as cannot admit of the delays necessary before other Courts: And yet if any of these dip upon Matter of Law, (for they are only Judges in facto) they remit the Cognition of it to the Session, and stop till they hear their Report. The Council also may delay Criminal Executions, and sometimes change one Punishment into another, but they cannot remit Capital Punishments: They may also Adjourn the Session or any other Court: It has its own President, who presides in the Chancellor’s absence, and its own Signet and Seal: All who are cited to compear there, must be personally present, because ordinarily the Pursuer concluded, that they ought to be personally Punished. All Dyets are Peremptor, All Debate is in Writ, no Advocate being ordinarily allowed to Plead before them, because the Council only Judges in Matters of Fact.’

51 Acts v. 257.
52 Printed in full in Wodrow’s History of the Church of Scotland, i. 7.
53 Op. cit. 1. 3. Another later account of the Council’s functions runs as follows:—

‘The Second Supream Court is the Privy Council. This Court consists of the Chancellour, who presides, the other Officers of State, the President of the Session, Justice General and such others of the Nobility and Gentry as the King pleases to Name. This Court was Originally appointed for the publick affairs, and are Judges of Riots, and disturbances given to the peace of the Nation, but it arose to its height only when King James came to England, who placed much of the power anent the publick safety and peace of that kingdom in the Privy Council: Yet till of late this Court did never decide in Civil or Criminal causes occasioning any debates, but remitted the same unto the Judge Ordinary, either, vid ordinari, by raising of formal processes or summarily by remits, and the parties application to the Judge, or Judicetor competent: Many think this Extraordinary power given to this Court was a ready way, not only to introduce the dispensing power, but also an Arbitrary Government into that Kingdom, the Council having no bounds further than to obey whatever the King by Evil
This refers principally to the judicial aspect of the Council's work. Their political and legislative aspect was invariably directed from London, except in matters of the most peremptory urgency, till the close of its existence. At the Revolution of 1688 the Council took control of affairs in Scotland, and kept order until the Convention of Estates met on 14 March 1689, and on 11 April proclaimed William and Mary King and Queen of Scotland. A new Privy Council came into office, and its first proclamation was issued 24 June 1689. The last proclamation of the Privy Council of Scotland was issued 29 April 1706.

The publication of the Privy Council Registers of Scotland with their excellent introductions by Hill Burton, Masson, and Hume Brown makes it needless to deal in any detail with the scope of the Council's work—and in consequence it is here necessary to indicate only those proclamations, &c., which lie outside of the Registers and the Acts of Parliament. In cases where the Registers are missing, e.g. from February 1685 to July 1689, &c., the proclamations here described are the chief records of the Council that remain. But during the preparation of this work the existing manuscript Registers of the various Committees of Estates have been searched and a large number of proclamations extracted from them, while many others have been obtained from newspapers during the Commonwealth. The text of Montrose's proclamations has been printed in full, as these documents are in a private library, and the proclamations from Hamilton Palace fill other gaps in the documentary history of their time. Among documents not generally known we may note the original proclamation of Mary on her escape from Lochleven, with signature, 5 May 1568; the approval of the Raid of Ruthven as signed by James immediately after the Raid (No. 469a); the Commission anent Teinds of 11 July 1626, with the names of the Commissioners; the proclamations of the Commissioners of Teinds (Nos. 1501, 1506, 1507, 1510, 1513, 1516, 1529, 1530, 1583, 1542); the identification of the alternative proclamations of Hamilton and Traquair for 16 May 1638, and that against the Covenant (No. 1683) not published; the proclamations of the Committee of Estates of 1640; of the Exchequer (No. 1762); of the Committee of Estates of 1643; of the Committee for the Army; of the Committee of Estates 1644; of the Committee of Estates 1645; of the proclamation for the attempted Parliament at Glasgow 1645; of the Committee of Estates 1646; of the original proclamation at Newcastle of Charles disbanding his forces, 19 May 1646, subscribed by the Committee of Estates; of the Committee of Estates 1647; of the Committee of Estates 1648; of the Committee of Estates 1649; of Montrose 1649; of the Committee of Estates 1650; of the Committee of Estates 1651; and of the proceedings under the Commonwealth; of the Committee of Privy Council 1678; of the Committee of the West 1684; of the Council of Trade 1688; of James VII's letter of 1 March 1689 (No. 2777); of his instruction to his supporters on No. 2813, &c., &c.

A number of proclamations are here printed emanating from the Council of Trade. No proceedings of this body seem to be preserved, and we can only reconstruct the skeleton of its history from the Parliamentary Proceedings. The encouragement of Scottish trade was a subject which preoccupied the Government during the seventeenth century, and constant references to it are found in the records of the Privy Council and of the Estates. A standing Commission of Manufactures was appointed by the Estates (17 July 1623) to last till the next Parliament. A Commission for Manufactories was appointed in 1689, and in 1641 it was given extensive powers to erect corporations, &c. An Exchequer proclamation prohibited the export of wool June 1642 (No. 1762), with the intention of providing work for the poor, and this or a similar proclamation was re-issued by the Commissioners for Manufactories in March 1643 (No. 1784), which was republished by order of the Estates in 1646. Under the Commonwealth special attention was paid to the promotion of trade,
and on the Restoration a Council of Trade was appointed by the Parliament of 1661. The names of the Commissioners are not inserted on the record, but the Council was to sit till the Commission was revoked; it had power to rectify abuses, erect corporations, regulate trade, and give orders to all Scots factors and staples abroad; its decisions were liable to appeal. Another Commission for Trade was issued in 1681, when there was also a Committee of Privy Council (No. 2498), and another still, in 1685. It is probably this Commission which issues proclamations in 1688 under the title of the Council of Trade (Nos. 2721–4). We find a Committee of Trade in 1695, 1696, 1698, and 1700, and in 1705 a Council of Trade is again appointed to execute the laws for promotion of trade and punish offenders, either pronouncing sentence themselves, or ordering prosecution before a Judge. They are also to make proposals for the benefit of trade to the next Parliament, to which they are to be responsible. We have two proclamations from them (Nos. 3289, 3291). Another Committee which issues proclamations (Nos. 3168, 3175, 3180, 3192) is that for the Communication of Trade (1699–1701), whose Acts and Orders are printed in the Acts of Parliament of Scotland. Appendix X, pp. 107–48.

During the seventeenth century the issue of Commissions for special purposes with powers quite as great as those of the Privy Council was comparatively frequent. Some of these were judicial in character, such as those of Justiciary, of the Highlands, of the Borders, and of Grievances, and though many of these are registered in the books of the Privy Council, and published by it, they derive their authority not from the Council but solely from the Royal prerogative.

Turning now to the particular subjects treated of, we may note first that of the Royal style. In 1604 (No. 1053) James assumed in Scotland the title of King of Great Britain soon after he had done so in England, and though, as we have seen, the title was not uniformly used in England, it was kept up in Scottish official documents with more regularity until 1630, when the Convention of Estates protested against the suppression of the name of Scotland.

The history of the Scottish coinage has been worked out so fully by Mr. Cochran-Patrick in his Records of the Coinage of Scotland from the proclamations of the Privy Council and the Acts of Parliament that it is almost needless to recapitulate the history as told here. The results may be briefly summarized. An ounce (Scots) of silver coin, 11 deniers fine, was worth in 1578 8s. 7d., in 1591 42 s., in 1597 50 s., in 1598 53 s. 4d., in 1601 6 s., in 1619 60 s. 10½ d., in 1681 64 s. Scots money. An ounce of gold coin, 21 carats fine, was worth in 1578 £20 Scots, 21½ carats fine, in 1584 £22 10 s., 23 carats 7 gr. fine in 1588 £29 6 s. 8d., 22 carats fine in 1597 £30, in December 1598 £32, in 1601 £36. The nominal value of coin was also raised in 1645, 1661, and 1695. The relation of English money to Scots of the same name was in 1503 1:3; in 1544 1:4; in 1560 1:5; in 1565 1:6; in 1579 1:8; in 1597 1:10; in 1601 and thenceforward 1:12. The Scots ounce was 7½ grains lighter than the English ounce of 480 grains Troy and was divided into 24 deniers, each of 24 Scottish grains: a drop was 1½ deniers. The Scots pint was equal to half a gallon. The principal proclamation omitted by Patrick is that of 5 March 1681 (No. 2500).

Very little complaint has ever been made of the legality of the proclamations of the Privy Council of Scotland (apart from the illegality of their existence under James and Charles, which was only formally protested against in 1641), and in truth the statute law of the country was so rigorous that its enforcement left nothing to be desired by an absolute ruler willing to keep within the law. Exception was indeed taken to the proclamations of 1 October 1662 (No. 2238) and of 11 October 1666 (No. 2300) as illegal, but the latter certainly fell within the terms of the penal statutes of James VI against Nonconformists, which were now utilized against Presbyterians. Leasing-making, i.e. engendering discord between the King and his people, was an offence punishable by death and confiscation by a series of laws from 1424 onward, renewed in 1585, 1594, 1609, and 1701, the penalty being commuted only in 1703 to a fine, &c. The power this put in the hands of an authoritative executive will be familiar to students of Scottish history in the seventeenth century. Sedition was

Some of his references to a volume of Proclamations in the Advocate's Library seem to be erroneous. The proclamations, however, are easily found.
treated as treason by the Assizes of William the Lion, while a statute of 1585, c. 1, enacted that authors of slanderous speeches or writings against the King, his government, or laws, should be put to death as seditious persons. Noneconformity was punishable on the first conviction by confiscation, on the second by punishment, on the third by death, by statutes of 1560, 1567, and 1594. Resetters of excommunicated Jesuits and trafficking Papists for three nights were punished firstly by escheat, secondly by confiscation of personal property and life-rents, and thirdly as traitors, by a statute of 1598, while at the same time landlords and masters were answerable for the fines, &c., incurred by their tenants and servants. These Acts were confirmed in 1609 and 1640. The illegality of banishing ministers from their parishes (in 1662) seems to have been covered by the Act of 1663 ordering the Privy Council to enforce the Acts against separation and disobedience to ecclesiastical authority, much as the extension of the Acts of 1593 by the Privy Council in October 1666 was covered by the Acts of 1670. Attendance at Conventicles was then made punishable by fine and banishment, in 1672 attendance at field-conventicles was punishable by death, and in 1685 attendance at any conventicle was followed by the same penalty. It is to be noted that the custom of calling on landlords and masters to give bonds for the observation of the law by their tenants was covered by the Act of 1466 as to law-burrows, and had long been in use on the Borders and in the Highlands, as in the Act of 1594. It was a common part of the Council's procedure in cases brought before to enforce its decrees. The issue of Letters of Intercommuning, forbidding the resett or aid of declared rebels, and making their resetters liable to similar punishments, was another old weapon of the executive, forged in the fifteenth century, revived during the Civil War, and turned to account against the Covenanters.

The struggles between the Government and Presbyterianism took up a great part of the energy of the Privy Council under Charles II and James VII, but many other subjects were dealt with. The question of the currency was always with them, and closely connected with it was the question of trade. There had been free trade with England under the Commonwealth, but the Restoration cut off Scotland from one of her best customers. Trade with Ireland was restricted, and the import of nearly everything that could be made in Scotland was forbidden. Trade with the north of Europe was carried on through the Staple Ports of Veere and (from 1668 to 1676) Dort (Nos. 631, 1160, 2324, 2410, 2528, 3174, 3216). Prohibited goods were of course much sought after, both by purchasers, and by the Privy Council with the idea of destroying them (Nos. 2365, 2419, 2487, 2498, 2508, 2552, 2565, 2656, &c.). Ale and brewing were dealt with by the Privy Council under the special authority of an Act of 1669 (Nos. 2412, 2414, 2420, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2491, &c.). The care of the repair of highways and bridges was also entrusted to the Privy Council, and several proclamations on the subject were issued (e.g. 2541, 2645, 2673, &c.), while a great number of voluntary collections were made throughout the country for the building of bridges, harbours, &c., in ports. Collections were also taken up for captives in the hands of the African pirates at Algiers, Tunis, and Morocco, and for the benefit of sufferers by the frequent fires. Many of the proclamations refer to matters of social interest—the burning of the Solemn League and Covenant, the foundation of East New Jersey, the quarrel between the Advocates and the Court of Session (Nos. 2395, 2403), the revival of the game laws and the appointment of Masters of Game (Nos. 2482, 2529, 2943), the special aid given to the cloth manufactory at New Milns (Nos. 2721, 2860), the peace of the Highlands and the Borders.

After the Revolution the powers of the Privy Council were limited in practice to the preservation of order and to executive acts. We find them making proclamations for raising, quartering, and victualling troops, publishing the arrangements for assessing and collecting hearth money and poll money, issuing briefs and orders suspending the laws on the import or export of victuals and so on. The most important among the remaining Scottish proclamations are those dealing with the various attempted Jacobite risings, with the romantic story of the prisoners of the Bass, who seized their prison and held it for King James for two years, and with the Poor Law. Attempts had been made earlier to grapple with this difficulty, but no progress was made till after the Revolution, when the laws were really enforced (Nos. 2945, 2981, 3105, 3145, 3189). Among more personal matters may be noted the first appearance of Simon Fraser in an abduction case, that of Lady Lovatt
Some idea of the relative activity of the Privy Council may be obtained from the numbers of proclamations, &c., issued at various periods. During the 58 years of James VI, 1,243 were issued, of which number 392 were published during the years of his sovereignty in England, making an average of about 24 annually before 1603, and 18 after. Charles I issued about 250 to 1,640, an annual average of 15. During the Civil War and Commonwealth an average of about 16 annually appeared; and Charles II issued 16, while James VII issued twice as many. In the reign of William the annual average rises to 30, sinking in that of Anne to one a month.
**ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA**

**VOLUME I**

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<td>63 should be placed after No. 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>213 for 1613[-1] read 16[12-13]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>216 for Deputy read Justices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>219 for Deputy read Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>343 for No. 342, q.v. read Nos. 340 and 342, q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>375 for Arms 162 read Arms 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>454 for General read General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>470 for p. 1454. read p. 1453.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>571 for By the Lord Deputy and Council read By the Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>583</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>585-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>676 for T. Crook read J. Crook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>696 for in read in.</td>
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<th>Page. No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>889 for Arms 185 Proclamation, read Arms 185 Proclamations,</td>
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<td>174</td>
<td>1408 for Arms 93 read Arms 193</td>
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### SCOTLAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page. No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>1705 for v. 292; read v. 271.</td>
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<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>1749 for relief read belief</td>
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<td>331</td>
<td>1911 insert comma after 23 May</td>
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<tr>
<td>349</td>
<td>2163 for 27 July read 7 July</td>
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<td>381</td>
<td>2403 for Place read Palace</td>
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<tr>
<td>389</td>
<td>2466 insert note Proclaimed [ ] July 1679 from No. 2463</td>
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<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>2566 for War read Marr</td>
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<tr>
<td>431</td>
<td>2813 for Privy Seal read Privy Signet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNCALEndared Proclamations identified during the progress of the work.

ENGLAND

412d. 29 July 1552. Hunting near Westminster.
413e. 18 Aug. 1552. Court at Southampton.
2439b. 29 July 1643. Pardon to Pembroke and Tenby. Not found.
2504a. 27 Oct. 1643. Against free quarter in Oxfordshire. Not found.
2539a. 7 Mar. 1643-4. Relief of army in Ireland. Not found.
3333a. 27 Nov. 1661. President and Council of Wales. Not found.
3429a. 17 Aug. 1665. Strangers to leave Salisbury. MS.
3514a. 1668. Cession of Acadia. MS.
3632a. 27 Oct. 1676. Rebellion in Virginia. P.R.O.
3869a. 12 July 1688. Order to read Declaration. B.M.
4186a. 22 Mar. 1695-6. Another edition of No. 4186. B.L.
4188a. 22 Mar. 1695-6. Another edition of No. 4188. B.L.
4283a. 5 Feb. 1700-1. London current. O. in C.
4503a. 12 May 1712. Pardon in Leeward Islands. Not found.

IRELAND

4a. 28 Aug. 1541. Hosting on 15 September. P.R.O.
173a. 25 Jan. 1603-4. Enforcing currency of decried money (has been printed).
190a. 11 Sept. 1607. Munster.
190b. 3 Oct. 1607. Munster.
190a. 22 July 1609. Munster.
190b. 17 Aug. 1609. Against Bishop, a pirate.
197a. 20 May 1616. Munster.
203a. 1 Aug. 1611. Munster.
204a. 16 May 1612. Munster.
205a. 11 Aug. 1612. Munster.
205b. 20 Aug. 1612. Munster.
206b. 2 Nov. 1612. Munster.
206c. 9 Dec. 1612. Munster.
206d. 9 July 1613. Against levy of money (has been printed).
212a. 31 Oct. 1613. Munster.
212b. 2 Nov. 1613. Currency of small Spanish coins.
337a. 10 July 1641. Enhancing coin (draft). P.R.O.
437a. 19 Aug. 1646. Printed original. R.I.A.
443f. April 1648. Munster Declaration. B.M.
443g. 6 May 1648. Inshiquin Declaration. B.M.
458a. 11 Aug. 1649. Ormonde. Declaration. B.M.
459b. 23 Oct. 1649. Munster Army. Declaration. B.M.
489a. 24 Jan. 1651-2. For obedience to officers (Catholic army).
612a. 24 April 1660. Ordinance for Poll Money.
614a. 7 May 1660. Army. Address to Monk.
774a. 15 Nov. 1666. Arrest of Tories. P.R.O.
801a. 27 Sept. 1669. Officers to return to their posts. R.I.A.
875a. 26 Mar. 1677. Arrears of 1649 officers. R.I.A.

SCOTLAND

48a. 3 July 1549. Muster between 16 and 60 (Keith, App. 58).
148a. 8 June 1566. Against resetting murderers of Rizzio (Keith, App. 131).
1719a. 15 Sept. 1640. Against leasing makers.
1780. 16 Feb. 1643. Print in B.L.
1784. 10 Mar. 1643. Print (Bryson) in B.L.
2184. 2 Aug. 1660. Summoning Committee of Estates of 1651 (Wodrow i. 7).
2408a. 26 April 1678. Extending No. 2328S to whole kingdom (Wodrow i. 419).
2452a. 27 May 1679. Against aiding McDonalds, &c., in Inverness.
2493a. 2 Dec. 1680. Commission against import of Irish produce.
2493b. 24 Dec. 1680. Against Patrick Carney, abductor of Mary Gray.
3133a. 18 Nov. 1697. Against resetting Frasers of Donalds.

801a. 27 Sept. 1669. Officers to return to their posts. R.I.A.
AUTHORITIES CONSULTED


[Faces Nat. MSS, Scotland.] Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Scotland. Selected under the direction of the Right Honourable Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart., Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, and Photocolliged by Command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria by Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E. Published by Authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. MDCCLXXIII.


[Fleetwood.] Chronicon Preciusum; or, an Account of English and Gold and Silver Money; The Price of Corn and other Commodities; and of Stipends, Salaries, Wages, Journeis, Portions, Day-Labour, &c. in England for Six hundred years last past; &c. by Bishop Fleetwood. 1746.


[Fuller.] The Church-History of Britain; From the Birth of Jesus Christ; Untill the year m. d. c. xlviii. Endavoured By Thomas Fuller. London. Printed for John Williams at the signe of the Craftsmen in Paul's Church-yard, anno 1655.


[Grafton.] All Suche Proclamations, as have beene sette furthe by the Kynges Majestie (and passed the Print) from the laste daye of Januarie, in the firste yere of his highest reigne, vnto the laste daye of Januarie, beeyng in the iiiij. yere of his said moste prosperous reigne, that is to saue, by the space of iiiij. whole yeres. 1590.

[Grafton.] A Chronicle at large and meere History of the afferayres of Englynde and Kings of the same, deduced from the Creation of the world . . . collected out of sundry Authours . . . By Richard Grafton.

[Grafton's Primer.] The Primer set forth by the Kynges majestie and his Clergie, to be taught, lerned, & read: and none other to be vued throughout all his dominions. 1545.


[Hall.] Hall's Chronicle containing the History of England, during the reign of Henry the Fourth, and the succeeding Monarchs to the end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, &c. 1809. [Edward Halle.]

[Haliday.] Historical Manuscripts Commission: Report XV. App. III.


[Hard.] An Exact Collection of all Remonstrances, Declarations, Votes, Orders, Ordinances, Proclamations, Petitions, Messages, Answers, and other Remarkable Passages betweene the Kings most excellent Majesty . . . in December 1641 . . . until March the 21, 1642 . . . continued until Dec. 1646. London, for Edward Husband . . . 1646.


[Keith.] The History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland, from the Beginning of the Reformation in the Reign of King James V. to the Retreat of Mary into England. London. 1568. Taken from the publick Records, and other authentick Vouchers. Edinburgh, Printed by Thomas and Walter Ruddi- mares, for George Stewart and Alexander Symmer Undertakers, and sold by them and Gavin Hamilton Book-sellers. MDCCLXXIV.
AUTHORITIES CONSULTED


[Laumon's Diary.] The Diary of Mr. John Laumon of Newton, 1649-71. Printed at Edinburgh. m.dccc.xxx. [Maitland Club.]

[Large Declaration.] A Large Declaration concerning The Late Troubles in Scotland, from Their first originals : together with a particular deduction of the seditious Practices of the prime Leaders of the Covenanters . . . By the King. London, Printed by Robert Young, His Majesties Printer for Scotland, Anno Dom. m.dcc.xxxix.

[Lascelles.] Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniae Ab an. 1152 usque ad 1827, or the Establishments of Ireland. 7 parts. 2 vols. fo. London. 1824.


[Maitland Misc.] Miscellany of the Maitland Club, consisting of other Libraries. Collected and arranged by Nicholas Pocock, M.A. Museum, the Public Record Office, the Venetian Archives, and mostly now for the first time printed from MSS. in the British Museum. Ed. by Nicholas Pocock, M.A. 1884.


[Mandera de Parlamento (1306).] Records of the Parliament holden at Westminster on 28 February, 33 Ed. I. (Rolls Series) 1893.


[Maitland's Hist. of London.] The History of London, from its Foundation by the Romans, to the Present Time, &c., by William Maitland, F.R.S. London: Printed by Samuel Richardson, in Salisbury-Court, near Fleet Street. m.dccc.xxxx.

[Maitland Misc.] Miscellany of the Maitland Club, consisting of original papers and other documents illustrative of the History and Literature of Scotland. Printed at Edinburgh m.dccc.xxxxii.


[Murdin.] A collection of State Papers relating to affairs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. . . . 1571 to 1596 . . . left by William Cecil, Lord Burghley, . . . by William Murdin. London. 1759.

[Nelson.] An Imartial Collection of the Great Affairs of State, From the Beginning of the Scotch Rebellion In the Year m.dccc.xxxix. To the Murder of King Charles I. Wherein The First Occasions, and the whole Series of the late Troubles in England, Scotland, and Ireland, Are faithfully Represented. Taken from Authentic Records, and methodically Digested, By John Nelson, LL.D. Published by His Majesties Special Command. London, Printed for S. Mears, T. Dring, B. Tooke, T. Sawbridge, and C. Mearns, m.dccc.xxxii.

[Newspapers.]


[Nicolli's Diary.] A Diary of Public Transactions and other occurrences chiefly in Scotland, from January 1650 to June 1667. By John Nicolli. Printed at Edinburgh m.dccc.xxxvi. [Banastyn Club.]


[Palgrave.] An Essay upon the original Authority of the King's Council . . . London. 1834.

[Parl. Hist.] The Parliamentary or Constitutional History of England, being a faithful account of all the most remarkable transactions in Parliament from the earliest times to the dissolution of the Convention Parliament that restored King Charles II, together with an appendix. By several hands. London. 1751-61.


[Peterkin.] Records of the Kirk of Scotland, containing the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assemblies, from the year 1600 onwards, as authenticated by the Clerks of Assembly; with Notes and Historical Illustrations by Alexander Peterkin. Edinburgh : Peter Brown, Printer, 19, St. James' Square. m.dccc.xxxviii.


[Proctor.] The History of Wyntes rebellion, with the order and manner of resisting the same, whereto in the ende is added an earnest conference with the degenerate and sedicious rebels for the sercher of the cause of their daily disorder. Made and compiled by John Proctor. 1554.

[Prothero:] Select Statutes and other Constitutional Documents Illustrative of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Edited by G. W. Prothero, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. 1894.

[Rariam.] Rariam, being notes of some of the printed books, manuscripts, historical documents, medals, engravings, pottery, &c. &c. Collected (1858-1900) by John Elliot Hodgkin, F.S.A. London.


[Reid's Presbyterian Church.] The History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, comprising the civil history of the province of Ulster, from the accession of James the First . . . by James Seaton Reid, D.D. . . . Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh ; mdcxxxiv.


[Scocell.] A Collection of Acts and Ordinances of General Use made in the Parliament Begun and held at Westminster the third day of November, Anno 1640 and since . . . By Henry Seocell Esq ; Clerk of the Parliament. Examined by the Original Records ; and now printed by Special Order of Parliament. London. Printed by Henry Hills and John Field, Printers to His Highness the Lord Protector 1659.

[Simon.] An Essay towards an historical account of Irish coins, and of the currency of foreign monies in Ireland. With an appendix, containing several statutes, proclamations . . . relating to the same. Dublin, 1749.

[Snelling.] A View of the Copper Coin and Coinage of England, including The Leaden, Tin and Laiton Tokens made by Trademen during the Reign of Elizabeth and James I; the Farthing Tokens of James I and Charles I; those of Towns and Corporations under the Commonwealth and Charles II; and the Tin Farthings and Halfpence of Charles II, James II, and William and Mary. With Copper-Plates. By Thomas Snelling. London : Printed for T. Snelling, next the Horn Tavern, in Fleet-Street. mdcclxvi.


[Stow.] The Annales, or General Chronicle of England, begun first by master John Stow, and after him continued and augmented with matters forreyn, and domestique, ancient and modern unto the ends of this present yeere 1614, by Edmund Howes, gentleman. 1615.

[Styype.] Ecclesiastical Memorials, relating chiefly to Religion, and the Reformation of it, and the emergencies of the Church of England under King Henry VIII, King Edward VI, and Queen Mary I, with large appendixes, containing original papers, records, &c. By John Styype, M.A. 1822. 6 pts. in 3 vols.


[Temple.] The Irish Rebellion : or, An History of the Beginnings and first Progress of the Generall Rebellion raised within the Kingdom of Ireland, upon the three and twentieth day of October, in the year 1641 . . . By Sir John Temple Knight. Master of the Rolles . . . London, Printed by R. White for Samuel Gellibrand, at the Brazen Serpent in Pauls Church-yard. 1646.

[Thurloe.] A Collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe, Esq. ; Secretary, First, to the Council of State, And afterwards to The Two Protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell . . . : London ; Printed for the Executor of the late Mr. Fletcher Gyles ; Thomas Woodward, at the Half-Moon, between the Temple-Gates, in Fleet-street ; And Charles Davis, in Paternoster Row, mdcclxxi.


[Tyler.] England under the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary, with the Contemporary History of Europe, illustrated in a series of Original Letters never before printed. With Historical Introductions and Biographical and Critical notes, by Patrick Fraser Tyler, Esq. 2 vols. 1839.

[Whitlocke.] Memorials of the English Affairs : or, An Historical Account of what passed from the Beginning of the Reign of King Charles the first, to King Charles the Second His Happy Restauration . . . By Mr. Whitelock . . . London. Printed for J. Jenson . . . mdcclxxii.


PRE-TUDOR PROCLAMATIONS

A PRELIMINARY HAND-LIST

The following hand-list of pre-Tudor proclamations is compiled mainly from printed sources (except under the Lancastrian kings) and does not lay any claim to completeness, owing to the fact that proclamations (as such) are nearly always ignored by index-makers. It will, however, give some idea of the range of subjects treated by the King in Council. The abbreviations used are (1) K. (per Regem); C. (per concilium); K. & C. (per Regem et Concilium); p. s. (per breve de privato sigillo); showing the origin of the writ of proclamation. (2) N. F. (Rymer’s Foedera, edition 1816); S. (Statutes at Large, edition 1810); P. (Rolls of Parliament 1767–1832); P. W. (Parliamentary Writs 1827–34); R. (Foedera, edition 1704–35); Ryley (Placita, 1661); showing volumes in which the writ is printed at large.

JOHN

1204
9 November. Against clipped pence. Pat. (N. F. i. 7.)
1205
3 April. Summoning every tenth knight. Pat. (N. F. i. 92.)
1208
11 April. Against harming religious on pain of hanging.
1215
19 June. Publishing the peace (MAGNA CARTA) signed at Runnymede. Pat. (N. F. i. 134.)
1216
17 April. Pardon to all coming in within a month.

HENRY III

1217
23 June. Publishing the Charters of Liberties. (N. F. i. 147.)
1218
18 February. Excommunicated adherents of Louis banished. (N. F. i. 150.)
22 February. Publishing the Charter of Liberties and Forests. (N. F. i. 151.)
30 March. Concerning width of dyed cloth.
30 March. Jewish dress. (N. F. i. 151.)
19 June. Liberties conceded to Jews. Pat. (N. F. i. 151.)
6 Nov. (3 H. III, m. 6.)
1219
11 April. Postponing assizes at Nottingham.
1220
22 May. Against scotales.
17 November. Assizes in Hertford.
1221
6 March. Against buying woods of Manor of Berkhamstead.
16 May. Assizes.
1222
21 February. For the currency of new round pence and farthings.
10 November. Food and necessaries to be sold to Jews.
1223
4 February. Assize of wine.
24 November. Assize of wine in Exeter.
1224
28 February. Price of wine in Exeter.
22 May. Price of wine in all towns.
10 July. Against Falkes de Breauté.
9 October. Price of wine in Abingdon.
16 November. For making knights all holding a knight's fee.
1225
16 February. Proclaiming Charter of Liberties.
28 February. Width of cloth.
12 March. Width of cloth.
20 March. Distrain of knighthood. (1 knight's fee.)
19 April. Safe conduct to markets of Montgomery.
1 May. Proclaiming Charter of Liberties and Forests.
8 May. Proclaiming Charter of Liberties and Forests.
8 May. For the forests in Dorsetshire.
8 May. Proclaiming Magna Carta.
6 August. Perambulation of forests in Staffordshire.
1226
14 March. Assize of wine in ports.
29 March. Assize of wine in counties.
10 May. Levy to assemble at Winton.
27 May. For a tithe of hay and grain.
25 June. For the alteration of date of assizes.
2 September. Postponing assizes at Lincoln.
24 September. All French merchants to leave England in five weeks.
26 October. Against selling certain woods.
26 October. Concerning encroachments on forests.
1227
18 January. For knight’s service.
21 January. For the confirmation of charters of predecesors.
9 June. For victualling the army about to cross overseas.
17 July. Truce with France. (N. F. i. 116.)
3 August. Summoning those bound to military service to Northampton.
1228
1 February. Against selling or alienating lands to religious houses.
8 May. To proclaim in Ireland laws and customs of England.
3 September. For supply of king's troops at Hereford.
1229
For forests of Gautric, Farendale, &c. (Yorks.)
11 January. Charters of Markets, &c., to be confirmed.
13 July. Foreign merchants to leave England.
17 July. Embargo on ships in English ports.
20 July. Against allowing foreign merchants to leave without licence.
25 July. Foreign merchants not French may remain.
17 September. For victualling fleet at Portsmouth.
1230
3 March. For armed mounted soldiers for service abroad.
20 April. Assizes at York.
3 May. Against rebellious clerks in Cambridge.
3 May. Against rebellious clerks in Oxford.
20 November. No Christian woman to be a nurse to Jews. K.

21 September. Concerning forests.

21 September. Preserving royal sporting rights in rivers.

23 March. Market at Leicester.

28 December. Against tournaments.

20 November. Against buying lands from Henry Hus.

30 January. Writ de nova constitutione.


8 March. Against buying lands of Amaury de Suleham.

4 April. For arrest of Richard Syward and others.

3 November. All holding half a knight’s fee to come to Hereford.

12 February. For making suits by attorney.

12 August. For guarding the King against foreigners. (N. F. i. 444.)

13 December. Proclaiming Provisions. (S. i. 11.)

2 December. Against selling victual to Wales.

5 March. Proclaiming charter of liberties.

13 February. Assize of wines.

15 August. Custom as to postnate sisters (Ireland).

15 September. Against sporting on royal rivers.

10 October. Allowing the ford of Torkese on the Trent.

28 October. Assize of wines.

12 June. Proclaiming charter of liberties.

26 November. Clipped money to be bored through.

16 September. Against learning law in London.


20 October. Reform of government. Pat.

12 January. Charter of forests and liberties.


28 May. Malefactors in Essex.

12 June. For keeping watch, and hue and cry. (N. F. i. 209.)

16 June. For enlisting sergeants in Hereford, &c.


7 August. Against trading with Cistercians.

21 May. Peace between Montfort and de Clare. (N. F. i. 433.)

8 July. Against selling victual to Wales.

12 June. Proclaiming charter of liberties.

26 November. Clipped money to be bored through.

12 January. Proclaiming Provisions. (S. i. 11.)

7 February. Assize of wines.

5 March. Proclaiming charter of liberties.

15 March. Market at Lo in Cornwall.


23 March. Jews of Northampton not to live outside the town.

7 April. Market at Peckham.

31 May. Against trading with Cistercians.

31 May. Against wandering malefactors in Essex.

24 October. Grants to Richard de Burg (Ireland).
PRE-TUDOR PROCLAMATIONS  

7 July. For the arrest of the adherents of P. of Wales. Pat. (N. F. i. 466.)
16 September. Peace of Winton. (S. i. 18.)
31 October. Provisions of Kenilworth.
1266  
1267  
25 July. Lands held by Jews. (N. F. i. 489.)
1271  
23 July. Lands held by Jews. (N. F. i. 489.)
EDWARD I  
1272  
23 November. King’s peace. (N. F. i. 497.)
1274  
10 April. Against export of wool. (N. F. i. 510.)
1275  
28 May. Proclaiming Statute of Westminster. (S. i. 39.)
1276  
23 May. Against dealings with Flanders merchants.
7 July. Stopping markets, supply of King’s army.
1278  
26 June. Distraint of knighthood, £20 land.
16 August. An eyre at Hertford. (N. F. i.)
23 October. Westminster Fair.
1279  
Concerning Jews. (N. F. i. 570.) Jews may live in York.
1280  
Statutes of Westmoreland: Sheriff’s turn, Gaol delivery, Brewing. (Ryley, 433.)
1281  
1 December. Jewesses to wear a patch. No Jews to sell meat to a Christian or have Christian servants. (N. F. i. 599.)
1282  
20 May. For military service against Walsh. (Rot. Wall.)
26 May. Knight service, £30 fees to provide each one knight. (Rot. Wall.)
22 June. Fines for service.
2 July. Military service against the Welsh.
1283  
21 March. For bringing provisions to Montgomery.
12 October. Proclaiming Statute of Merchants. (S. i. 54.)
14 October. Against exchange.
1284  
English coin only current. Pat.
1285  
6 May. Knighthood (£100 lands, others remitted.) (N. F. i. 653.)
15 November. Market at Breeding, Isle of Wight.
1298  
28 August. Against hawk ing in preserved lands.
1298  
25 August. Against coming with arms or unlawful assemblies. (Ryley, 456. N. F. i. 685.)
1299  
1 March. Concerning clipped coin. Pat. 10 February.
24 May. Against going armed. (N. F. i. 709.)
1300  
18 July. Safe conduct to Jews. (N. F. i. 736.)
1301  
23 September. Against clipped and counterfeit money.
1302  
6 February. For knighthood, £40. (P. i. 79 a. N. F. i. 752.)
6 May. Peace with Flanders. (N. F. i. 759.)
28 September. Hollanders may fish near Yarmouth. (N. F. i. 826.)
1305  
5 November. Ordinance for Flanders merchants. (Ryley.)
18 November. Articles against robbers. (Ryley, 460.)
13 December. Statute as to jurors. (Ryley, 461.)
1309  
1310  
31 January. Against leaving England without licence.
6 February. Release of Flemish prisoners.
17 February. For export of victuals to Flanders. (N. F. i. 852.)
March. Ordinance as to leaving England.
1 May. As to sale of wool and hides.
5 May. Warning subjects £20 land to be in readiness. (N. F. i. 864.)
15 May. £20 yearly to be in arms. (N. F. i. 865.)
4 June. For fairs in Yorkshire.
11 August. For proclaiming an Ordinance.
12 October. For proclaiming Magna Carta and Forests, &c.
15 October. Truce with France.
24 November. For customs on wool, fells, and hides.
28 November. Against hurting subjects of Portugal.
14 December. For provisioning the Welsh troops.
26 December. For victuals for Scots expedition.
1309  
26 April. Peace between Yarmouth and Cinque Ports.
28 May. Levy against the Scots.
19 July. Against Cistercians attending Chapter General at Citeaux.
20 August. For repairing tower of Bothum.
24 September. For enlisting men-at-arms against the Scots.
3 December. For ships to meet at Carlisle.
1309  
26 March. For publishing Statutes of Forest.
2 April. Proclaiming the Statute of Fines. (S. i. 130.)
7 May. For service against Scots. (In French.)
15 May. Proclaiming the Statute of False Money. (S. i. 133.)
16 July. Warning to levies. (N. F. i. 908.)
14 August. Proclaiming Statutes of Jurors in Ireland. (S. i. 113.)
17 September. Another warning for 12 November. (N. F. i. 913.)
30 December. Against tourneying or tilting. (N. F. i. 916.)
1300  
14 January. For provisioning the army at Carlisle. (N. F. i. 917.)
20 January. Proclaiming an ordinance against false money, crokards and pollards.
1 March. Against false money.
28 March. Magna Charta and Forests to be proclaimed four times yearly. (Ryley, 491. N. F. i. 919.)
11 April. Against export of silver, sterling money only current. Ordinance of Stepney. (Ryley, 481.)
15 April. Articles against provisions proclaimed four times yearly. (N. F. i. 920.)
2 May. Statute of Winchester to be proclaimed four times yearly. (Ryley, 486.)
23 September. Against tourneying or tilting, &c.
7 November. Against a tournament at Warwick.
8 November. For proclaiming and executing ordinances against false money. (Ryley, 478.)

1301
14 February. Confirming Charter of Liberties. (N. F. i. 927.)
11 April. For provisions, &c. Against the Scots.
12 April. For provisions, &c. Against the Scots.
14 August. For provisions, &c. Against the Scots.

1302
29 April. For free sale of provisions to an excommunicated Abbey.

1304
10 April. Flanders merchants, &c. (N. F. i. 962.)
10 July. Against tournaments. (N. F. i. 964.)
1 November. Sale of food to excommunicated convent.

1305
21 March. Parliament dismissed, except Council. (P. i. 159a.)
22 July. Loans to Prince Edward forbidden.
4 September. Touching delivery of Petitions to Parliament. (Ryley, 508. N. F. i. 973.)
14 October. Not to molest Scots. (N. F. i. 973.)
7 November. Against toursneys, Cambridge. (N. F. i. 976.)
12 November. Against toursneys, Oxford. (N. F. i. 977.)

1306
20 January. Against toursneys, Oxford. (N. F. i. 978.)
6 April. Against tournaments.
6 April. For making knights at Pentecost. (Ryley, 513. N. F. i. 982.)
8 April. Against export of money.
17 April. Absolution for offences in war.
27 May. Statute of Joint Tenants. (S. i. 147.)
28 May. Ordinance of the Forest.
3 September. Protecting Flanders merchants.
24 September. Against tournaments.
6 November. Against export of victuals, arms, and money.
6 November. Peace with Scots. In French. (N. F. i. 995.)
23 November. Knighthood at Carlisle. (N. F. i. 1064.)

1307
January. Against a market at Crostwayt. (P. i. 197a.)
January. (Guinne.) Size of wine casks. (P. i. 207a.)
5 January. Against export of victuals, arms, money, &c.
20 March. Statute of Carlisle. (P. i. 218a.)
27 March. Permitting export of corn. K.
27 March. Against export of silver.
12 June. Against tournaments.
27 June. Against brick kilns near the Tower. (N. F. i. 1017.)

EDWARD II

1307
22 July. King's peace. (N. F. ii. 1.)
26 August. Currency of money.
26 August. Prohibition of tournaments. (N. F. ii. 2.)
22 November. Against export of horses, armour, bullion.
14 December. Coin. Pat. (P. W.)

1309
9 February. Against tournaments. (N. F. ii. 31.)
18 February. Coronation peace. (P. W.)
20 August. Against tourney at Stepney. (N. F. ii. 36.)
14 April. Against tourney at Stafford. (N. F. ii. 43.)
6 June. Ireland: to proclaim peace, against exchange, currency of money.
20 June. Ireland: for supply of grain to Scotland.
4 October. Against tournaments.

1310
6 July. Against tournaments till the King's return from Scotland.
2 August. Proclaiming Ordinances of Lords Ordainers. Pat.
2 August. Against false and foreign coin.
22 November. Against supplies to Bruce.
9 December. Against aiding Scottish rebels.

1311
18 January. Against tourneys at Northampton. (N. F. ii. 123.)
10 February. Against rumours of depreciating coin. C. (Ryley, 527.)
20 March. Against tourneys at Leicester. (N. F. ii. 131.)
30 April. For complaints against Flanders.
18 June. For supply of victuals to Berwick-on-Tweed.
June. King's peace. (Earl of Gloucester.)
10 October. To proclaim the ordinances of retainers. (S. i. 167.)
22 November. Against export of victual except to army in Scotland. p. s.

1312
18 January. Return of Piers Gaveston is lawful. (N. F. ii. 153.)
26 January. Ordinances to be observed, if not prejudicial to King. K. (N. F. ii. 154.)
24 February. Prises of silver from Alien Merchants. K. (N. F. ii. 158.)
24 February. King's peace proclaimed weekly. (N. F. ii. 158.)
28 March. Against armed men going about. K.
30 March. Against armed men going about. (N. F. ii. 162.)
30 April. Wales. Protection of Castel la Pole. K.
24 July. Against unlawful assemblies.
31 July. Knighthood, £40. (N. F. ii. 174.)
23 August. Against unlawful assemblies in Bedford. (N. F. ii. 177.)
30 September. Against tourneys at Sudbury. (N. F. ii. 316.)
20 February. For use of London standards by merchants. (Ryley, 554.)
14 April. Proclamation Assize of Ale, Brewers’ inquisition.
20 May. Service against Scots.
28 May. Against armed unlawful assemblies. (N. F. ii. 332.)
6 June. Statute of Purveyors proclaimed.
17 June. Against exceeding limits of time of fairs.
17 June. Proroguing military service.
28 July. Proroguing military service.
3 August. For Boston fair. K. and K. & C.
20 September. For punishing the attack on the Cardinals, at Ache in Durham. (N. F. ii. 342.)
6 October. Against tourneys during the Scots war. p. s. (N. F. ii. 343.)
18 October. Against harming Flanders merchants. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 344.)
22 November. Against purveyance and prises. K. & C.
11 December. Against tourney at Hertford. C.
27 December. Against tourneys. K. (N. F. ii. 352.)

1318
2 January. Against export of victuals. K.
15 March. Caps. Pat. C.
7 April. Against tourneys. (N. F. ii. 359.)
8 June. Writs for Parliament cancelled. K. (N. F. ii. 365.)
11 July. Against armed assemblies. (Ryley, 563. N. F. ii. 367.)
13 July. Safety to men of Flanders. (N. F. ii. 368.)
20 July. Order for service against the Scots prorogued. K. (P. W.)
11 July. For Boston fair. K. per Earl of Richmond.
12 November. Against fair at Wartre (Yorks.).
23 November. Against injuring Flanders merchants. (N. F. ii. 378.)
1 December. Proclaiming Statutes of York. K. (S.i. 179.)
7 December. Against tournaments. K. (N. F. ii. 381.)

1319
1 January. Against tourneys. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 383.)
8 January. Statutes of York.
2 February. Against import of clipped or counterfeit money. C. (Ryley, 560. N. F. ii. 386.)
15 February. Against tourney at Durham. K. (N. F. ii. 388.)
17 April. Against export of corn, except to King’s army.
8 June. Service against Scots or fine £20 fee. K. (N. F. ii. 399.)
20 July. Service against Scots. K. (N. F. ii. 402.)
20 October. Against tourney at Eygefield. (N. F. ii. 404.)

1320
6 January. Against tourney at Dunstable. K. (N. F. ii. 412.)
28 February. Against tourneys or selling armour for them. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 413.)
26 April. Against Imperial notaries. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 423.)
1 May. Staple of wool at St. Omer.
2 June. Against frauds in collecting tolls on Flemings. Pat.
7 June. Against tourney at Leicester. (N. F. ii. 426.)
18 June. Against coming armed to assizes. K. & C. Pat. (N. F. ii. 427.)
18 June. Against tourneys in the King’s absence. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 427.)
10 September. Proclaiming Statutes of York in Ireland. K. (S.i. 179.)
28 February. Truce with Brittany. (N. F. ii. 436.)
20 November. Proclaiming Statutes of Sheriffs and York in Ireland. K. (S. i. 179.)
20 November. Against carrying swords in York.
13 December. Concerning suits against Flemish merchants. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 440.)

1321
14 January. Military tenants summoned to Exchequer. (P. i. 455.)
30 January. Against unlawful assemblies on public matters. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 442.)
20 February. For complaints against Brittany. K. (N. F. ii. 445.)
13 April. Against unlawful assemblies. K.
1 May. Against tourney at St. Ives, Hunts.
24 May. For complaints against Brittany. (N. F. ii. 451.)
18 August. Against damaging South Coast ports. K. & C.
28 August. Against damaging South Coast ports. K. & C.
16 October. King’s reasons for taking Leeds Castle. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 458.)
15 November. King’s reasons for using force. K. (N. F. ii. 460.)
18 November. Against slandering the King. K. (N. F. ii. 460.)
30 November. Conserving peace. (N. F. ii. 461.)
6 December. Truce with Brittany. (N. F. ii. 463.)

1322
7 February. Levy of all between sixteen and sixty. K.
8 February. Defence of Isle of Ely, &c. K.
3 March. Pardon to adherents of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, K.
11 March. To arrest Lancaster, &c. (P. W.)
12 March. To maintain peace and arrest rebels. K. (N. F. ii. 477.)
21 March. For victuals to army at York. K.
25 March. Service against Scots.
4 April. Proclamation of article touching prizes. K.
12 April. Free passage of alien merchants. K. & C.
11 May. Proroguing military service. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 486.)
19 May. Revoking Ordinances. (S. i. 190.)
20 June. Service against Scots. K. (P. W.)
12 July. Service against Scots, composition for. (N. F. ii. 491.)
20 July. Victuals for King’s army. K.
24 July. Victuals for King’s army.
18 September. Truce with Brittany. K. (N. F. ii. 496.)
27 September. For fugitives from the Scots. K. (N. F. ii. 496.)
5 October. Aid against Scots in Yorks., &c.
30 October. Parliament to meet at York, not Ripon. (N. F. ii. 499.)
10 November. For supply of victuals to York. K. & C. (P. W.)
14 November. Proclamation of article for prizes. K. & C.
6 December. Estreats of rolls to be sent in. K.
6 December. Debts of contrariants to be paid in. K.
28 December. Against export of victual. K.

1323
23 February. Service against Scots.
28 February. Truce with Flanders. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 508.)
5 April. Truce with Flanders. K. (N. F. ii. 513.)
18 April. Sumpter horses for war with the Scots. K. (N. F. ii. 516.)
EDWARD III

1327

29 January. King's peace. (N. F. ii. 683.)

4 February. Against tournaments. p. s. (N. F. ii. 685.)

29 March. Against damaging Flanders merchants. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 700.)

30 March. Against damaging French merchants. (N. F. ii. 700.)

5 April. Service against the Scots. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 702.)

1 May. Concerning staples in England, merchants to remain forty days. (N. F. ii. 703.)

5 June. Protecting Abbey of Abingdon.

3 August. Peace in Oxford. Pat. C.

8 August. Against molesting Frenchmen. (N. F. ii. 713.)

11 August. Against bearing arms in London. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 723.)

15 August. Against selling bad wine in London. Pat.

12 September. Ordinance of the Staple.

7 December. Against tournament at Dunstable. (N. F. ii. 725.)

1328

17 January. Concerning a summons of an Eyre.

5 March. Against tournaments. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 732.)

7 March. Gauging of wines to Richard de la Fole according to custom.

30 April. Against tournaments. K. (N. F. ii. 739.)

22 June. Proclaiming Statutes of Northampton. (S. i. 261.)

7 July. Against armed assemblies. p. s. (N. F. ii. 745.)

12 July. Damages by Flanders. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 746.)

12 July. Against damaging Flanders. K. & C.

22 July. Tournament at Wells. p.s.

3 August. Against arms, horses, or soldiers going oversea. p. s. (N. F. ii. 746.)

8 August. Against tournaments. K. & C.

12 August. For Justices of Ed. II to send in estreats of their rolls.

16 October. Against armed assemblies.

November. Against arms in Court. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 753.)

15 November. Against purveyance. (N. F. ii. 754.)


28 November. For sale of pure wines. Pat.

1329


20 February. Alien or native merchants may leave or enter the kingdom. K. (N. F. ii. 757.)

24 April. Against going oversea. K.

22 May. Against tournaments. K.

2 June. Against tournament at Leicester. (N. F. ii. 765.)

19 June. Against damaging French Merchants. (N. F. ii. 768.)

4 November. Against moneys or exchangers going oversea. K. (N. F. ii. 774.)

1330

23 February. For taking out Charters in Chancery. K.

4 March. Against quarrels between Yarmouth and Cinque Ports. K. & C.

15 March. For the goods of the Despencers. K. (N. F. ii. 782.)

3 April. For imprisoning armed men. (N. F. ii. 784.)

13 April. Death of Edmund of Woodstock for saying that Ed. II was alive. In French. (N. F. ii. 787. P. ii. 614 b.)

12 July. Knights to arm. (N. F. ii. 795.)

12 July. Against tournaments. (N. F. ii. 795.)

20 October. Edward III takes government into his own hands. K. In French. (N. F. ii. 800.)

Reward for apprehension of Maltravers and other rebels by Peers. (P. ii. 53 b.)

1331

3 February. Proclaiming Statutes of Westminster. 4 Ed. III. (S. i. 265.)

14 February. Against tournaments. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 808.)

24 February. Against export of horses or arms. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 816.)

23 March. Parliament not to be held. K. & C.

3 April. Against importing counterfeit money. In French. (N. F. ii. 814.)

11 April. Proclaiming Statutes of Northampton, Westminster, &c., in Ireland (S. i. 269.)

11 April. Against tournaments or factions. C. (N. F. ii. 815.)

12 April. Against Scots. C. (N. F. ii. 815.)

12 May. Shipping of wool, &c. K. & C.

8 October. Against tournaments. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 824.)

16 October. Proclaiming Statute of Westminster. 5 Ed. III.

18 November. Prices of wines. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 828.)

Suspending suits against Flemish merchants. (P. ii. 63 b.)

17 December. Proclaiming ordinance against Maintainers. (P. ii. 446.)

17 December. Lands in Ireland to be guarded by Peers. (P. ii. 61 a.)

17 December. Ordinance against purveyance to be published. (P. ii. 62 a.)

1332

28 January. Against tournaments. K. & C.

Against arms near Parliament. (P. ii. 64 a.) (Repeated at each Parliament.)

26 February. For complaints against Brabant. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 833.)


28 March. For an inquisition, price of wine. K.

13 April. For free entry of foreign merchants. (N. F. ii. 836.)

26 April. Concerning prices of wines. C.

38 April. Concerning prices of wines. C.

24 May. Against raids on Scotland during truce. K. & C.

28 May. For complaints against Brabant. p.s. (N. F. ii. 839.)

18 June. For confirmation of ecclesiastical charters. K. & C.

8 July. Concerning prices of wines. C.

15 July. True making of cloth. (P. ii. 235 b.)


4 August. Ireland. King's peace. C. (N. F. ii. 842.)

10 September. For complaints against Brabant. K.

1333

1 February. Against export of silver.

3 February. Against export of corn.

3 March. Against purveyance.

20 March. Knighthood £40. (N. F. ii. 855.)

20 March. Supply of victuals for Scots expedition. K. (N. F. ii. 855.)

23 March. Free pasture in Royal Forests for refugees from Scots. (N. F. ii. 856.)

28 March. For safe keeping of Scots prisoners. K. (N. F. ii. 857.)

1 April. Concerning export of wool, &c. K. & C.

1 April. Complaints against Flemish merchants. K. (N. F. ii. 857.)

10 April. For the staple at Norwich. C.

25 May. For proper holding of fairs. C.
5 June. Against molesting Thomas Wake of Lydel. K. & C.

11 June. Against armed assemblies. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 863.)

4 August. Concerning King's late pardon. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 868.)

16 August. Free entry for foreign merchants. p. s. (N. F. ii. 886.)

8 September. Concerning goods of Flanders merchants. p. s. (N. F. ii. 869.)

6 October. For complaints against Flanders men. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 871.)

18 April. Farthings to be received. C. (N. F. ii. 937.)

15 March. Fair at Stratton.

23 November. Truce with Scotland. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 926.)

6 June. Ordinances of money proclaimed. (S. i. 274.)

30 June. Proclaiming Statutes of York. (S. i. 272.)


28 March. Against Stamford. Pat.

22 February. Hugh Courtenay proclaimed Earl in Devon. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 909.)

28 March. Against Stamford. Pat.

1 April. Against false rumours. (N. F. ii. 904.)

6 June. Ordinances of money proclaimed. (S. i. 274.)

30 June. Proclaiming Statutes of York. (S. i. 272.)

12 July. Against false rumours of a tax of 20s. per sack of wool. K. (N. F. ii. 915.)

1 August. All between sixteen and sixty to arm. K. (N. F. ii. 916.)

18 August. Truce with Flanders. (N. F. ii. 918.)


10 October. Truce with Flanders. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 924.)

23 November. Truce with Scotland. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 926.)

16 February. All between sixteen and sixty to arm. (N. F. ii. 931.)

3 March. Against riding armed in London. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 932.)

15 March. Fair at Stratton.

1 April. Proclaiming Statute of Westminster. 10 Ed. III, c. 2.

9 April. Against a tourney at Bedford. K.

15 April. Farthings to be received. C. (N. F. ii. 937.)

3 May. Against export of ship timber. K. (N. F. ii. 938.)

4 May. Against tournaments or crossing overseas or to Scotland. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 938.)

8 May. Against export of victuals or armour. K.

28 May. Against rumours of a 20s. tax on wool. K.

6 June. Permitting export of victuals. K.

1 July. Ireland. Custody of liberties. K. & C.

8 July. For cleansing of Newcastle-on-Tyne. K.

18 August. Against coming armed to assizes. C.

15 October. Proclaiming Ordinance against excess of meals.

15 December. Against ships going to sea. K. (N. F. ii. 954.)

20 January. Proclamation of Ordinance. K.

20 February. Against coming armed to assizes. K. & C. Pat.
PRE-TUDOR PROCLAMATIONS

1342
1 January. Concerning felonies in Northern Parts. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1185.)
10 January. King’s Seal in North Wales. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1185.)
20 February. Against going oversea. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1188.)
15 April. Concerning the levy on wool. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1194.)
7 July. Concerning customs, &c., on wool. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1195.)
15 August. New recognition seal for port of London.
8 September. Protection for Wm. la Zouche, Archbishop of York. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1210.)
10 September. Defence of Southampton. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1210.)
15 September. Against moving wine till gauged.
24 November. Concerns searchers for money, &c., at ports.
K. & C.
12 December. Against export of victuals. Isle of Wight. C.
18 December. Wool to be exported at once. Keeper & C.
20 December. Concerning export of wool at Berwick. Keeper & C.
24 December. Against export of victuals. Licences to be paid for in gold. Keeper & C.

1343
10 January. Weighing wool at Hull. K. & C.
1 February. For archers. Keeper & C. (N. F. ii. 1219.)
6 February. Export of wool at Berwick.
20 February. Truce with France. In French. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1219.)
22 February. Against armed assemblies at York.
17 May. Against export of ship timber, &c., K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1223.)
20 May. For price of wool. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1225.)
26 May. For king’s debts for wool. K.
22 June. Against sending wool, &c., to Wales. K.
23 July. Against Papal messengers. Keeper & C. (N. F. ii. 1230.)
20 October. Against introduction of Papal Bulls, processes. K. & C. (N. F. ii. 1237.)
7 November. Against tournays. K. (N. F. ii. 1238.)
26 November. Ordinance as to export of money and import of false coin, Guard, &c. (S. i. lxxvii, 299.)
6 December. For all falcons and goshawks found to be brought to King. p. s. (N. F. ii. 1240.)
7 December. Against keeping ungauged wine. p. s. (N. F. ii. 1240.)

1344
2 January. For fines for illegal export of wool. K.
5 January. Portugal. (N. F. ii. 1243.)
7 January. For three coins of gold. In French. (N. F. iii. 1.)
30 January. Against buying up Bulls, letters of reservation, &c. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 1.)
3 February. Ireland. Ministers of the King not to leave without enquiry. K. (N. F. iii. 3.)
3 February. For moneys to go to the Mint. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 2.)
9 February. Against going oversea. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 2.)
20 February. Letters Patent to be taken up.
2 March. Three gold coins and new silver. In French. (N. F. iii. 7.)
25 March. Against going oversea, except merchants. K. (N. F. iii. 10.)
28 March. Against buying up Bulls, &c.
2 April. Fines for illegal export of wool, &c.
18 May. Against buying up Bulls, &c.
30 June. Knighthood. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 16.)
8 July. New gold coin not tender for sums below 20s. K. & C. in Parl. (P. ii. 156 a. N. F. iii. 16.)
9 July. New coins. Cost of exchange. No one to export any other coin. In French. (N. F. iii. 17.)
12 July. Commission for weights and measures. K. & C. in Parl. (P. ii. 156 a.)
15 July. Free sale of wool. K. & C. in Parl. (P. ii. 156 a.)
28 July. Against tournays. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 18.)
20 August. Leopard gold withdrawn. In French. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 21.)
12 October. Protection of cloth workers. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 23.)
15 October. Against going overseas before Midsummer. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 24.)

1345
20 January. For Aquitaine wine merchants. K. & C.
25 January. To proclaim Statute of Winchester for robberies.
10 February. Export of wool, &c. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 29.)
10 March. Freedom from arrest of foreign merchants. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 33.)
10 March. Against going oversea except at Dover.
4 June. Summons to arms. K. (N. F. iii. 42.)
11 June. Summons to arms. (N. F. iii. 44.)
22 June. Protection for King of Spain’s merchants. K.
20 July. Rates of exchange. C. (P. ii. 452 a.)
28 August. Parlored men to make ready to pass oversea. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 57.)
10 September. Exchange 6s. 6d. for half-mark. (N. F. iii. 59.)
24 October. Northumberland cattle to be driven into Yorks. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 62.)
8 November. Abolishing Thornton-on-Humber fair, Lines. P. s.

1346
3 January. Charters of pardon. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 66.)
7 January. Against hunting in King’s free warrens. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 67.)
9 January. Noble florins to be current at the rate ordained by Edward Balliol. C. (N. F. iii. 67.)
27 January. Concerning falcons and goshawks. K.
6 March. Against false rumours. K. (N. F. iii. 72.)
7 March. Proclaiming Ordinances for Justices. (S. i. 305.)
10 March. Lepers to leave London within fifteen days and go to some solitary place. K.

20 April. To proclaim an Ordinance. (S. i. 303.)

23 July. Wool may be bought for home use. C.

12 July. Against bringing in letters, &c., prejudicial to the King and people. Keeper & C.

23 November. Against purveyance in Kent. C.

28 January. Against export of corn or animals. K. & C.

14 October. Against exports of wool to Flanders staple. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 135.)

18 July. Against going oversea. K. & C.

10 February. For arrest of John de Dalton. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 118.)

27 June. Currency of gold nobles. C.

10 November. Against crossing overseas. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 260.)

20 November. Against going overseas. K. & C.


14 January. Concerning purveyances. K. & C. (P. ii. 229 a.)

5 September. Exchanges. K. & C.

6 March. For arrest of earls, &c., going oversea. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 255.)

6 December. Against crossing overseas with treasure. K. & C.

24 January. Against exporting wool, &c., to Wales. C.

24 January. Concerning purveyances. K. & C. (P. ii. 229 a.)

20 March. Levy to meet at Sandwich. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 194.)

20 April. To proclaim an Ordinance. False money, &c., to be laded only at Bridge-water or Bristol. C.

30 March. Ireland. For claims of liberties. K. & C.

14 October. Election of Mayor of London. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 233.)

4 December. Against export of corn, boards, iron, &c. C.

20 March. Against export of corn except to Calais. K. (N. F. iii. 130.)


20 November. Truce with France. K. (N. F. iii. 224.)


20 November. Against export of corn to Flanders staple. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 141.)

20 January. Against export of corn except to Calais. K. (N. F. iii. 135.)

10 October. Against crossing overseas before Michaelmas. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 226.)

23 August. For complaints against Flemings. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 207.)

30 November. For arms for the King. p. s. (N. F. iii. 95.)

20 November. Against export of corn. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 212.)


24 March. Against purveyance. K. & C. (P. ii. 229 a.)

6 December. Against going overseas. K. & C.

1349


18 June. Proclaiming Ordinance of Wages and Prices. K. & C. (S. i. 308. N. F. iii. 198.)

23 August. Against selling to Scots. K. (N. F. iii. 188.)

6 November. Concerning buying salt in Poitou. K.

20 March. Against crossing overseas with treasure. K. & C.

20 January. Against crossing overseas. K.

20 March. Levy to meet at Sandwich. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 194.)

14 April. Fairs at Windsor. 10 June. Unlawful assemblies at York. K. & C.

23 June. Against crossing overseas before Michaelmas. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 199.)

23 June. Against export of corn. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 109.)

1 July. Truce with France. (N. F. iii. 200.)

28 August. For complaints against Flemings. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 202.)

27 October. Against export of corn except to Calais. K. (N. F. iii. 207.)

6 December. Against going overseas. K. & C.

1348


3 March. Against tournaments. K.

11 March. Against purveyance in Kent. C.

Reward for a capture in Ireland. (P. ii. 211 b.)

28 March. Concerning lepers on public highway. C.

14 July. Against tourneys in view of war. K. & C.

8 October. For soldiers to meet at Sandwich. K. (N. F. iii. 174.)

20 November. Against going oversea. K.

1349

23 January. Concerning suits at Common Law. K. (Estab-

lishment of Chancery Court). (N. F. iii. 181.)
6 November. Ports for passing oversea. C. (N. F. iii. 290.)
20 November. Bushel, &c., measures to be brought to Winchester Standard. K. (N. F. iii. 291.)
4 December. Prices of wine. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 292.)

1355

20 January. Against export of horses. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 293.)
30 January. Prices of wine. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 295.)
6 February. No pilgrim to go oversea. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 298.)
8 March. Standard measures.
12 March. Against accepting new money of Scotland as current. K. (N. F. iii. 297.)
14 April. Against export of wheat. C. (N. F. iii. 298.)
4 May. Against false statements concerning King and foreign merchants. (N. F. iii. 299.)
12 May. Prices of wine. K. & C.
12 June. Against crossing oversea. K. & C.
18 June. Against any exchange of gold and silver. K. & C.
25 June. Against molesting Flemings.
10 July. All men to bring their ships to land: beacons to be prepared. K. & C.
10 July. Ireland. Election of Sheriffs. K. (N. F. iii. 308.)
22 July. For export of corn to Calais. K.
28 July. Exchange granted to Henry Picard in Lombard St. & C.
2 August. For deposit of butcher's offal. London. (N. F. iii. 311.)
15 September. Against crossing oversea. K. (N. F. iii. 313.)
1 October. Standard measures. K. (N. F. iii. 313.)
4 October. Against forestalling herrings at Great Yarmouth.

1356

28 January. Against pilgrims or export of corn. K. & C.
1 March. Prices of wine. C. (N. F. iii. 324.)
15 March. Scots laws and customs. K. (N. F. iii. 325.)
20 April. Ireland. Service against rebels.
24 April. For repairing walls of Sloughdan and Battle. C.
2 June. Prices of wine at Dublin.
1 August. Knighthood. K. (N. F. iii. 333.)
6 October. Enthronement of Bishop of Norwich. C. (N. F. iii. 341.)
26 October. Against forestalling foreign merchandise.
25 November. For weighing merchandise by the King's weights at Hull. K. & C.

1357

28 February. Against export of victuals, horses, or armour. C.
20 March. For settlement in Berwick-on-Tweed. K. (N. F. iii. 348.)
28 May. Against a wager of battle with Scots. C. (N. F. iii. 396.)
28 May. Allowing export to expedition for Normandy and Brittany. C.
12 July. For sale of fish in Hornsea.
1 August. Proclaiming Statute 31 Ed. III, s. 1. K. & C. (S. i. 253.)
3 September. Sale of herrings at Great Yarmouth. K. & C.
6 October. Sale of fish in Blakeney.
20 October. Sale of fish in Yarmouth and Cinque Ports. K. & C.
28 November. Against sale of unsealed cloth. K. & C.

1358

20 February. Truce with France. K. (N. F. iii. 388.)
1 March. Truce in Brittany and Normandy. K. (N. F. iii. 389.)
25 September. Ordinance for Yarmouth Fair.

12 October. Against sale of unsealed cloth. K. & C.
8 November. Sheriff's turns twice yearly. K. (N. F. iii. 410.)
20 November. Against crossing oversea. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 411.)
5 December. Against sale of ungauged wine. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 412.)
20 December. Prices of wine (vacated). K. & C.
1363
2 February. Sealing of cloth. C.
4 March. Sealing of cloth.
5 March. Exchange of money.
6 April. Against export of horses, falcons, and thread. K. (N. F. iii. 694.)
1 June. For archery; against unlawful games. K. (N. F. iii. 704.)
12 June. Articles of King's peace in London. In French. K. (N. F. iii. 705.)
5 October. Sealing of cloth.
8 October. Against export of cloth, grain, &c. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 710.)
9 October. Ordinances of Diet and Apparel. (P. ii. 280. S. i. 378.)

1364
22 February. Gold money in Calais. In French. (N. F. iii. 724.)
25 February. Against export of arms, horses, falcons, &c. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 724.)
5 April. Against taking precious metals or jewels out of the kingdom. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 728.)
14 June. Against dissensions between the English in Ireland. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 738.)
3 October. Exchange of money. C. (N. F. iii. 749.)

1365
28 May. Three sweet-wine taverns only allowed in London. K. (N. F. iii. 768.)
12 June. For archery; against unlawful games. K. (N. F. iii. 770.)
26 June. Armourers and cutlers to stamp their goods. K. (N. F. iii. 772.)
26 July. Exchange of money in Calais. K. (N. F. iii. 773.)

1366
22 January. Sweet wines not to be sold, &c. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 783.)
23 January. For the gauging of wines. C. (N. F. iii. 784.)
6 February. Knighthood, £40. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 786.)
8 May. Revocation of certain grants in Gascony. (N. F. iii. 789.)
22 July. Against export of corn. K. (N. F. iii. 797.)

1367
8 February. No one to leave the kingdom. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 818.)
24 February. Against export of worsted, coal, &c. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 823.)
25 February. Against selling arms, horses, grain, &c., to Scotland. p. s. (N. F. iii. 823.)
8 December. Scots and foreign coin not current. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 838.)
8 December. Exchange of money in Bucklersbury. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 839.)

1368
24 March. For the gauging of wines. C. (N. F. iii. 844.)

1369
26 April. Against annoying the French hostages. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 864.)
9 May. Inhabitants of Southampton to remain there. (N. F. iii. 866.)
10 May. Against molesting Flanders and Lombard merchants. K. (N. F. iii. 867.)
2 June. Against selling unsealed cloth. K. (N. F. iii. 869.)
11 June. Proclaiming Ordinance of Staple. (S. i. 392.)

1370
22 March. For victualling the fleet. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 889.)
20 April. Against butchers defiling Thames. (P. ii. 460.)
6 May. Free passages to France for soldiers. (N. F. iii. 890.)
28 October. Against forestallers. (N. F. iii. 901.)
12 November. Inhabitants to remain at home and arm. (N. F. iii. 902.)

1371
3 February. For defence of the Isle of Wight. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 908.)
6 February. Protection to Genoa merchants. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 910.)
8 February. Against export of corn, &c., from Isle of Wight. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 911.)
12 June. No one to lay any imposition on wool, &c., without assent of Parliament. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 918.)
21 December. Against selling ships to aliens. K. (N. F. iii. 930.)

1372
28 March. Peace with Count of Flanders. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 938.)
20 April. Ireland. All between 16 and 60 to march against O'Brien of Thomond.
8 June. Against export of wines. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 943.)
8 June. For export of corn. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 943.)
8 June. For defence of Isle of Wight. K. (N. F. iii. 944.)
12 June. Inhabitants to remain in Hants. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 946.)
18 July. Peace with Flanders. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 953.)

1373
28 April. Against going abroad. (N. F. iii. 975.)
22 May. Against deserters. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 980.)
23 June. Soldiers of John of Gaunt to embark. (N. F. iii. 987.)
20 October. Against export of wine. C. (N. F. iii. 991.)
26 November. Ordinance concerning wool and Scots coin. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 994.)

1374
6 March. Aid in Ireland.—Annulling a Supersedeas against. (P. ii. 482.)
6 March. For collecting the subsidies. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 999.)
12 April. Against taking lampreys in the Thames before next Michaelmas. (N. F. iii. 1001.)
24 July. Proclaiming Ordinance: Groat Scots to pass for 3d. (P. ii. 491 b. S. i. 395.)
8 September. Ireland. Against leaving Ireland.
14 September. Protection for Portugal merchants. (N. F. iii. 1013.)
2 November. Against export of grain. (N. F. iii. 1016.)
10 November. Ireland. Against export of corn.
16 December. Free access of victuals to Waterford. Ireland. (N. F. iii. 1020.)
29 December. Soldiers of E. of Cambridge or D. of Brittany to embark. (N. F. iii. 1021.)
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1375
8 February. Against export of Scots coin to Ireland or Spain, &c. (N. F. iii. 1022.)
13 February. Scots coins worth three-fourths of English. (N. F. iii. 1023.)
1 March. Against export of grain. (N. F. iii. 1026.)
15 July. Truce with France. In French. (N. F. iii. 1056.)
1 September. Export of wools after payment of customs, subsidies, and other dues. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 1039.)

1376
16 January. Against storing up grain. C. (N. F. iii. 1047.)
10 May. Against selling armour abroad. K. & C. (N. F. iii. 1050.)
18 June. Truce with France. (N. F. iii. 1054.)
7 August. Truce with France and its allies. (N. F. iii. 1060.)
16 December. Ordinance of the Staple of Calais. (N. F. iii. 1068.)

1377
18 February. Allowance of sale of sweet wines. (N. F. iii. 1072.)
26 February. Ireland. Against sale of victuals to rebels. (N. F. iii. 1073.)
16 March. All living near the seashore to remain there. (N. F. iii. 1073.)

RICHARD II

1377
28 July. Merchandise to be exported only to the Staple at Calais. (N. F. iv. 12.)
20 August. For array. (N. F. iv. 17.)
20 August. Ordinance for a subsidy on wool and hides. (N. F. iv. 17.)
20 December. Alien friars and others to be expelled. (N. F. iv. 25.)

1378
8 January. Merchants paying customs and subsidies before shipping wool may ship during two months. (N. F. iv. 27.)
1 February. Proclaiming Statutes. (S. ii. 5.)
24 March. Shipping of wool. (N. F. iv. 33.)
28 March. Ireland. Tenants to do military service. (N. F. iv. 33.)
1 May. No one to leave the kingdom without licence under Great Seal. K. & C. (N. F. iv. 39.)
26 May. Subsidy on cloth. (N. F. iv. 40.)
1 July. Ireland. Against carrying arms in Dundalk. (N. F. iv. 40.)
8 July. Ireland. All between 16 and 60 in Dublin called out. (N. F. iv. 40.)
28 November. Proclaiming Statutes. K. & C. (S. ii. 11.)

1379
6 June. Every goldsmith to put his own mark on his work. K. in Pari. (N. F. iv. 52.)
2 October. Free export of wool. C. (N. F. iv. 71.)

1380
8 March. Renewing ordinance of Edward III concerning slaughter-houses in London. (N. F. iv. 81.)
12 March. Proclaiming Statute. (S. ii. 15.)
13 March. Ordinance against Welshmen holding land this side Severn. (P. iii. 391 b. N. F. iv. 92.)

26 May. Sheriffs to proclaim Statutes and Ordinances twice a year at the coming of the Justices of assize. (P. iii. 84 a.)
4 November. Proclaiming Statute. (S. ii. 15.)
2 December. Truce with Scots. K. & C. in Parl. (N. F. iv. 103.)

1381
14 March. Ireland. No one to leave Ireland without licence. (P. iii. 398 a.)
1 April. Ireland. Price of red Gascon wine at Drogheda. (P. iii. 398 a.)
15 June. Courts adjourned. (Jack Straw and Wat Tyler.) (P. iii. 398 a.)
23 June. Against unlawful assemblies. K. (N. F. iv. 123.)
30 June. Accustomed services to be done by serfs. K. (N. F. iv. 126.)
2 July. Revoking letters of manumission and pardon. K. (N. F. iv. 127.)
3 July. No one to leave the kingdom except at Dover. K. (N. F. iv. 127.)
5 July. Against conventicles. K. (N. F. iv. 127.)
13 July. Against the selling of things to the Scots. C. (N. F. iv. 127.)
12 September. Revoking acts of commissioners of enquiry into rebellion. C. (N. F. iv. 129.)

1382
10 February. Truce and intercourse with Scots. (N. F. iv. 140.)
14 February. For suing out the general pardon. (N. F. iv. 140.)
7 May. Proclamation of adjournment of Parliament a week, made in Westminster Hall. (P. iii. 122 a.)
17 May. Proclaiming Statutes. (S. ii. 23.)
22 October. Against export of corn and malt except to Calais, Gascony, Bayonne, Brest, Cherbourg, on pain of forfeiture of ship and goods. (P. iii. 390 a.)
24 December. Proclaiming Statute. (S. ii. 30.)

1383
1 January. Prices of wines. (P. iii. 394 b. N. F. iv. 160.)
12 February. Wines to be gauged before they are sold. (N. F. iv. 161.)
27 April. For the soldiers of the Bp. of Norwich to embark. K. & C. (N. F. iv. 169.)
13 May. For suing out the pardon. (N. F. iv. 170.)
18 May. Proclaiming Statute. (S. ii. 31.)
16 November. For those who have received French gifts. (P. iii. 153.)
26 November. Proclaiming Statute. (S. ii. 37.)

1384
6 February. Truce with France. (R. vii. 421.)
14 June. Proclaiming Statute. (S. ii. 37.)
20 October. Truce with France. (R. vii. 444.)

1385

1386
27 March. Knights, &c., to march against Scots. C. (R. vii. 506.)
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<td>29 August</td>
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<td>28 February</td>
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<td>23 March</td>
<td>Proclaiming statutes and for a revision of the Statutes. (R. viii. 168.)</td>
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<td>26 March</td>
<td>Grantees from the King to go with him to Ireland. K. (R. viii. 70.)</td>
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<td>Proclaiming statutes and for a revision of the judgement on Vere and others. (R. viii. 71.)</td>
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<td>For bringing in pardon of Richard Earl of Arundel. K. (R. viii. 34.)</td>
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<td>20 August</td>
<td>Those of the King's livery to attend him. K. (R. viii. 120.)</td>
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<td>Concerning the sale of victuals in London. (P. iii. 410 b.)</td>
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<td>25 September</td>
<td>Proclamation for Sir Thomas Mortimer to surrender within three months. (P. iii. 531 b.)</td>
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<td>19 November</td>
<td>Scots grout to pass at 2d. (P. iii. 409.)</td>
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<td>Summoning Parliament. K. &amp; C.</td>
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<td>12 May</td>
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<td>9 June</td>
<td>All holding grants from the King to go with him to Scotland. K. &amp; C. (R. viii. 146.)</td>
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<td>For observing the truce with France. C. (R. viii. 147.)</td>
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<td>29 June</td>
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<td>6 July</td>
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1875

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14 September. Against exchange of money. C.
16 September. For arrest of Sir Wm. de Curwen and others in Cumberland. C.
26 September. For victualling the army. K. Pat.
15 October. Protection for S. Wales. K. Pat.
6 November. Against concealing property of Richard II. K. & C.
6 November. Against concealing property of Kent and others. K. & C.

1401

26 March. Against export of wool or hides.
29 March. For the goods of Kent and others. K. & C.
March. Ordinance to be observed and made a statute, though contrary to an existing statute. (P. iii. 478.)
March. Penal statutes not to come into force till Pentecost, when they will be proclaimed. (P. iii. 479.)
28 April. Prohibition of foreign mercers in Lincoln.
3 May. All holding feuds of the King to appear. C.
26 May. Knights and archers summoned against Owen Glendower.
30 June. Against currency of Venetian silver coins. C.
13 September. Levy against Owen Glendower. K. (R. viii. 225.)
27 October. For claims against the French. C. (R. viii. 229.)
13 November. Against export of arms or victuals to Wales. C.

1402

23 May. For defence against Albany and Douglas. K. & C. (R. viii. 257.)
5 June. Against the false Richard II in Scotland. C. (R. viii. 261.)
18 June. Pardon to hearers of treasonable religions. K. & C.
21 June. For complaints against the French. C.
25 June. Levy to meet at Lichfield. K. & C. (R. viii. 264.)
25 June. For keeping the Marches. K. & C.
29 July. Victualling the army. K. Pat.
31 July. Levy against the Welsh. K. & C. (R. viii. 271.)
4 August. Levy to march against the Scots. (R. viii. 272.)
12 September. Against export of wool or lead. K. & C.
18 September. Levy against Owen Glendower. K.
19 September. Conditions for permitting exchange. C.
18 October. Truce with France. C. (R. viii. 270.)
20 October. Against export of wool, lead, or staple commodities. K. & C. in Parliament.
9 November. Petitions to the King received on two days a week. K. & C. (R. viii. 282.)
14 November. Removal of nuisances in Southwark. (P. iii. 669a.)

1403

11 January. For complaints against Flanders. C.
28 March. Appearance of holders of alien priories. C.
5 May. For complaints against France. C. (R. viii. 302.)
24 May. Ireland. Against dealing in falcons, &c.
16 June. Knights and soldiers to join the Prince in Wales. (R. viii. 304.)
6 July. Safe conduct to envoys from Castile and Leon. C. (R. viii. 312.)
11 July. Against selling arms or victuals to Welsh. C.
16 July. Against Hotspur's rebellion. K. (R. viii. 313.)
18 July. Levy against Hotspur. (R. viii. 314.)
4 August. Against spoiling the Percies. (R. viii. 321.)
15 August.Summoning vassals against Owen Glendower. K. & C.
5 September. For ships to meet at the Isle of Wight.
7 September. Against false reports relative to the Percy rebellion.
8 September. Levy against rebels in Wales. K. & C.

12 October. Truce with Prussia. C. (R. viii. 334.)
20 October. Levy against Glendower. K. Pat.
22 November. Offering pardon to the followers of the Percies. K. (R. viii. 338.)
25 November. Embargo on ships.
10 December. Watch against Count of St. Pol's invasion of Isle of Wight. (R. viii. 343.)
13 December. Levy against the Count of St. Pol postponed. K. (R. viii. 343.)

1404

28 January. Truce with Castille. (R. viii. 345.)
6 March. Protection to Portuguese merchants. K. (R. viii. 352.)
21 March. Levy to meet in London. K. & C.
22 March. For observing truce with Castille and Portugal. K. (R. viii. 354.)
26 March. Levy in Western Counties. K. & C.
24 May. Against liberating French or Breton prisoners. K. & C. (R. viii. 357.)
27 June. Against permitting French, Breton, or Norman prisoners to leave England. K. (R. viii. 362.)
5 July. Against liveries or badges. K. & C.
28 August. Stopping trade with Prussia till troubles are settled.
28 August. Suspending payment of annuities till next Parliament. K. & C.
14 September. For the price of food at Coventry during Parliament. K. & C.
26 October. Watch against a French invasion of Kent. K.
17 November. Holders of annuities, &c., to produce their patents. (P. iii. 549.)
23 December. Against capturing Prussians, Lubeckers, or other Germans. C.

1405

16 March. Safe conduct for Prussian and Hanse envos. C.
3 April. Fencibles to join the King against Wales. K. & C.
26 April. Fines for pardon to Northumberland's adherents. K. (R. viii. 394.)
9 May. Against false rumours. K.
14 May. Against illegal assemblies in Co. of York. (P. iii. 604.)
14 May. Levy for S. Wales to march. K. Pat.
30 May. Against forcible entries. K. Pat.
10 June. Levy against Northumberland in Berwick. (R. viii. 400.)
11 June. Pardon to adherents of Scrope and the Earl Marshal. K. (R. viii. 400.)
16 July. Against armed rioters in Southampton.
7 August. Against the French and Welsh in Milford. K. & C. (R. viii. 405.)
24 August. Fencibles raised against Wales. K.
8 September. All between 16 and 60 to march against Scots. K. (R. viii. 414.)

1406

3 March. Restitution to merchants of Prussia and the Hanse. (P. iii. 508 b.)
4 June. For complaints against Prussia. K. & C. in Parl.
19 June. For appearance of Henry Percy and Thomas Bardolf by 9 July. (P. iii. 606 a. R. viii. 442.)
1 July. Enforcing law against aliens in London. K. & C.
20 October. Forces to join the King against the French in Picardy and Aquitaine. K. & C. (R. viii. 456.)
30 November. For appearance of Henry Percy and Thomas Bardolf. (P. iii. 606 b.)
2 December. For appearance of Henry Percy and Thomas Bardolf.

1407
5 February. All who hold from the King to attend him to Calais. (R. viii. 466.)
7 February. No one to leave England. C.
26 February. Knights of King's retinue to assemble. C.
3 March. Owners of property in S. Wales to return there. p. s. and C.
8 March. All holding of the King to appear.
12 April. Reducing number of ports for shipping wool.
18 April. Watch and ward on Romsey marshes.
17 May. Great and small ward at Hythe.
30 May. Truce with Burgundy. p. s. (R. viii. 483.)
10 June. Proroguing attendance at Hereford. p. s.
8 September. Defence against Scotland. K. Pat.
30 September. Truce with Brittany. (R. viii. 499.)

1408
1 February. Proclaiming Statute. (S. ii. 161.)
15 April. Truces with France and Scotland. (R. viii. 519.)
22 May. Against heretic preachers. Pat.
22 June. Against exchanges. K.
13 August. Cancelling an Ordinance of the Staple of Calais. K.
15 October. Proclaiming truce with France. (R. viii. 551.)
27 November. Against export of grain.
14 December. Capture of thieves. (Statute of Winton.)

1409
3 January. Against export of grain except to Calais.
7 February. Merchandise to pass through Customs'-ports.
23 August. Merchandise to be exported from Customs' ports.
26 October. Summoning Parliament.

1410
28 February. Truce with Spain. (R. viii. 625.)
7 April. Robert Ogle to deliver up Bothall Castle, Northumberland, and appear before Council. (P. iii. 629 b.)
7 June. Watch and ward at Brodeshill, Romsey Marches.
7 July. Safe conduct to envoys of Castile and Leon. K. & C.
18 July. Against harming subjects of Castile. (R. viii. 640.)
20 July. Truce with France. (R. viii. 649.)
3 November. Truce with France prolonged. C. (R. viii. 655.)
20 November. Knighthood, £40. (R. viii. 656.)
22 November. Against export of precious metals. C.
29 November. Against loading merchandise in creeks.

1411
25 March. Truce with France. (R. viii. 674.)
3 May. For arrest of William Long of Rye and other pirates. K.
14 August. Tenants from the King to accompany him to Calais. K. & C.
22 December. Subjects in Guienne are not aliens.

1412
20 January. Truce with Castile prolonged. (R. viii. 713.)
1 February. Ireland. English Statutes of provisors.

HENRY V

1413
21 March. Against breaking the peace. K. (R. ix. 1.)
21 March. Against intercourse with the Genoese. K.
22 March. Summoning Parliament.
30 March. All exported merchandise to pass through Custom's-ports.
6 May. Against breaking the peace. K. (R. ix. 101.)
21 August. Adjournment of term cancelled. K.
21 August. Against unlicensed preachers of the new sect of Lollards. K. (R. ix. 46.)
26 August. Convoy for trade with Aquitaine. K. (R. ix. 47.)
6 September. Irishmen and Welshmen to return home. K.
26 September. Truce with Scotland. (R. ix. 60.)
7 November. Against admitting aliens to benefits in Aquitaine. (R. ix. 69.)
1 December. Summoning Parliament.
15 December. Irishmen, beneficed clerks or students, may remain at Oxford. K.

1414
7 January. Against Lollard conventicles, and for arrest of those found there as traitors. K.
11 January. Against seizing goods of alleged heretics without lawful sentence. K.
11 January. Reward 1,000 marks, &c., for arrest of Sir John Oldcastle. K. (R. ix. 89.)
29 January. Proclaiming truce in Gascony. K. (R. ix. 111.)
4 February. Truce with Brittany. K. (R. ix. 112.)
11 February. For complaints against Flanders. K.
12 February. For complaints against Brittany. K.
12 February. Armed ships to give security against harming Castile. K. (R. ix. 115.)
8 March. Against unlawful confraternities of journeymen at Coventry. K. (R. ix. 117.)
### PRE-TUDOR PROCLAMATIONS

**1415**

24 February. Truce with Castile prolonged. K. (R. ix. 204.)

22 March. All holding in fee of King or his predecessors to appear. K. & C. (R. ix. 216.)

22 March. All having grants from the King to appear. K. & C. (R. ix. 304.)

27 March. Truce with Brittany. K. (E. x. 92.)

20 May. Against releasing French prisoners. K.

25 May. Truce with Brittany. (R. ix. 309.)


28 November. No one to go to the fishery in Iceland or the Danish Isles. K. (R. ix. 322.)

**1416**

21 January. For the meeting of Parliament.

7 February. For suing out pardon before Easter. K.

5 April. Ships to meet at the Orwell. K.

7 April. Knights and soldiers to meet King at London. K.

20 May. Against releasing French prisoners. K. & C.

29 May. Truce with Burgundy and Flanders. K. (R. ix. 355.)

28 May. Knights and soldiers to meet at Southampton. K. (R. ix. 354.)

13 June. Captains and soldiers to meet at Southampton. K.

18 July. Archers, &c., scattered in the county to assemble at Southampton. K.

20 July. Archers, &c., to assemble at Southampton. K.

7 August. Knights, &c., to assemble at Dover. K. (R. ix. 375.)

16 August. Truce with Burgundy and Flanders. (R. ix. 383.)

3 September. Summoning Parliament.

10 September. Peculiar men to assemble on summons of the regent, Thomas Duke of Clarence.

18 September. All knights, &c., to come to Calais. K.

13 October. Truce till February with France, &c. K.

16 November. Prolonging date for suing out pardon. K.

6 December. Redeeming the King’s jewels. (R. ix. 416.)

**1417**


1 February. For enlisting soldiers for next campaign in France. K. (R. ix. 434.)

25 February. All engaged to prepare themselves for the next campaign. K.

22 March. Irishmen to return to Ireland. K.

5 April. Burgundy nobles not current.

5 April. Ships to be brought to Southampton.

21 April. Ships to be brought to Southampton.

2 June. Coat armour prohibited unless a right to it can be proved, or worn at Agincourt. K. (R. ix. 457.)

7 June. Muster for next campaign. K.

17 July. Remitting subsidy of alien merchants. K.

18 October. For victualling Caen.

5 December. Truce with Burgundy. (R. ix. 527.)

### HENRY VI

**1422**


1 October. King’s Peace. K. & C. (R. x. 254.)

3 October. Against riots on Welsh marches. K. (R. x. 254.)

All Irish not settled to leave England. (P. iv. 190 b.)

Forecible entry of a castle. (P. iv. 193 a.)

26 November. For payment of a tenth and fifteenth. K. & C. in Parl.
PRE-TUDOR PROCLAMATIONS

1423
3 March. Sale of ships at Southampton.
4 March. Accounts of wardships, &c., to be given in. C.
1 July. Proclaiming Statute. (S. ii. 216.)
1 September. Summoning Parliament.

1425
14 February. Against unlawful assemblies of the journey- men of Coventry. K. & C.
30 April. Muster for foreign service at Berkhamdonne.
18 May. Muster to be taken at once at Berkhamdonne.
14 July. For complaints against the Scots. p. s. (R. x. 347.)

1426
15 January. War against Duke of Brittany. (R. x. 349.)
5 March. All holding annuities, &c., to appear before the Council. (P. iv. 297 a.)
14 July. Prizes from Flanders to be given up. C. (R. x. 360.)
30 July. Peace with Flanders. In French, p. s. (R. x. 367.)
12 October. Statutes of Winchester and 7 Rich. II to be proclaimed four times a year.
20 October. To J. P.'s. Publishing statutes 13 H. IV and 2 H. V ; against robberies and riots.

1427
1 December. For security to John de Kyngesley in Chester. Per pet. in Parliament.

1428
21 June. For captains, &c., attending Thos. E. of Salisbury. (R. x. 401.)
20 August. Against export of corn.
16 November. Ordinance for customs.

1429
13 May. Danish staple at Norham, not Fynmark. (R. x. 416.)
13 May. Watch and ward against robbers.
3 August. All persons holding in France of the King or his ancestors to appear and do service. K. & C.
For restitution, Forest of Dean. (P. iv. 345 b.)

1430
1 February. All knights, &c., holding in chief to meet in London, 1 March. K. & C.
26 February. Knighthood, £40. (R. x. 449.)
4 March. Loyal Irish to return to Ireland ; Rebellion.
14 March. For protection to Hanse merchants. C.
3 May. Soldiers for foreign service to embark. C. (R. x. 458.)
3 May. To prevent deserters passing through Rochester to London. C. (R. x. 459.)
1 July. Irish fishing boats loaded on English shores to pay customs. K. & C.
12 July. Distraint of knighthood (£40).
10 August. For resisting the Scots.
3 September. Irishmen to leave England.

1431
19 January. Truce with Duke of Burgundy. (R. x. 457.)
13 May. Against circulation of Lollard writings. C.

1432
1 March. For a staple at Northbarn. (S. 8 H. VI.) (R. x. 503.)

1433
21 March. Against Counts of Foix and Armaignac. p. s. (R. x. 543.)
5 April. Claims of those injured by subjects of D. of Brittany.
22 April. Soldiers of John E. of Huntingdon to embark. C.
1 November. Summoning Parliament. C.
16 November. Complaints against Scots. (R. x. 564.)

1434
28 April. Staple of Northborne. (R. x. 576.)

1435

1436
28 March. All holding in Flanders to do service. C. (R. x. 536.)
18 June. Free shipping for troops against D. of Burgundy. (R. x. 646.)
27 June. Raising the Borders against the Scots. C.
3 July. Raising troops in defence of Calais against D. of Burgundy. C. (R. x. 647.)
5 July. Raising troops for defence of Calais. C. (R. x. 648.)
29 October. Summoning Parliament. K. & C.
17 December. Peace with Portugal. C.

1437
24 May. Watch and ward on the coasts. C.
12 July. Merchandise to be shipped only at the Customs quays and staithes.
1 September. Against export of corn.
8 October. Against export of corn.

1439
3 March. Knighthood, £40. p. s.
3 March. Irishmen to return to Ireland. p. s.
26 June. Against buying haberdashery or other product of Flanders. p. s.
Election in Cambridgeshire. (P. v. 8 a.)
26 September. Parliament summoned.
29 October. Truce with Duchess of Burgundy. (R. x. 736.)
22 October. Parliament to meet at Westminster not Oxford.
21 December. New election at Cambridge.

1440
1 March. Proclaiming Statute: Alien ships without safe conduct may be taken. In French. K. in Pari. (P. v. 27 a.)
11 July. Articles with Duke of Brittany. In French. (R. x. 788.)
12 July. Acts touching captains and soldiers. (P. v. 444 a.)
In English.
15 July. Against pilgrimages to the burning-place of Rich. Wyche, heretic. K.
Against riots in the counties (to Earls). K.
30 August. Raising counties against rioters. K.

1441
Liveries to be given only by King: S.
2 H. IV.
3 December. Summoning Parliament. K.
PRE-TUDOR PROCLAMATIONS

1442
4 March. Soldiers for Guienne to meet at Plymouth.
   For appearance of Welshmen who have seized English goods. (P. v. 54 a.)

1443
11 May. Nevilles and others to appear before Council. K.
12 May. Tumults at Bishopsthorpe against John, Card.
   Tumults against Card. Archbishop of York. To Justices of Peace. (R. xi. 27.)
7 October. For due election and confirmation of Mayor of London. C. (R. ii. 43.)
17 December. Safe conduct to subjects of Duke of Brittany.

1444
12 May. Against going to Iceland or Denmark. (R. xi. 57.)
12 May. Proclaiming statute of Northampton.
18 May. Truce with Scots till 1454. (R. xi. 58.)
26 May. Against Sir Thomas and Sir Henry Percy. C.
   J. P.’s to proclaim Statutes and Ordinances of Purveyors annually. (P. v. 104 a.)

1445
1 March. Truce with France and Castile. p. s.

1446
2 January. Truce with France prolonged. (R. xi. 111.)

1447
1 December. Treaty with France at Bourges.

1448
6 June. Against export of gold and silver.
7 November. Peace with Spain. (R. xi. 219.)

1449
2 January. Parliament summoned. K.
   To proclaim Statute of Staple monthly for 6 months.
   Seizure of goods imported from Burgundy. (P. v. 151 a.)
20 February. Concerning carrying armour. K. & C. (R. xi. 262.)
11 June. Against spoiling subjects of Burgundy.

1450
14 April. Against seditious libels posted on church doors, &c. (R. xi. 268.)
5 September. Summoning Parliament. K.
23 September. Summoning Parliament. K.
18 December. Commissioners of subsidy. K. and Parl. (P. v. 211 a.)

1451
16 March. Complaints against Hanse or Prussia. (R. xi. 282.)

1453
   Against heretical and seditious libels posted up.
11 August. Mariners for Guienne to meet at Falmouth.

1455
   Memory of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. (P. v. 335 a.)
   Protecting Hanse merchants.

1456

1457
10 March. For capture of Sir William Herbert. p. s.
12 April. Against giving liveries or badges. (R. xi. 388.)
27 April. Knighthood, £40. K. (R. xi. 389.)

1458

1459
9 November. Summoning Parliament at Coventry. K.
   For arrest of Thomas Percy Lord Egremont, and Richard his brother. (P. v. 394.)

1460
1 March. Proclamation of Statute for Hosts of Alien Merchants. (P. v. 444 a.)
11 June. For assisting against the Yorkist traitors. In English. (R. xi. 454.)
23 June. For assisting against the Yorkists.
30 July. Summoning Parliament (on 7 October).
8 August. Yorkists are not traitors. K. (R. xi. 460.)

EDWARD IV

1461
6 March. Against Earls of Pembroke and Wilts. In English.
   General Pardon offered. In English.
6 March. Against assisting Exeter, Suffolk, &c. All between 16 and 60 to arm against Pembroke and Wilts.
   In English.
Against John Waleys and others. (P. v. 483 b.)
   Articles against liveries, unlawful games, &c. (P. v. 487 b.)

1462
22 December. Parliament summoned. K.

1463
25 February. Time and place of postponed Parliament. K.
   In English.
28 February. Meeting of Parliament. K.
27 October. Truce with France. In English. (R. xi. 508.)

1464
27 March. Reduction of castles in the North.
24 April. Truce with France. In English. (R. xi. 523.)
30 April. All having 10 marks per annum to pay one-fourth of yearly value. In English. K.
30 April. Against bringing in Guienne wine. In English. K.
11 May. All between 16 and 60 to be ready to join the King. In English. K. (R. xi. 524.)
13 August. Raising price of silver from 29s. to 33s. per lb.
   In English. (M.S.)
29 September. Gold noble enhanced from 6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.
   In English. p. s.

1465
9 November. Against setting up gallows near the Tower within the city of London. In English. K. (M.S.)

1466
Summoning Parliament.
16 September. Noble enhanced to 8s. 6½d. (P. v. 635.)

1467
PRE-TUDOR PROCLAMATIONS

HENRY VI

1470
15 October. Summoning Parliament. K. & C.

1471
25 March. Against Edward, late King. K. & C. (R. xi. 705.)

EDWARD IV

1471
27 April. Against Margaret of Anjou and her supporters. In English. (R. xi. 709.)

25 May. Truce with Scots. K. (R. xi. 738.)

19 June. Winding of wools. In English (including writ).


1473
12 July. Against vagabonds and wandering scholars. In English. C.

27 August. Against Sir James Haryngton and others. In English. K.

10 October. Sealing of stuffs. In English. K.

23 October. Against carrying arms. Hostels in London closed at 9 p.m.

10 December. Against carrying arms.

1474
27 February. Claims for royal debts incurred before 1470. In English. K.

1475
1 February. Soldiers for France to meet at Southampton. In English. K. (R. xi. 848.)

1481
17 November. For Complaints against Purveyors and Takers. In English. (M.S.)

1482
11 February. Against export of grain. In English. C.

10 May. Array: against export of grain. In English. C.

10 May. Against the Scots and against export of grain. In English. C.


10 July. Against export of grain. In English. C.

21 November. For victualling London. In English.

EDWARD V

1483
20 May. Knighthood, £40. (R. xii. 181.)

RICHARD III

1483
18 July. Irish coinage.

18 August. Against retainers in Northampton. In English.

23 October. For arrest of Dorset and others. In English. K. (R. xii. 204.)

December. Reward for arrest of Sir John Gilford and others in Kent. In English. (M.S.)

1484
23 February. Ships going to Iceland.

15 June. Projected peace with Austria.

17 June. Truce with Brittany.

11 August. Armed ships to give security for peace. K.

26 September. Against retainers.


25 October. Intercourse with Burgundy.


1485
14 February. Export of cloth. K.

2 March. Truce with Brittany.

11 March. Against forcible entry of Hayton Castle.

23 June. Against Henry Tudor.
APPENDIX

I

PRE-TUDOR PROCLAMATIONS ON THE PATENT ROLLS

Forbidding the export of grain under licence.

*Revised text follows.*

For defence of the sea shore, and against export of victual.

*Revised text follows.*
For preparation for service in Scotland, and against export of victual.  

Rex vic. Midd. Salutem Precip. tibi etc. ut supra vsque ibidem Irlande, et tunc sic: Wille and in the most strictest wyse chargethe and commaundethe that alle maner of persones of his liegemenne and subjettys that haue graunted by promesse vnto his highnes either in their owne persone oonly, eyther hymme seyle or certeynne persones withe hymme, either haue grauntede certeynne persone or persones to goo and entendee vponne the same our soueraynne lordys highenesse into Scotlande, that they and ech of themm be al tymes redy ponde xiiij days warnyngge to thentent aforeside, accordynge to their and eueriche of their grauntes and promises in that behalve as is aboueeside. And oner this, that noo persone nor persones of what estate degree or condicionne so ever he or they be in any maner wise take vponne hymme or theymme, or be in any wise suffrede to shippe or care oute of this realme eny whete or other graynes nor other vytelle what soeuer they be, but oonly by auctorite of licence vnder the kynges grete seale, and noonne other wyse, vponne peynne of forfaitour of the same whete graneys and vitelle, and alle that they may forfet, and their bodyes at the kynges wille. Et hoc sub periculo etc.  

Concerning the packing of wool.  

Rex vic. Midd. etc. Edwarde by the grace of gode kynge of Englande and of Fraunce and lorde of Irlande, For dyuers causes and consideraciones movynge his highnes and also in consideracionne of the comen wele of this his lande and in especialle of his staple of Gales and also of the clothmakers of this his realme, streitly chargeth and commaundethe that no gaderer of wolles that nowe gaderithe or hereafter shalle gadyr eny wolles within eny Shire of Englande to be caryede oute of this his realme, presume or take vponne hymme to cary eny of the seide wolles oute of the same Shire where they be growenne and gadyrde, but that he or they that so gaderethe themm pakke or do to be pakked the same wolles in the same Shire where the same wolles be growenne, vponne peynne of forfeiture of the same wolles so gaderde or by eny gaderer herafter to be gadyrde within the same Shire. Et hoc sub periculo incumbenti nullatenus omittas.  

Reward for Arrest of Dorset, and others.  

Rex vic. Devon. etc. For asmuche as the kyngue oure soueraigne lorde remembrynge his solempne professionne which he made at the tyme of his coronacionne to mercy and justice: and folowynghe the same dode first beganne at mercy in yeuynge vnto alle maner persones his fulle and generalle pardonne, trustynge therby to haue causede alle his subgettys to haue be surely determynde vnto hym accordinge to the duety of their ligeance: and eftsonne his grace in his owne persone as is welle knowenne hathe dressede hym selfe to diuers parties of this his reame for the indifferent admynystracionne of iustice to euery personne, hauynge fulle confidence and trust that alle oppressours and execraciones of his subiectes, orible adultres and bawdes, prouokynge the highe indignacionne and displeasure of gode, shulde haue be reconcilede and redusede to the wey of trouthe and vertue, with the abidinge in good disposicionne: this yet nothwithstandinge, Thomas Dorset, late Marques Dorset, whiche not feryng god nor the perille of his soule, hathe many and sundry Maydes wydowes and wifes dampnably and without shame deouere defonre and defouled, holdinge the vnsampullle and myschevous womanne callede Shores wife in adultry, sir William Noreys, sir William Knevet, sir Thomas Bourghchier of Barnes, sir George Brounne, knyghtes, John Cheyne, John Noreis, Walter Hungerforde, John Russby, and John Harecourt of Stauntonne, withe other vnto theym traytourely associat, without the hinges auctorite haue assemblede and gaderede his people, by the comforte of his grete rebelle and traytoure the late Due of Bukygham, and Bussshoppes of Ely and Salesbure, entendinge not oonly the destruccionne of the rialle personne of oure seid soueraignne lorde and other his true subiectes, the brech of his peace tranquillite and commenne wele of this his Reame, but also in lettinge of vertue and the dampnabelle maintenaunce of vices and synne they haue done in tymes passede, to the grete displeasur of gode and euylle exemple of alle cristenne people. Wherfor the kinges highenes, of his tender and loynge disposicionne that he hathe and berethe vnto the commynne wele of this his reame, and puttynghe downe and rebukinge of vices, graunteythe that no yomanne nor commoner, thus abusede and blyndede by thes traytours adultrers and bawdes or eny of theym, shalle not be hurte in their bodies ne goodes if they
withdrawe them selfe fro their false companions and medelle no farther with themme. And ouer this, oure seid
soveraigne lorde graunte the who so euer put hym in deouer and take the seid Duc and bringe the hymne
vnto his highnes sialle have a M. li in money or C. li in lande, and for euer of the seid Busshop[pes] and Marques
a M* marke in money or C. marke in lande, and for euer of the seid knyghtes D marke in money or xl. li
in londe in rewarde, and that noewe euer true subiecte and lover of vertue and peace put his hande in resistynge
the malicious entent of the seide traytours, and punysshinge of the grete and damnable vices of the seid
traytours adulterers and bawedes, so that by their true and feithfulle assistens vertue maye lyfte vp and prayse
de in the reame to the honour and pleasure of gode, and vice vterly rebukede and damnpede to the suerte and
comfort of alle the true and goode commons of this reame. And ouer this the kynge grace wolle that (it) be
knowenewe that alle tho that in any wise eyle conforte or assist the seid Duc, Busshophpes, Marques, or any other
of the kinges rebelles and traytours aforeside, after this proclamatione othere with gode goodes vitelles or otherwise be
reputede and takenhe his traytours. Et hoc sub fide et ligeancia tuae nullatenus omittas. T. R. apud Leicester,
xviiij die Octobr. [1483]. Per ipsum Regem. (Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III, p. 1. m. 2. d.)

For a truce with the Duke of Austria.

Rex vic. Kanc. etc. Forasmoche as their is a wey takenne of communicacione and trety be twene the kynge
oure soveraigne lorde and the Duc of Austrich for Reparacions of suche attemptats as haue be nowe late made
betwene the Subgettis of either partie as wele in the brode see as in dyuers portes and places pertynyng to the
obeisance of the oo Prince and the other, Trustynge thatthe their shalbe gode reformaciones made on either partie
in alle godly haste, Therfore the kynge our soueraigne lorde chargethe and commandethe in the moste strate
obeisance of the oo Prince and the other, Trustynge thatte their shalbe gode reformacions made on either partie
betwene the Subgettis of either partie as wele in the brode see as in dyuers portes and places perteynyng to the
oure soueraignne lorde and the Due of Austriche for Reparacions of suche attemptatis as haue be nowe late made
or vnarmyd vnder suche wyse as it shalbe necessarie or profitable for the suertie of them or their goodes and
shalle theym pleas, and that alle Embassidours Messingers and persones seint fro the oo partie to the other, armyd
officers and subgettis vnder payne of their feithe and ligeaunce, and as they wylle answer at their most perelle.
godes or marchandises, they make therin their pursute accordynge to the lawe and in noonne other wise, Chargynge
subgettis of the seid Due or eny other persone beynge vnder the kyngis amite within londe see or Fresshe waters :
xvij die Junij [1484]. Per Consilium. (Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III, p. 4. m. 13. d.)

For a truce with the Duke of Britanay.

R. vic. Surr. c. Sussex. Forasmoche as their is a wey takenne of communicacionne and trety be twene the kynge
oure soveraigne lorde Richard the thirde of the on partie and Franceys Duc of Britanne on the other partie
to beginn the Furst day of Jule next to com and to endure vnto the xxiiij day of Aprile then next ensuyng, The
kyng, Willinge the same treux and abstinence to take effect in alle pointes and ensuyng the tenure of his lettres
wise alle his subgettis that in the meane tyme durynge the seide communicacions and trety ande tille the kynge
hathe otherwise shewede his pleasoure in that behalue, they forbere to do eny thynge by wey of fete ayyente the
subgettis of the seid Duc or eny other persone bynder vnder the kyngis amite within londe see or Fresshe waters :
willynge alle his seide subiettis if they haue eny mater of complaynte ayenst the subiettis of the seide Duc their
godes or marchandises, they make therin their pursute accordynge to the lawe and in noonne other wise, Chargynge
alle Maires Baillifs Shereves and alle other officers what so euer they be, to arrest alle personnes doyngge or
attemptynge contrary to the premisses, ande them to kepe in sure prisone vnto the tyme the kyng the kynges hawe purveide
alle the premisses to be doonne and performede as is aforeseide by alle the kynges seide
officers and subiettis vnder payne of their feithe and ligeaunce, and as they wylll answer at their most perelle.
Et hoc ete. T. R. apud Westmonasterii xxv die Junij [1484]. Per Consilium. (Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III, p. 4. m. 13. d.)
**Against piracy by English ships.**

*Rex vic. Wiltes. etc.* The kynge, our moost dredde souereigne lorde, streitly charge the and commandeth that no manner of manne of what condicione estate or degre he be, shalle, from hensforth the rigge vitale or manne to the See any shippe of Werre out of any Cite Townne poort Creek or other places of this his realme of Englande, but that he afore make a solenmple othe and also fynde sufficient suertie to the Maiours Bailliifs Custumers Comptrollers or Sercheours of any suche Citees Townes Portys Creekys or placys or to suche lorde or lordys of the Soile next adiounyng to any havenne poort or Creek to the Kyngis behooffe, of their goode aberinge ayenst the kynge subjettis frenydy and confederatis and allo other beinge vnnder the kynge saufgarde or saufeondydue: that is to sey, the subjettis of the kynge of Spayne and portyngalle, the subjettis of the Dukys of Austrige and Burgoyne, the subjettis of the naciones of Italic and Almaynne, the subjettis of the Duc of Bretaynne duringe the abstinence of Werre late taken betweene the kynge thyghenes and the said Duc, and the subjettis of the kynges of Scottis duringe the abstinence of Werre takynne betwene the kynge highenes and the seide kynges of Scottys: And if any suche persone departe to the See withe any shippe of Werre oute of any Cite Towne Porte Creek or other place abouesseside of the same place where the same pris wynde frome the kyngis grace or his Admiralle of the Fleete for the tyme beynge vponne the See: And in case any suche Maier Baillif or othre aboue namede suffre any shippe of werre to departe vnto the See before othre made and sufficient suertie founde as is aforesseide, thanne he to forfaite vnto the kyngis grace alle that he may forfeit: And in case he attempte any thinge ayenst the kyngis subjettis frenydy and confederatis or any of theymbe aforesseide contradrie to the statute in suche case prouidede, that thenne he to be reputeode hade and takynne as the kyngis rebelle and traitour: Ouer this, if any shippe of werre brynge into any havenne poort or Creek any prise or goodys takynne omne the See to be devidede or solde, thanne the Maiour Bailleiffs Custumers Comptrollers Sercheours or othre lordys abouesseide of the same place where the same pris wynde broughte vnto or of the soile next adiounyng, se the same prise and goodes and euery parte of the same to be put in sauf and sure kepynge vnto the tyme they be sufficiently certifiede of the laufulle takynge of the same pris wynde frome the kyngis grace or his Admiralle of the Fleece for the tyme byynge vponne the See: And in case any suche Maier Baillif or othre aboue namede suffre any shippe of werre to departe vnto the See before othre made and sufficient suertie founde as is aforesseide, thanne he that so suffereith the same shippe to departe shalle satsisfe suche persone as by the same shippe of werre shalle or may be hurte or greuede, And ferner to be punysshed as shalte thoughte by the kyngis grace and his Counselle convenient: And ouer this that alle manner menne byynge the kyngis Officers in Citees Burghes Townes Havens Poortes Creekys or other Places corporate or incorporate aswelle within fraunchises as without and alle othre lordys of the Soile where any suche shippyngg shalle, mowe to be endevoire theymme self that this proclamacionne in euery behalf be kepte and obseruede aftir the tenoir and theffecte of the same, as they and euery of theymme wille eschewe the kyngis grete displeasure and aunswere to his highnesse at their utmost perilles. *Et hoc sub periculo incidente, etc. T. R. apud Westmonasterii xj die Augusti [1484]. Per ipsum Regem.* (Rot. Pat. 2 Ric. III, p. 1. m. 5. d.)

**Dispensing with the penalties of a late statute for making of cloth.**

*Rex vic. Bed. & Buxs.* The Kyngye our soueraigne lorde as a Cristeyne Prince aboue alle thyngees erthelie intendithe the comen welthe of this his realme thermed welthe and prosperite of his subjettis, byynge in perfite mynde and purpose to reduce this his realme to auncienne fame welthe prosperite and honour, hathe euuer amonge other thyngees in his remembreance howe the comen welthe of this his realme stondithie to haue the commodites of his realme wisely and discretly employede, and his subjettis to be sette in occupacione therwithe, and to haue their leuys and the chiefe and principalle encereed therby aboue alle other naciones: And howe be it in his last parlement holden in Westminster anne acte was made for makynge of clothe, wherby it was thoughte that grette welthe and proffite therby shulde ensue to the comens of this his realme, and many of his subjettis by the same shulde be put to labour and to haue laufulle occupacione, whiche as he is informede nowe is rather hurte and lette; that his true subjettis be not sett in occupacione and besynes to the grete prejudice and hurt of the comen welle of this his realme, there be so many paynes and forpectures in the same acte conteynede, wherfore his grace dispensithe asythe in hymme is and dischargeithe alle the seid paynes and forpectures in the seid acte specifiede, And wille that no manne by that acte be troublede vexede or greuede by no paynne in that acte declarede: And as for alle seals as for the awnage, to be vsede as they shulde haue benne exerciside and vsede, if the seide acte had not be made and in non other wyse: And ouer this, our seid soueraigne lorde commandithe and streitly chargethe alle his subjettis and everyche of theymme what crafte or occupacione that euer theybe of, that they in alle hast possible put themme to there laufulle labours craftes or occupaciones as they haue vsede afore without any sloughe or idelnes, in whiche perauenture they may rynne and falle by pretence and colour of forpecture and payne of thacte aforesseide, and this in the eschewynge of his grete displease and vtermoste iuperdie that may falle to the contrary doer herose: And he wille that every man that delithe with clothe makynge demeane the labours that labour in any thynge concernynge clothe makynge in suche forme and manner as they may truly lyfe by
For the disposal of goods taken at sea.

Rex vic. Wiltes. Forasmoche as vpponno appoyntyng of a diete to be holde in the Citee of londonne the xxii day of Januarij next to comme bytwenye the comissaries of the kyngye oure soueraigne lorde on the oonne partye and the Oratours of Phelippe Duc of Burgoyyme Erle of Flandres onne the other partie, it is aduysede agreeyde and accordede betwene certaynne the kyngyes Ambassiatours late sent into thys partes and dyuerse notable persones aswelie of the Counselle of the seide Duk, as of the iiij membres of Flandres, that openne proclamatione shalbe made onne either side in places and hauens convenient that the free entrecourse of marchaundises takenne and concludde in yeres past betwene the Princes of bothe the houses be fermely and inviolable kept and observede in alle poyntes and articles comprised in the same, and namely that no manne of the oo syde nor the other be takenne vxeede ne greue for the deede or offence of anne othir nothir in personne nor in godes, and that if eny godes perteynyande to the Subiectis of the oo prince or the othir betakenne by Robers vppronno the see or othir places, and be broughte to eny havenne or Cryke within the power of the oonne or the othir of the seid princes, the Officers of alle suche portes Crekes and other places to the which eny such godes and shippes shalbe broughte shalbe not suffre eny suche godes to be laid onne lande, but they shalbe put the kynge and the allo the seide godes in sure kepynge and vnvedeede tille accomplent termes by the kynges Counselle to be lymytede, within the whiche it may be knownne to whome the seide godes belonde: Ouer this, be cause also it is aggreede betwene the kyngyes seide Ambassiatours and certene commissaries of Maximillian ne Duc of Austriche and of Brabant that there shalbe anne other diete holdeen within somme conuenient place of the Dukis obeisaunee such as the kyngye wolle name, and atte suche tyme as it shalbe pleasse the kyngye to assigne, for reformacionne of attemptatis which haue hapene betwene the Subiectis of either Prince, and that in the meanne tyme the free entrecourc of marchaundise takenne and concludde in yeres past betwene the princes of bothe the houses shalbe fermely and surely kept and observede betwene the subiectis of either partes aftir and in alle poyntes and articles passede thereuponno, Therfore oure seide soueraigne lord kyngye Richarde the iiijth charge and commanدتeth alle his Subiectis, what estate degree or condicionne they be of, that they kepe and obserue to the subietties of the both Dukis aforerehersede fermely and withoute breche alle the premisses to geder with all the chapteres and articles of the entrecourc lykke as they haue beene conceyvede and passede betwene the counselle of either partie in tymes past, and that if any Shippes or godes perteynynde to the subietties of the seide Dukes or of the oonne of the thyme be takenne by Rouers or by menne of Werre hauntyng the see, suche shippes and godes be put in sure kepynge, to thentente that restitucionne be made vnto the veray owners, whiche to do the officers of euery port where suche godes and shippes shalbe founde haue pouer and auctorite aswelle by the articles of thentrecours as by this present proclamacionne, and so the kyngye charge thenme to do as ofte as the case shalbe require, as they wille awnsewere both to the kyngye and also to the partie. Et hoc sub periculo incumbenti nullatenus omittas Teste Regis apud Westmonasterii xxv die Octobr. [1484]. (Rot. Pat. 2 Ric. III, p. 2. m. 22. d.)

For the due payment of cloth-workers’ wages.

Rex Justic. suis ad assisas in Com. Sutht. etc. The kinge oure soueraigne lorde, as a Prince hauynge tender remembraunce of the state of his Realme of Englonde and howe the people myghte be sonest releuede fro pouerte and wrecchinesse and to lyue in welthe and prosperite, considerithat that lakte of occupationne in makynge of wollene clothe hathe broughte themme to ydelnes and causede the pouerte which is amonge themme, aswelle for the kynge that the clothie that goythe outhe of this lande passithe afore it be perfitly wroughte fullide and shorne, and that there is sumtyme skaritce of wolle lefte in the lande to make clothe withye, and that the pouer laborers in clothe makynge be not duly contentede and rewarde for their labours so as thei may lyue: For remedy wherof, the kyngye charge and commanدتeth that fromhensfurthe no maner person ne Straunger carye nor make to be caryede to eny partie be yonde the see eny wollene yernne nor clothe not fullide, but that the wollene yernne be wovynne whithin this Realme and that alle clothe therof made be fullide shorne ande fully wroughte whithin this Realme to be for it be cariede outhe of this Realme, vppronno
An Acte that Proclamacions made by the King shall be obeyed.

31 Henry VIII. c. 8.

Forasmuch as the Kings most royall Majestie for diverse consideracions by thatadvice of his Counsell, hathe heretofore sett forthe diverse and sondrie his Graces proclamacions, aswell for and concerninge diverse and sondry articles of Christes Religion, as for an unytie and Concorde to be had amongst the lovinge and obedient Subjectes of this his Realme and other his Dominions, And also concerninge thadvancement of his comon wealth and good quiett of his people, which nevertheless diverse and many froward wilfull and obstinatt persons have wilfully contempned and broken, not consideringe what a Kinge by his royall power may doe, and for lack of a directe statute and lawe to colhart offenders to obey the saide proclamacions, which being still suffred shuld not onlie encourage offenders to the disobedeyence of the preceptes and lawes of Almightie God, but also synn to nuche to the great dishonor of the Kinges most royall Majestie, who may full ill bearre hitt, and also give to great hert and boldnes to all malefactors and offenders; considering also that soden causes and occasions fortune many times which do require spody remedies, and that by abidinge for a Parliament in the mean tyme myght
happen great prejudice to ensue to the realm; and woying also that his Majestie (whiche by the kinglly and regal power given hym by God may doe many thinges in such cases) shuld not be driven to extend the libertye and supremacye of his regall power and dignitye by wilfulnes of frowarde subjectes; It is therfore thought in manner more then necessarie that the Kings Highnes of this Realme for the tyme beigne with thadvis of his honorable Counsell shuld make and set forthe proclamacions, for the good and politike order and governance of this his Realme of Englande Wales and other his Dominions from tyme to tyme for the defence of his regall dignitye and thadvauncement of his conom wealth and good quyett of his people, as the cases of necessitie shall require, and that an ordynarie lawe shulde be provided by thassent of his Majestie and Parliament, for the due punyshment correccion and reformacion of suche offennes and dysobedyencyes; Be it therefore inacted by thauthoritie of this present parliament, withe the Kings Majestye the Lordes spirituall and temporall and the Commons assent, that always the Kings for the tyme beigne with thadvis of his honorable Counsell, whose names hereafter followeth, [or with thadvis of the more part of them.] may set forthe at all tymes by [authortie of this Acte his] proclamacions, under suche penalties and paynes and of suche sort as to his Highnes and his seid honorable Counsell [or the more parte of them] shall see necessarie and requisite; And that those same shalbe obeyed observed and kept as though they were made by Acte of Parliament for the tyme in them lymitted, unless the Kings Highnes dyspence wythe them or any of them under his great seal.

II. Provided always that the wordes meanyng and entent of this Acte be not understond interpretat construed or extended, that by vertue of hit any of the Kings leage people, of what estate degree or condicion so ever he or they be, bodyes polytike or corporate their heires or successors, shulde have any of his or their enheritaunces laulfull possessions offices libertye privileges franchesies goodes or cattalles taken from them or any of them, nor by vertue of the said Acte suffer any paynes of Death, other then shalbe hereafter in this Acte declared, nor that by any proclamacion to be made by vertue of this Acte, any actes comen lawes standinge at this present tyme in strenght and force, nor yet any laulfull or lawdable Customes of this Realme [or other his Dominions] ne any of them, shalbe enfringed broken or subverted: and specially all those actes stonding this hower in force which have bene made in the Kings Highnes tyme; but that everie suche person and persons bodyes politique and corporate their heires and successors and the heires and successors of everye of them, their enheritaunces laulfull possessions offices libertye privileges franchesies goodes and cattalles shalbe stande and be in the same state and condicion, to everye respecte and purpose, as yf this acte or proviso had never bene had or made; Excepthe suche forfeytures paynes and penalties as in this Acte and in everie proclamacion whiche [hereafter shalbe set forth by authortie of the same] shalbe declared and expressed; And excepte suche persons shalbe offend any proclamacion to be made by the Kings Highnes his heires or successors for and concerninge any kind of Heresies against Christian religion.

III. Furthermore be it enacted by the authortie of this present parliament, that to the entent the Kings subiectes shulde not be ignorant of his proclamacions, every Sherief or other officer and mynister to whom any suche proclamacion shalbe directed by the Kings writt under his great seal, shalbe proclayme or cause the same to be proclaymed within fourtene dayes after the receipt therof, in fower severall market Townes yf there be so manye or els in sixe other townes or villages within the lemyttes of their authortie; and they to cause be proclaymed within fourtene dayes after the receipt therof, in fower severall market Townes yf there be suche proclamacions directed by the Kings Highnes his heires or successors for and concerninge the Kings most honorable Counsell [or the more parte of them] shall see necessarie and requisite; And that those same shalbe obeyed observed and kept as though they were made by Acte of Parliament for the tyme in them lymitted, unless the Kings Highnes dyspence wythe them or any of them under his great seal.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authortie aforesaid, that if any person or persons, of what estate degree or condicion soever he or they be, whiche at any time hereafter doe wilfully offend and brake or obstinatelye not observe and kepe any suche proclamacion or any article therin conteyned which shall proccede from the Kings Majestie by thadvis of his Counsell as is aforesaid, that then all and everie suche offender or offenders, beinge thereof, within one halfe yere next after their or his offence commytted accused, and thereof within xvili\textsuperscript{th} monethes next after the same offence see convicted by confession or laulfull witnes and profifes before the Archbyshop of Canterburye Metropolitan, the Chauncelor of Engelande the Lorde Tresorer of Engelande the President of the Kings most honorable Counsell the Lorde Privye Scale the Great Chamberlayne of Englande Lorde Admyrall Lorde Stewarde or Graunde Maister, Lorde Chamberleyn of the Kings most honorable Houshold, two other Bishopys beinge of the Kings Counsell, suche as his Grace shall appoint for the same, the Secretarie, the Treasurer and Controller of the Kings most honorable Housholde, the Maister of the Horse the two chief Judges and the Maister of the Rolles for the tyme beinge, the Chauncelor of the Augmentacions, the Chauncelor of the Duchie, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the two generall Surveyors, the Chauncelor of the Exchequer, the Under Treasurer of the same, the Treasurer of the Kings Chamber for the tyme beinge, in the Sterr Chamber at Westminster or elsewhere, or at the lest before the halfe of the number afores herehered, of which number the Lorde Chauncelor the Lorde Tresorer the Lorde President of the Kings most honorable Counsell the Lorde Privy

\textsuperscript{1} Interlined in the Original Act.

\textsuperscript{2} 'committed' seems wanting here.
Seale the Chamberlen of England the Lorde Admyrall the two Chief Judges for the tyme beinge or two of them shall be two, shall lose and paye suche penaltys forfeittures of sommes of money, to be leyed of his or their londes tenementes goodes and castelles to the Kinges use, And also suffer suche imprisonment of his bodye, as shalbe expressed mentioned and declared in anye suche proclamation or proclamacions which suche offender or offenders shall offend and brake or not observe and kepe, contrarie to this acte as ys aforesaide; and that execution shalbe had done and made against everie suche offender and offenders, with the addicion of the names or surnames towne or Counties mysterie or occupacion of the saide offenders, by suche order processe wayes and meanes and after suche manner forme and condicion as by the Kinges Highnes and the said Counsaile shalbe devisyd and thought most convenient for example of such offenders: Provided alwaye that none offender which shall offende contrarie to the forme of any such proclamations shall incur the damager and penalty therof, except suche proclamation or proclamations be hadd done or made in suche Shire or Countie where thoffender hath or shall dwell or be most conversant with in a yere before.

V. And be it further enacted by thauthoritie aforesaide that the Lorde Chauncellour the Lorde Privey Scale and either of them, with thassent of six of the forenamed, shall have power and auctoritie by their discrecions upon every information to be given to them or to ether of them tochinge the premisses, to cause processe to be made against all and singular suche Offenders by writtes under the Kinges great seal or under his Graces Privey Seal in forme followinge, that is to say; first by proclamacion under a payne or a penaltie by the discrecion of the aforesaide Counsellours appointed for the awarding of proces, and if he appere not to the same without a laufull excuse, then the saide Counsellours to awarde out an other proclamation upon alegesnegie of the same offender, for the due examynacion triall and conviccion of everye suche person and persons as shall offend contrarye to this acte, for the due execution to be had of and for the same in manner and forme as is above remembred; Excepte it be within the libertye of the Countie Palantyne of the Duchie of Lancaster; And in case it se be, then to passe by the Chauncellour of the Kinges Duchie of Lancaster under the seale of the said Duchie, with thassent of sixe at the lest of the aforenamed Counsellours.

VI. Be it also further enacted by thauthoritie aforesaide that if any person or persons doe commyttt any offence contrarie to the forme and effecte of this Acte, and after the same offence done or commyttted, do obstinatly willingly or contemptuouslie avoide and departe out of this Realme, for and to thintent that he will not answere to suche offence or offences by him commyttted and done contrarie to this acte, that then everie suche wilfull and contemprouous person avoydinge or departinge out of this Realme shalbe adjudged a Traytor, and his facte Highe Treason, and shall have and suffer suche paynes of death and also forfeyt goodes and catalles landes and tenementes as in case of highe treason: Savinge to all and singular person and persons bodys polituyck and corporate their heires and successours and to the heires and successors of everye of them, other then suche person and persons their heires and successors and the heires and successours of everye of them, that shall offende contrarie to this acte and therupon obstinatly willinglie or contemptuously avoide and departe out of this Realme as is aforesaide, all suche right title use interest rentes reversions remaynders lease leases granuytis office commone commons profittes commodities and other heriditamentes whatsoever, in and to all and singular suche honour castells manors landes tenementes and other heriditamentes which any suche offender or offenders shall have at the tyme of his or their offence or offences of treason commyttted or at any tyme after, in suche like manner forme and condicion to all intentes construccions and purposes, as if this acte had never bene hade or made; any thing conteyned in this Acte to the contrarie in any wise notwithstanding.

VII. And it is further enacted by thauthoritie aforesaide, that if any person or persons offendinge contrarie to this acte, doe willingly and contemptuouslie withdrawinge absent eoyme or secretlie hide hymselfe within any parte of this Realme or anye of the Kinges Dominions, by the space of two monethes next after any writt of proclamacion shalbe made directed and proclaimed against him or them as afore is rehearsed, and therof by any convenient or reasonable meane may have knowledge, so that by eoyninge of himselfe his offence cannot be examyned tried and judged within the saide tyme of xvijth monethes, that then everie suche person and persons so offendinge shall stande and be as a person convicted of the offences against him objectted, and also lose and paye all and everie suche forfeitture somes of money and also suffer suche imprisonment as to the same offence shall apperteyn.

VIII. And be it further enacted that if it happen our saide Soveraigne Lorde the Kinge to deceasse (whose lyfe God longe preserve) before such tyme as that person which shalbe his next heire or successor to the Imperiall Crowne of this Realme, shall accomplishe and come to the age of eightene yeres, that then all and singular proclamacions which shalbe in any wise made and setforthe into any part of this Realme or other the Kinges Domynions by vertue of this acte, within the foresaid yeres of the saide next heire or successor, shalbe setforthe in the successors name then beinge Kinge, and shall emport or bear underwritten the full names of suche of the Kinges honorable Counsaile then beinge as shalbe the devisors or settors forthe of the same, which shalbe in this case the whole number aforesaid, or at the lest the more parte of them, or els the proclamacions to be voide and of none effect.

AN ACT THAT PROCLAMATIONS SHALL BE OBEYED
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IX. Provided also that if any proclamation or proclamations hereafter shalbe directed by vertue of this acte, to the Justices of the Peace of any Shire or Countye, that then within fourtene dayes after the receipte thereof, the same Justices shall and maye by their discrecions devide themselfes in sondrie partes and places within the lemyttes of their Commission for the due and spedie execucions of the contentes of the same proclamation or proclamacion; And they and every of them doinge or causinge to be done with convenient spede in their lymittes asmuche as in them reasonable doeth lye or rest to be done for the due and spedy execucion of the same proclamation or proclamacions, then every suche of the same Justices as so shall doe his diligence or asmuche as in him reasonable restith to be done, shalbe discharged and exonerated againste the Kinges Highnes his heires and successors of and for everie penaltye or payne lymitted and appoynted by the same proclamation to everie of the same Justices. Provided also that noe Justices of Peace shalbe charged hereafter by vertue of any suche proclamacions which or for anye payne or penaltye for not doinge or executinge of the same proclamacions but only in the Shire or Countye where any suche Justices of Peace shall or doe inhabite dwell or be most conversaunte or abidinge.

X. Provided also that the foresaid Counsellors appoynted or to be appoynted by vertue of this Acte or any parte therof, by the Kinges Highnes his heires or successors, to and for the heringe and determynacion of every offence commytted contrarie to anye of his or their proclamacion or proclamacions, shall from tyme to tyme, knowing the Kinges determynat pleasure first therin, have full power and auctoritie to dyminishe or myttigat the penalityes of the some or sommes of Money which shalbe conteyned in anye of the saide proclamacions hereafter to be made by the Kinges Highnes his heires or successors.

III

An Acte for the due execucion of proclamacions.

34 & 35 Henry VIII. c. 23.

Where in the Parliament holden at Westminster the xxviiith daye of Aprile in the xxxith yere of the Kinges moste gracious Reigne that now is, and theyre contynued till the xxviiith daye of June then next ensuing, it was enacted amongst other thinges, by the Kinges Majestic with thassent of the Lordes spirituall and temporall and the Commons in the saide Parliament assembled and by thauctorytie of the same Parliament, that the King for the tymbe, with thadvise of his honorable Counsaill whose names be mencioned in the same Acte or with thadvise of the more parte of them might set foorthe at all tymes by thauctorytie of the same Acte his Proclamacions, undre suche Penalties and Peynes and of such sorte as to his Hieghnes and his saide honorable Counsaill or the more parte of them shoulde some necessary and requisite, and that the same shoulde be obeyed observed and kept as thoughe they weare made by Acte of Parliament for the tymbe in them lymited, onoes the King dispence with them or any of them undre his Great Seall: And it was thenne further enacted by thauctorytie aforesaide, that if any persone or personas of what estate degree or condicion soever he or they be, which at any tymbe from thensforthie did wilfullye offende and broake or obstinately not observe and keape any suche Proclamacion or any Article therin conteyned, whiche shoulde procede from the Kinges Majestic by thadvise of his Counsaill as is aforesaide, that then all and every suche Offendour or offendoures being therof, within onee haulf yere next after theyre or his Offence committed accused and therof within eigtheene monethes next after the same convicted, by confession or laufull witnesse and profes before tharchebissoppy of Caunterburye Metropolitane, the Chauncellour of Englande the Lorde Treassurer of Englande the President of the Kinges moste honorable Counsaill the Lorde Privie Seall the great Chamberlaine of Englande the Lorde Admirall the Lorde Stewarde or graunde Maister the Lorde Chamberlaine of the Kinges moste honorable Householde, twoo other Bisshoppes being of the Kinges Counsaill suche as his Grace shall apponte for the same, the Secretaerye the Treasurer and Comptrollere of the Kinges moste honorable Householde the Maister of the Horses the twoo Chief Judges and the Maister of the Rolles for the tymbe being the Chauncellour of Thaugmentacions the Chauncellour of the Duchie the Chief Barone of Theschequer the twoo generall Surveyours the Chauncellour of Theschequer the Undre Treassoure of the same the Treassoure of the Kinges Chambre for the tymbe being, in the Sterre Chambre at Westminster or elswere, or at the leaste before the haulf of the nombre aforesheared, of the whiche noombre the Lorde Chauncellour the Lorde Treassoure the Lorde President of the Kinges moste honorable Counsaill the Lorde Privie Seall the Chamberlaine of Engglande the Lorde Admirall the twoo Chief Judges for the tymbe being or twoo of them shalbe twoo, shall lose and paie suche Penalties forfaictures or sommes of money to be levied of his or theyre Landes tenementes goodes and catalls to the Kinges use, and alse suffer suche imprisonement of his bodie as should be expressed mentioned and declared in any suche Proclamation or Proclamacions, whiche suche
Offendour or Offendoures shall offende and breake or not observe and keape contrarie to the saide Acte as is aforesaide: As by the same Acte more at large it maie and dothe appeare: Sithens the making of whiche saide Acte the Kings Hieghnes, with the advise of his saide Counsaill, and according to the tenour and purport of the same Acte, hathe for the Wealthie profite and commoditie of this his Realme caused divers good and goodly Proclamacions to bee made, whiche divers evill disposed persons have wilfullie and obstinatelie broken and not observed and kepte, and therupon divers and soondrie Informacions have beene given and had for the King againste the same Offendoures before the said honourable Counsaill mentioned in the saide Acte, according to the tenour and effecte of the same Acte; and the same Informacions after Issue joyned and witnesses publisshed, have taken no effecte ende or perfecte determinymacion within the tyme lymitied by the same Acte, for and in defaulte that there hathe not been present so manye of the Kinges saide moste honorable Counsaill as be lymitied and appointed by the same Acte; and so therebye Offendoures have been and be lyke hereafter to be unpunished, to the greate encouraging of all suche lyke Offendoures: Wherfore be it ordeyned and enacted by the King our Soveraigne Lorde with thassent of the Lordes spirituall and temporall and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by thantcortytie of the same, that all and everye Judgement sentence or decree, hereafter to be had taken made or given againste anye persone or persones, in or upon any Informacion sute or plainte concerning any Offence or Offences done or commytted, or hereafter to be doone or commytted, againste the tenour purportre or effecte of any suche Proclamacion or Proclamacions heretofore set foorth the had made and proclaimed, or hereafter to be set foorth had made and proclaimed, according to the true intent and meaning of the saide former Acte, shall or maie be gyven had and made by the saide Counsaile or any nombre of them, so there be themne present the full nombre of nyne persones of the saide Counsaill, wherof the Lorde Chauncellour the Lorde Treasourer the Lorde President of the Kinges most honorable Counsaill, the Lorde Privie Seall the Chamberlaine of Englande the Lorde Admiral the twoo Chief Judges for the tyme being, or twoo of them at the leaste shalbe twoo; And that the same Judgement sentence or decree, so had made or given as is aforesaide, shall by thantcortytie aforesaide be and stande good and available in the Lawe, and of lyke force and effecte in all and everye thing and things conteyned or mentioned in the saide former Acte, to all Intentes construccions and purposes, as if the same Judgement or Decree weare given or made by the noombre of the saide Counsaill appointed in the saide former Acte; Any Clause sentence article or matier in the same former Acte conteyned, to the contrarye herof notwithstanding: This Acte to endure during the Kinges Majesties lief, whiche our Lorde long preserve.

IV

The case of Proclamations.

Memorandum, that upon Thursday, 20 Sept. 8 Regis Jacobi, I was sent for to attend the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Duchy; there being present the Attorney, the Solicitor, and Recorder: and two questions were moved to me by the Lord Treasurer; the one, if the King by his proclamation may prohibit new buildings in and about London, &c.; the other, if the King may prohibit the making of starch of wheat; and the Lord Treasurer said, that these were preferred to the King as grievances, and against the law and justice: and the King hath answered, that he will confer with his Privy Council, and his Judges, and then he will do right to them. To which I answered, that these questions were of great importance. 2. That they concerned the answer of the King to the body, viz. to the Commons of the House of Parliament. 3. That I did not hear of these questions until this morning at nine of the clock; for the grievances were preferred, and the answer made when I was in my circuit. And, lastly, both the proclamations, which now were shewed, were promulgated, anno 5 Jac. after my time of attorneyship: and for these reasons I did humbly desire them that I might have conference with my brethren the Judges about the answer of the King, and then to make an advised answer according to law and reason. To which the Lord Chancellor said, that every precedent had first a commencement, and that he would advise the Judges to maintain the power and prerogative of the King; and in cases in which there is no authority and precedent, to leave it to the King to order in it, according to his wisdom, and for the good of his subjects, or otherwise the King would be no more than the Duke of Venice: and that the King was so much restrained in his prerogative, that it was to be feared the bonds would be broken: and the Lord Privy Seal said, that the physician was not always bound to a precedent, but to apply his medicine according to the quality of the disease: and all concluded that it should be necessary at that time to confirm the King's prerogative with our opinions, although that there were not any former precedent or authority in law; for every precedent ought to have a commencement.
To which I answered, that true it is that every precedent hath a commencement; but when authority and precedent is wanting, there is need of great consideration, before that any thing of novelty shall be established, and to provide that this be not against the law of the land: for I said, that the King cannot change any part of the common law, nor create any offence by his proclamation, which was not an offence before, without Parliament. But at this time I only desired to have a time of consideration and conference with my brothers, for deliberandum est diu, quod statuendum est semel; to which the Solicitor said, that divers sentences were given in the Star Chamber upon the proclamation against building; and that I myself had given sentence in divers cases for the said proclamation; to which I answered, that precedents were to be seen, and consideration to be had of this upon conference with my brethren, for that melius est recurrere quam male currere; and that indictments conclude, contra leges et statuta, but I never heard an indictment to conclude, contra regiam proclamationem. At last my motion was allowed, and the Lords appointed the two Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and Baron Altham to have consideration of it.

Note, the King by his proclamation, or other ways, cannot change any part of the common law, or statute law, or the customs of the realm, 11 H. 4. 37. Fortescue De laudibus Anglix legum, cap. 9. 18 Ed. 4. 35, 36, &c. 31 H. 8. cap. 8. hic infra: also the King cannot create any offence by his prohibition or proclamation, which was not an offence before, for that was to change the law, and to make an offence which was not; for ubi non est lex, ibi non est transgressio: ergo, that which cannot be punished without proclamation, cannot be punished with it. Vide le stat. 31 Hen. 8. cap. 8 which act gives more power to the King than he had before, and yet there it is declared, that proclamations shall not alter the law, statutes, or customs of the realm, or impeach any in his inheritance, goods, body, life &c. But if a man should be indicted for a contempt against a proclamation he shall be fined and imprisoned, and so impeached in his body and goods. Vide Fortescue, cap. 9. 18, 34, 36, 37 &c.

But a thing which is punishable by the law, by fine, and imprisonment, if the King prohibit it by his proclamation, before he will punish it, and so warn his subjects of the peril of it, there if he permit it after, this as a circumstance aggravates the offence; but he by proclamation cannot make a thing unlawful, which was permitted by the law before: and this was well proved by the ancient and continual forms of indictments, for all indictments conclude, contra legem et consuetudinem Anglix, or contra leges et statuta, &c. But never was seen any indictment to conclude contra regiam proclamationem.

So in all cases the King out of his providence, and to prevent dangers, which it will be too late to prevent afterwards, he may prohibit them before, which will aggravate the offence if it be afterwards committed: and as it is a grand prerogative of the King to make proclamation (for no subject can make it without authority from the King, or lawful custom) upon pain of fine and imprisonment, as it is held in the 22 H. 8 Proclamation Brooke. But we do find divers precedents of proclamations which are utterly against law and reason, and for that void: for qux contra rationem juris introducta sunt, non debent trahi in consequentiam. An act was made, by which foreigners were licensed to merchandize within London; H. 4. by proclamation prohibited the execution of it, and that it should be in suspense usque ad proximum Parliamentum, which was against law. Vide dors, claus. 8 H. 4. Proclamation in London. But 9 H. 4. an act of Parliament was made, that all the Irish people should depart the Realm, and go into Ireland before the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Lady, upon pain of death, which was absolutely in terrorem, and was utterly against the law.

Hollinshed 722. anno Domini 1546. 37 H. 8. the whorehouses, called the stews, were suppressed by proclamation and sound of trumpet, &c.

In the same term it was resolved by the two chief Justices, Chief Baron, and Baron Altham, upon conference betwixt the Lords of the Privy Council and them, that the King by his Proclamation cannot create any offence which was not an offence before, for then he may alter the law of the land by his proclamation in a high point; for if he may create an offence where none is, upon that ensues fine and imprisonment: also the law of England is divided into three parts, common law, statute law, and custom; but the King's proclamation is none of them: also malum aut est malum in se, aut prohibitum, that which is against common law is malum in se, malum prohibitum is such an offence as is prohibited by act of Parliament, and not by Proclamation.

Also it was resolved, that the King hath no prerogative, but that which the law of the land allows him. But the King for prevention of offences may by proclamation admonish his subjects that they keep the laws, and do not offend them; upon punishment to be inflicted by the law, &c.

Lastly, if the offence be not punishable in the Star-chamber, the prohibition of it by proclamation cannot make it punishable there: and after this resolution, no proclamation imposing fine and imprisonment, was afterwards made, &c. Coke Reports 6. 297 (London 1826).
V

Modus Tenendi Parliamenta et Consilia in Hibernia

A Copie of an Exemplification under the Great (Seal of Ireland) 6 H. 5, of which I have seen the original under seal, reciting a charter of H. 2 sent into Ireland, conteyning the form of holding Parliaments.

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem: INSPEXIMUS tenorem diversorum articulorum in quodam rotulo pargameneo scriptorum, cum Cristofero reciting a charter of H. 2 sent into Ireland, conteyning the form of holding Parliaments.

Henricus Rex Anglie, conqueror et dominus Hibernie, mittit hanc formam Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Majoribus, prepositis, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis terre Hibernie, tenendi parliamentum.

Imprimis sumonio parliamento precedere debet per quadraginta dies ante parliamentum.

Somoniri et venire debent ad parliamentum omnes archiepiscopos, episcopos, abbates et alii clerici qui tenent per tenuram comitatus vel baronie integre, et nulli minores custubus propriis causa tenure suue. Item, sumoniri debent archiepiscopos, episcopos, abbates et priores, decani et archidiaconi, exempti et ali priviligati, qui habent jurisdiccionem, quod ipsi de assensu cleri pro quolibet decanatu et archidiaconatu Hibernie et de seipsum decanis et archidiaconis faciant eligere duos sapientes et competentes procuratores pro propriis archidiaconatis, ad veniendum et essendum ad parliamentum ad respondendum et supportandum, locandum et faciendum quod quilibet et de decanatis et archidiaconatis facerent vel faceret si personaliter interessent. Et quod procuratores veniant cum warrantibus suis duplicatis, sigillatis sigillis superiorum suorum, unde unum deliberetur clerico parliamento irrotulandum, et alius sequer remaneat, etc.

Somoniri et venire etiam debent omnes et quilibet Comes et baron et parliamento omnes archiepiscopos, episcopos, abbates et priores, qui tenent per tenuram comitatus vel baronie integre, et nulli minores custubs propriis causa tenure suue.

Item, per breve Rex mittere debet cuilibet seneschole libertatis et cuilibet vicecomitibus suo Hibernie, quod faciant eligere, quilibet de assensu comitatus et libertatis comitatus sui, duo milites competentes, honestos, et sapientes, ad veniendum ad Parliamentum ad respondendum, supportandum, locandum, et faciendum quod omnis et quilibet comitatus vel libertatis comitatus facerent vel faceret si personaliter interessent. Et quod milites veniant cum warrantibus suis, ut supradictum est de procuratoribus, et quod sine licenciacionem non decessent a Parliamento. Et post licenciam, habeant breve directum seneschole et vicecomitibus, qui faciat dictos milites suos habere de comitatu suo racionabile custubus et expensas suas a die remocionis eorum versus parliamentum usque racionabile diem quo ad propria revenire a parliamento poterint. Et quod expensas non excedat unam marcam de duobus militibus per diem, etc.

1 This interesting document is printed here for the first time in a complete form, not as a genuine charter of Henry II, but as undoubtedly of the first importance for the history of the parliament in Ireland during a very obscure period. The original exemplification, under Great Seal of Ireland, is no longer in existence, and the patent roll for the year is not forthcoming, but short of this we have undoubted proof of its authenticity. The exemplification was in the possession of Sir Robert Cotton, and was seen and copied by Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King at Arms. The attestation (MS. E. 3. 18 (1), T. C. D.) runs as follows: 'This is a true copy of the exemplification under the Great Seal of Ireland, remaining in the Hands of Sir Robert Cotton Kn.' The copy from which it is now printed, by the permission of its owner, was made by Hakewill, the celebrated constitutional lawyer, from the exemplification, which had also been seen by Coke (4 Inst. f. 12). Fortunately Hakewill copied the attesting clerk's name. Selden's copy from Hakewill is preserved in the University Library of Cambridge (Mm. vi. 62). The arrest of Sir Christopher Preston at Clane mentioned in it is described by Holinshed, who states that he, the Earl of Kildare, and Sir John Bedlow were taken at Clane on the feast of St. John and St. Paul (26 June 1418) and imprisoned at Trim because they sought to commune with the prior of Kilmainham (Thomas le Botiller). The form of the Coronation Oath appended is that of Richard II. An incomplete and corrupt form of this Modus was printed in 1692 by Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Meath, from a manuscript at one time in the Treasury at Waterford.
Item, codem modo mittendum est majoribus ballivis, prepositis civitatum et burgensibus franchesiarum, quod de communi assensu communiu suorum elegant duos cives vel burgerses, etc., ut dictum est supra de militibus. Et quod expensa duorum cives vel burgensium non excedat dimidiam marcam per diem.

Et memorandum quod Rex inveniit, custubus suis, praeipue clericum parliamenti ad irostulsandum communia plata et negotia parliamenti, qui tantummodo subjectus est sine medio Regi et Parliamento suo in communi. Et quando pares Parliamenti sint assignati ad examinandum peticiones per seipsos, et sint concordes in judicio suo, illinc clericus predictus repetet peticiones et processus super ipso, et pares reddent judicium in pleno Parliamento. Et iste clericus sedebit in medio loco justiciariorum. Et memorandum, quod nullus justiciarius est in parlamento, nec habet per ipsum recordum in parlamento, nisi nova potestas ei assignetur per Regem et pares parliamenti in parlamento. Et dictus clericus deliberabit rotulos suos in thesaurum ante finem parlamenti.


De Rege solo est primus gradus parliamenti, qui est caput, comensor et finis parlamenti. De archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, et paribus eorum, per comitatun et baroniam tenentibus, est secundus gradus. Tercius gradus est de procuratoribus. Quartus gradus de comitibus, baronibus, et eorum paribus. Quintus gradus est de militibus libertatum et comitatuum. Sextus gradus est de cives et burgensibus. Et si contingat quod aliquis predictorum gradum, excepto Rege, absens a parliamento fuerit, et debite sumonitus fuerit, nihilominus parlamentum judiciariun est esse plenum.


Rex sedebit in medio principalis Scanni, et ad ejs dextram archiepiscopus loci, et si extra Dublin, provinciam parliamentum fuerit tentum, tunc ad sinistram archiepiscopum Dubl., et deinde Casselen. et Tuamen. ex utraque parte, deinde episcopi, abbates, et aliis, secundum ordinem suum. Cancellarius stabit juxta Regem. Thesaurarius parliamentum fuit, tunc ad sinistram Archiepiscopus Dubl., et deinde Casselen. et Tuamen. ex utraque parte. Et si extra Dublin, provinciam parliamentum sunt, cancellarius vel alius sapiens et eloquens ac honestus per cancellarium electus, monstrabit causas aliorum predictorum, velint deliberare parliamento id faciant infra quintum diem sequentem. Et quod expensa duorum cives vel burgensium non excedat dimidiam marcam per diem.

Parliamentum non debet teneri diebus Dominis, nec die Omnium Sanctorum, nec die Animirum, nec in Nativity Sancti Johannis Baptiste, omnibus aliis diebus. Rex cum gradibus parliamenti debet esse in parliamento media hora ante primam, festivalibus diebus super servicium divinum ad horam primam, et sit Parliamentum in aperto loco semper.

Peticiones sint affilata sicut deliberantur, et sic per ordinem legantur et respondeantur. Sed primo determinat, que ad guerram pertinet, postea de persona Regis et Regine et pueros suos ac gubernacione eorum, et postea de communibus negotiis terre, sicut est de legibus faciendis et emendandis, videlicet, originalibus judicamentum media hora ante primam, festivalibus diebus propter servicium divinum ad horam primam, et sit Parliamentum in aperto loco semper.

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looquendo, excepto Regre), ut ab omnibus audiatur. Et post promocationem parliamenti Rex debet precari clericos et laicos quod quilubit in suo gradu diligent er studiose et cordior labore at tractandum et deliberandum negotium parliamenti, sicut principaliter intenditur hoc esse, primo ad voluntatem Dei, et postea ad honorem et proficuum Regis et ipsorum presenium.

Rex non solebat auxiliarium petere de populo suo, nisi pro guerra existente vel pro filiabus maritandis. Que peticiones in pleno parliamento debent in scripto deliberari quilubit gradui parliamenti, et in scripto responderi. Unde sciendum est, quod in talibus concessionibus necessarium est ut major pars cujuslibet status sit ad hoc consensium. Et sciendum, quod duo milites electi habent plus voci in concedendo vel negando pro comitatu suo quam com es ejusdem comitatus: cedem modo, procuratore clerorum plus episcops suis in concedendo et negando; quod appareat, quia Rex cum communitate sua potest tenere parliamentum sine episcops, comitibus et baronibus, si racionabiliter monent non venirent, quia aliquando fuit quod non fuerunt episcopus, comes, nec baro, et tunc Reges tenuerunt parliamentum. Et si communes clerorum et laicorum sint summoniti modo debito ad parliamentum, et pro racionabili causa venire non quererret, vel si assignaverint specialiter causas in quibus Rex eos non recte gubernaverit, parliamentum tenebitur pro nullo, quamvis omnes aliis status plenarie ibidem interfuerint. Et ideo, necessarium est quod in omnibus concedendis, faciendo, affirmando et donandis per parliamentum, quod sint concessa per communes parliamenti, que constat ex tribus gradibus, videlicet de procuratoribus clerorum, militibus libertatum et comitatu, civibus et burgensibus. Et quilubit parium parliamenti est pro seipso in parliamento, et omnes pares parliamenti sunt judices et justiciarii in parliamento, et sederunt omnes, nisi qui loquentur, communes vero querentes et auxilli conversores vel negotiatores.

Si dubius casus vel duras guerre vel pacis in terra adveniret, vel extra terram, ista causa sit scripta in pleno parliamento, et ibidem inter pares parliamenti disputata et tractata, et tunc, si nesses sit, per Regem mandetur cuilibet gradui, quod sit quilubit gradus per se habens clericum cum causa scripta, ubi recitabant eandem, ita quod ordinent et considerent inter eos in quo meliori modo et justo procedere possint in caso illu, si re pro persona Regis et episcopis, ac pro quibus presentes sunt, voluerint coram Deo respondere. Et responseorum (in scriptis reportarum) ut omnibus responsionibus et consiliis antedictis, secundum melius consilium procederetur, sicut si sit discordia inter Regem et alios magnates, vel inter magnates pac terre facta fuerit, vel inter populum, ita quod videtur parliamento quod talis causa sit per omnes gradus terre tractanda, et per eorum congregationem emendanda vel per gueram Rex et terra turbatur, vel si durus casus coram cancellario vel justiciario, aut durum judicium adveniret, vel aliquis aliis similiis causis, et si in talibus deliberationibus omnes, vel saltem maior pars cujuslibet gradus, non consenserint, tunc de quilubit gradum parliamenti, excepto Rege, elegatur unus, qui omnes vel eorum major numerus elegant duos episcops, tres procuratores pro toto clero, duos comites, tres barones, quinque milites comitatum, quinque cives et quinque burgenses, qui facult xxv personas; et ipsi de episcopis possunt eligere duodecim, et condiscendere in ipsis; et ipsi duodecim in sex, et condiscendere in ipsis; et ipsi sex in tres, et condiscendere in ipsis; et tunc per licenciam Regis illi tres in duobus, et illi duo in allo ipsis potest condiscendere (qui cum se ipsa discordare) non possit, ius ordinationum erit pro toto parliamento, nec major numeros consentire possit, salvo Rege et consilio, quod ipsi tales ordinationes, postquam scripte fuerint, examinare et corrigeri si conveniret possint in pleno parliamento et non alibi, ex Parliamento assensu.

Clerici parliamenti non derogabunt alicui (transcriptum, vel processus suis) aut recordi parliamenti, si qui solvere voluerint pro quilibet decem lineis continentibus decem polices in longitudine, que est mensura rotuli parliamenti, unum denarium.

Parliamentum erit tentum in quo loco competenti terre Regi placuerit, et parliamentum departire non debet quando aliqua peticio est pendens; quod si Rex contrarium fecerit, perjurior est. Et de omnibus gradibus parliamenti nullus solus potest nec debet decedere a parliamento sine licencia Regis et omnium parium parliamenti; et hoc in pleno parliamento, ita quod inde fiat memento in rotulis parliamenti. Et si aliquis parliamenti (menti) durantia parliamentum inimimate detineatur, ita quod parliamento accedere non possit, tunc infra quartum diem mittet excusatores parliamenti, quo die si non venerent, mittantur ei duo de paribus suis ad videndum et testificandum inimimationem suam, et per recordum eorum sit excusatus, vel in misericordiam cum (pro defectu americetur): quod si non facta infirmitas sit, quin atternabit aliquem sufficientem coram ipsam essendum pro ipso in parliamento, quia sanus et de sana memoria non potest excusari. Ad departicionem parliamenti, primo demandari et proclamar debet in aperto in parliamento, et si aliquis deliberavit peticionem parliamenti, cui (factum non) est responsum; et si nullum responsum est, supponendum quod quilubit peticionem medicina racionabilibus facta est. Et tunc cancellarius, vel assignatus per Regem et parliamentum, debet dicere alta voce: Nos dedimus licenciam parliamento disolvit. Et sic finitem parliamentum.

Et eciam Rex vult quod ea (dem formam) in Consilii per somonicionem factam observetur, excepto quod pro lege et legibus in ipsius consiliis erunt ordinaciones, in parliamento vero statuta.

Et etiam Rex vult ut absente Rege a dicta terra, (sinc) procuratore vel Gubernatore ejusdem terre, quocunque

a MS. cu . . .
b MS. Rege
MODUS TENENDI PARLIAMENTA ET CONSILIA IN HIBERNIA

Et quod in custodia Archiepiscopi Cassellen., tanganum in medio terre, hoc scriptum populo ejusdem terre custodiretur. Constitutus a Regis Custos suus terre Hibernie, quocunque nomine conceatur, tactis sacrosanctis evangeliis, hoc sacramentum prestet coram Consilio et (populo): Custodes Deo et populo terre Hibernie, leges libertates et custumas rectas, quas antiqui Reges Anglie, predecessores Regis nunc, et ipse Rex, Deo et populo Anglie et terre Hibernie concesserunt; et quod obseruat Deus et sancte ecclesie clero et populo pacem in Deo integrum, secundum potestatem suam, et quod fieri faciat in omnibus judiciis suis equam et rectam justiciam, cum discretione, misericordia, et veritate. Et quod tenebit et custodiet rectas leges et custumas quas populus terre elegerit sibi tenendas, et ipsas defendere et fortificare debet ad honorem Dei, pro posse suo.

End of Dopping's text

The following is an actual oath taken by the Chief Governor:—

Ego prefatus R. custodiam Deo et populo terre Hibernie, leges, libertates et custumas rectas quas antiqui Reges Anglie progenitores et predecessores domini Edwardi IV Regis nunc, Deo et populo Anglie et terre Hibernie concesserunt, et observabo Deo et ecclesie ac clero et populo pacem et concordiam adeo plene et integre sicut faceret possum secundum potestatem meam, et fieri faciam omnibus judiciis meis equam et rectam justiciam cum discretione, misericordia et veritate, et tenebo et custodiam rectas leges et custumas quas populus terre Hibernie elegerat sibi esse tenendas, et ipsas defendere et fortificare debeo ad honorem Dei secundum posse meum, sicut Deus et omnes sancti sui me adjuvent.

Nos autem tenores articulorum predictorum de assensu prefati Locum tenentis et Consilii predicti, tenore presentium duximus exemplificandum, has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste prefato Locum nostro Tenente apud Trym, xij die Januarii Anno regni nostri sexto. [1418-19].

Per ipsum Locum tenentem et Consilium.

Ex. per Johannem Parsant et Wm. Sutton, Clericos*1. Concordat cum originali. W. H[akewill].

VI

Appointment of the Privy Council of Scotland

ACTS IV. 177

Apud Halyrudhous decimoquarto decembris 1598.

Forsamekill as ane of je grittest caussis quhilk hes procurit the greit contempt and disobedience of ane greit nowmer of oure souerane lordis lieges hes bene the default and inlak of ane sufficient nowmer of je nobilitie baronis and vjeris counsallouris being weill willit men and effectionat to his majesties service and je guid government of the comonwealth. Qhahirthrow his hienes hes bene forcit thir zeiris bigane in proper persone to vnertak greit panes and travellis in the outreudding and dispateche of materis belonging to his hienes priue counsall quhilk without the help and aduyse of vjeris being nawayes possibill for his majestie to discharge And seing pe in tyne bigane be reessoun of je confusit multitude of counsallouris all materis wer negotit quhilk not onlie procurit ane generall misregaird of his auctoritie bot materis being done amisse his majestie culd not iustlie burdene ony of je saidis counsallouris perwith the nowmer being almasit aldagiddere indefinite and vnertane and euerie ane purgeoing himself of je euill progres of all proceedings pairintill And becaus be experience it is fund that ane multitude is euuer the occasioun of ane confusion and je tatt materis be to intretat in counsall may not be tretat and handlit sa pruiciel and quiettie as they aucht and sould be gif je bigano disorder be not amendit and the nowmer of the saidis counsallouris maid definite and choisse be maid of je best and worthiest to accept and discharge je tatt burden. Thairfoir his hienes and estaittis presentlie convenit Hes nominat the particular personis efterspecifieit to be of his hienes priue and secreit counsall Thay ar to say . . . Extending in the haill to the nowmer of Threttie ane personis quherof sextene salbe erlis and lordis quhilk salbe je definite nowmer of je said priue counsall in all tyne heirefter and na vjeris salbe adjoynit to je tatt priue and Jois je said office during all je dayes of pair lyftymes. Off the quhilk xxxj persones abonespecifieit thair sail at je leist seuen of jeame be present at jeair said convening befor ther materis of estait be tretat and handlit or ony actionis or complaintis hard rather sail thay in onywayes proced without the nowmer of sevin counsallouris be present togidder And in speciall the saidis estaiteis hes appointit the tymes of metting of the saidis counsallouris for treating materis of estaite and laying doun of owirtouris for je guid government of the commounwealth and for keiping of peax and obedience in the cuntrie To be oulkie vpoun tyisday at eftirmoone and for heiring of complaintis and calling of actionis comptent to that iudicatiorie oulkie vpoun thurisday at efternone And pair ordinarlie to be at his hienes palice of halirudhous or ony vjeris place quhair his maestie sail think meitest during his nonresidence pair and nane to be present at pair said convening with his maestie except je saidis xxxj counsallouris or sa mony of jeame as salhappin to be present with the clerkis of counsall allanerlie ATTouRE oure sonerand lord and estaiteis being of je tat mynd je sa saidis counsallouris electit and chosin to geif his maestie guid counsall and aduyse ye je governin of je commoun wealth sald be especialie regardit and suld enioy and bruik sum priuiledgis by vjeris quha ar nawayes trublit with je tatt burden. Hes thairfor concludit and ordanit that euerie ane of je saidis counsallouris in ony place of jeair abyding for the tyme Sall haif frie poware and commission as thay sail think expedient vpoun je interveining of ony trubill or ryot To command and charge je doaris jeof To enter in wairld within sic waird or castell and within sic ane schort space as jeai sail think expedient quhill ordour be tane be his maestie and je counsall perwith And incais that occasioun fall out betuix ony parties in convocatioun of his hienes liegis in ony nowmeris quhorthrow it be feirit that sum inconveniunt sail ensew Ony of je saidis

1 John Passavant was Clerk or Keeper of the Hanaper in 28 Sep. 1 Hen. VI. William Sutton was Clerk of Common Pleas 28 March 5 Hen. IV, and succeeded Passavant as Clerk of the Hanaper 4 Feb. 13 Hen. VI. On 10 Dec. 9 Hen. VI Sutton was tempo-
counsallouris being ewest ā perio in proper perso or direct his officer and servand and discharge ā saidis personis convent as said is And gif in any wayes ā said counsellour his command and charge givin to ony perso in ā said mater or in granting of assurances to vperis or kaiping of ār houssis and judgeings be neglectit after ā report of ā samim maid to his majestie and counsall The Estaittis finds it meit and expedient that ane penmill pain and fyne be enjoynit to the partic dissobeyar of āc command givin be ā said counsellour And gif āc offendar be present to be comitit to waird quhill āc samim be satisfit to his hienes thesaurare for his majesties behuif. And incais of his absence that lrettres of horning be direct for āc samyn and āt āc saidis panes and fynes be modellet be his majestie and his said counsell according to the qualitie of the personis and greitness of āc offences. And Our Said SOVERANE LORD and estaittis hes promeis to authorize everie one of the saidis counselloris and to assist āane in āir proceedingis that āairlyt it may be kownin that āc samyn is grantit to āane speciall favour and priviledge for āir service PROOVING awayes āt in all āair proceedingis thay be comptable and anserable to his majestie and āc rest of his hienes counsall āt na just caus of complaint be hard againis āane. And becaus heirtfoir small regard hies bene had be counsellouris in āir residence to await vpoun āt service almaal neuer repairing bot onlie vpoun the necessitie of ār awin adois or sum of āir freindis particularis thair langer space And becaus heirtofoir thay hes bene ane greit abuse in ane greit nowmer of āc hienes counsall infer depriuatioun of him fra his office without befoir expyring of his licence purchis new licence to be absent ane be pe space of four seuerall sitting dayis that than inlyke maner pe said counsellouris absence during āt space sail quhatever he be of the nowmer abonespecifieit that sallhappin to be absent fra pe said counsall four ordinar dayis being na penaltie or danger Inioynit to pame for per absence Thairfoir to pe effect āc said counsellouris abone- specifieit may the better attend and await vpoun āc said counsall OURE SOVERANE LORD and estaittis declairis that quhatever he be of the nowmer abonespecifieit that sallhappin to be absent fra āc said counsall four ordinar dayis of sitting togidder not haifing of before purchest licence of his majestie and counsall to be absent That his said absence during āc said space sail ipso facto infer depriuatioun from his place of āc said counsall And his majestie immediatlie after āe expyring of āc said space may present ane vper in his place And also incais ony of āc saidis counsellouris after licence had and obtenet for āc per absence during ane certane tymne remane after āe Ischne pairof be āe space of four seuerall sitting dayis that than inlyke maner āe said counsellouris absence during āt space sail infer depriuatioun of him fra his office without befoir expyring of his licence purches new licence to be absent ane langer space AND BECAUSE heirtfoir thair hes bene ane greit abuse in ane greit nowmer of his majesties counsall quha hes not bene eschamit to sitt in counsall being his majesties rebellis and at the horne quhair āe sould haif be āe guid example of obedience movit vperis to follow āe samyn Thay haif be āe contrar be āir dissobediens procurit ane vniversall contempt of his hienes auctoritie amang āe haill lieges THAIROFIR it is declarit that ony of āe saidis counsellouris thay sall remane fourtie dayis at the horne vnrelaxt after āair denunciatioun for ony caus quhatsumeuer āe said space be expyrin. Sall pairvpon tymne pair place in counsall in ipso facto and his majestie sall appoint sum vper in his vacand place quha sall bruik and Jois āe same during āl āe dayis of his lyftyme. And the saidis estaittis hes orlanit āe saidis counsellouris after pair convening to set doun sic lawis statutis and sall appoint āir one of āe saidis counsellouris that sall remane fourtie dayis at the horne vnrelaxt after āair denunciatioun for ony caus quhatsumeuer āe said space be expyrin. And Our Said SOVERANE LORD and estaittis lies promeist to authorize euerie ane of the saidis counselloris and to assist āe in āir proceedingis that āairlyt it may be kownin that āe samyn is grantit to āane speciall favour and priuiledge for āir service Prouiding awayes āe in āir proceaside thay be comptable and anserable to his majestie and āe rest of his hienes counsall āt na just caus of complaint be hard againis āane. And becaus heirtofoir thay hes bene ane greit abuse in ane greit nowmer of āc hienes counsall infer depriuatioun of him fra his office without befoir expyring of his licence purchis new licence to be absent ane be pe space of four seuerall sitting dayis that than inlyke maner pe said counsellouris absence during āt space sail quhatever he be of the nowmer abonespecifieit that sallhappin to be absent fra pe said counsall four ordinar dayis being na penaltie or danger Inioynit to pame for per absence Thairfoir to pe effect pat pe counsellouris abonepecuniall pain and fyne be enjoynit to the partie dissobeyar of pe command gevin be pe said counsellour And gif ordinance as sail seme maist meit and expedient for establischeing of pe said counsall and keiping of guid ordour And the saidis estaittis hes ordanit pe saidis counsellouris efter pair convening to set doun sic lawis statutis and sall appoint sum vper in his vacand place quha sail bruik and Jois pe same during all pe dayis of his lyftyme. And becaus heirtofoir small regaird hes bene had be counsellouris in āir residence to await vpoun pat seruice anserable to his majestie and pe rest of his hienes counsall pat na iust caus of complaint be hard aganis āane fancour and priuiledge for āir seruice Prouiding awayes thay sail be comptable and behuif. And incais of his absence thay may present ane vper in āir place Thairfoir to pe effect āe said counsellour is said counsallouris immediatlie āer āe expyring of āe said space may present āe vper āir place And also incais ony of āe saidis counsellouris after licence had and obtenet for āe per absence during ane certane tymne remane after āe Ischne pairof be āe space of four seuerall sitting dayis that than inlyke maner āe said counsellouris absence during āt space sail infer depriuatioun of him fra his office without befoir expyring of his licence purches new licence to be absent ane langer space AND BECAUSE heirtfoir thair hes bene ane greit abuse in ane greit nowmer of his majesties counsall quha hes not bene eschamit to sitt in counsall being his majesties rebellis and at the horne quhair āe sould haif be āe guid example of obedience movit vperis to follow āe samyn Thay haif be āe contrar be āir dissobediens procurit ane vniversall contempt of his hienes auctoritie amang āe haill lieges THAIROFIR it is declarit that ony of āe saidis counsellouris that sall remane fourtie dayis at the horne vnrelaxt after āair denunciatioun for ony caus quhatsumeuer āe said space be expyrin. Sall pairvpon tymne pair place in counsall in ipso facto and his majestie sall appoint sum vper in his vacand place quha sall bruik and Jois āe same during āl āe dayis of his lyftyme. And the saidis estaittis hes orlanit āe saidis counsellouris after pair convening to set doun sic lawis statutis and ordaince as sail seme maist meit and expedient for establischeing of pe said counsall and keiping of guid ordour thairintill.
CXC1V

NOMINATION OF THE PKIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND

gevin full power and commissioun to the personis foirsaidis in maner abonespecifeit, in cais ony persone of
quhatsumever degrie or conditioun sal happin to rebell or disobay the authoritie of our Counsall, or committ
ony insolence quhilk can not be repressit without a force; with pouer to our said Counsall to nominat ane
lieutennent, and to authoriz him with ample commissioun of lieutendrie, and with chairgeis to sic cuntreyis as salbe
thocht meit to ryse and concure with him, under the painis accustomut in our awin proclamationis, for repressing
of all sic insolencie, rebellioun and disobedience as salbe avowit or professit; with power alsua to our said Counsall,
gif neid beis, to gif directioun and command to our Thesaurar, or sic as sal have intromissioun with our financeis, to
furneis and deburse sic sowmes as be thair devyse salbe thocht requisit for doing of that service; with pouer
lykwayis to our said Counsall to ressave resignationis of quhatsumever landis holdin of us, or yit of officeis,
castellis, towris, fortalices, mylnnes, fischinngis, wodis, beneficeis or pertinentis quhatsumever, the same againe
in our name to gif, as alsua to grant commissionis for heiring of the comptis of our chekker yeirlie, as thay think
meit, and to putt assesouris to our justice, and to continew and prorogat dayis of law, upoun sic ressonable caussis
as they sail think expedient; as alsua to grant licenceis for depairting and passing out of our countray, according
to the conditiounis contenit in the Actis of Parleament. Lykas, we ordane our said Privie Counsall to sit in our
burgh of Edinburgh, and, gif the efFairs of our realme and estait sail necessarlie require thair residence in ony uther
pairt, with puer to our said Counsall or ony twa pairt thairof to appoint ony uther plaice convenient for thair said
residence: with puer alsua to the twa part of our said Counsall to gif commissioun and puer in time of vacance, or
sic uther tymes as the necessitie of greit efFairis requyeris, to ony fyve of thair nowmer upoun complentis
or wranges or small actioun pertening to the Counsall, and to remitt all materis of greit importance to a mair
frequent and ordinar nowmer. Lykas we appoint the Counsall dayis appointit and prescryvit be the act of
nominatioun of our Counsall in December jmvclxxxxviii yeiris to be keipit, and that our Counsall attend and
await upon Counsall conforme to the tennour of the said act and under the pane contenit thairin: chairge[ing]
heirfoir yow and sindrie our leigis and subjectis to reverence, acknawlege, and obay our said Counsall in all
thingis, under the pane of tressoun. Subscryvit with our hand at our Palice of Halirudhous the fourt day of
Aprile jmvjc and thrie yeiris.

VIII
Commission to Privy Council of Scotland 1626
Privy Council Register, Second Series, I. 248
Charles R
Cure Soverane Lord ordanis a Commissioun to be maid under his grite seale of his kingdome
of Scotland making mentioun that, whairas it hathe pleasit Almightie God to call out of this mortall lyffe his deare
lord and father the late Kingis Majestic of everlasting memorie, whairby the imperiall crowne of all his dominionis
is by Godis providence and his just and laughfull inheritance befallen to his Majestic: and whairas by the decease
of his said deare father the commissionis grantit be him for governament of his ancient kingdome of Scotland is
now voyde and doeth cease: his Majestic, out of his princelie and tender regaird to that his kingdome, haveing
a speciall care to the weele thairof, and that his royall auctoritie may still be praeserved and advanced thairin, his
subjectis retenit under goode obedience, all insolencies and misdemeanouris praevented and supprest, and likewayes
that justice may haif ane upright course and progresse and his subjectis ressave laughfull expeditioun in thair
affaires: Thairfore his Majestic hathe electit and choisen the personis particularlie underwrittin, thay ar to say,
• . . to be upoun his Privie Counsell in his said kingdome: unto whiche personis of his Counsell now established,
and to suche as sail be nominat by him heirafter, his Majestic hathe committit, and be the tennour heirof eommittis,
the full administratioun, govemament, and handling of all and sindrie the affaires of his estate in his said kingdome
whiche heirtofore hathe bene usuallie handlit or treated in the Counsell of his said kingdome, with als ample
libertie, priviledge, auctoritie, preeminence and jurisdictioun as ever Counsell of his said kingdome bruiked or
enjoyed at ony tyme heirtofore; with power to thame to this effect to appoynt tymes of thair meetting alsweelc for
consulting and concludeing upoun matteris concerning the estate and praeserving of his Majesties peace as for
heiring the complayntis of pairtyes and doing of justice thairunto; the place of meetting to be in his Majesties
house of Halyrud Hous, except some urgent occasioun draw the same to some other pairt in that kingdome for
a space; and that nane be praesent at thair meettingis but suche as ar of his Majesties Privie Counsell, with the
Clerk of the said Counsell allanerlie, whome his Majestie continewis in his place as before. His Majestic hathe
likewayes gevin and grantit, and be the tennour heirof gevis and grantis, his full power and commissioun to thame
and everie one of those of his said Counsell, upoun ony interveneing occasioun of trouble and disordour in suche
pairtis of the cuntrey where they sail remayne for the tyme, to command and charge the persone or personis
committaris of suche disordouris to observe and keepe his Majesties peace, and to charge the contravenaris thairof


to enter their personis in warde in suche pairt or place and within suche a short space as his said Counsellour sail think meet, their to remayne till ordour be taikin by the whole bodie of the Counsell in the matter whairin they sail offended; provydeing alwayes that they be accountable to his Majestie and the rest of his Counsell that no just caus of complainyt be hard againis thame. And, if the persone or personis so charged to warde salhappin to disobey and contemne the charge, it is his Majesties pleasure that, upoun report thairof to the Counsell, a pecuniail fyne be imposed upoun the defendair according to the qualitie of his persone and nature of his offence, and if the Counsell sail think meete, to cause apprehend the offendaris and committh thame to warde to that effect. With power likewayes to his said Counsell to mak and sett downe Actis and Ordinances for governament of his said kingdome and suppressing of disorderis within the same. With power to thame likewayes to convene befoir thame and censure beararis and weararis of haquebutis and pistolettis, adulterers, committaris of ryottis, and transgressouris of penall statutes, excepting suche as his Majestie by one other Commission of the date heirof, called the Commission of the Grevanceis, hathe appointt to be tried and censured by the Commissionaris thairin mentiont. And, if any opin and avowed rebellious salhappin to be raised within his said kingdome whiche cannot be repressed bot by force, with power to his said Counsell to gif commissioun of lieutennantcie and justiciarie for suppression of the said rebellious, and to direct chargis to suche pairtis of the cuntrey as they sail think fitte, for thair concurrence to be gevin in the executioun of his said commissioun; and to gif ordour and directioun to furnishe and advance the sowmes of money that salbe requisite in suche expeditionis. With power also to the said Counsell to nominate assistants to the justices incaise of necessitie, and to give warrand to the saidis justices for continewing or deserting of dayes of law, or for doing of justice or continewing of executioun after convictioun, or for mitigatting of the punishment of the law in criminal cause if the nature and qualitie of the cryme sail require, and to grant commissiouns of justiciarie in matteris criminal and otheris commissiouns of justiciarie in matteris criminal and otheris commissiouns in matteris concerning the weele of that kingdome; and likewayes to grant exemptionis from osts or raides of assyssis, and to grant licences of departing and passing out of the said kingdome, according to the conditionis contenit in the Act of Parliament. With power likewayes to the said Counsell to raise the Sessioun upoun interveneing occasioun or necessitie, and to appoynt tymes and places of thair dounsitting. And generallie with power to the said Counsell to doe, use, and exercese all and everie other thing whiche the Counsell of the said kingdome did or might half done in the tyne of his Majesties said deare father. Provysing alwayes, like as his Majestie expreslie provydis, that this present Commission sail be nowayes prejudiciall or derogatorie to otheris tua several Commissonis bothe of the date of these praesentis, or other of thame, grantit be his Majestie to the personis thairin nominat, the one called the Commissioun of the Exchecker, and the other the Commission of the Grevanceis. And his Majestie, considering that the often haif offended; provydeing alwayes that thay be accomptable to his Majestic and the rest of his Counsell that no other twins may be rise in the tyme of his Majesties said deare father. Ordained, his Majestie ordains, the said Commissioun to be exped under the grite scale without seale and keipar thairof for wrytting and appending the same thairunto. Gevin at Whitehall the 8 of March 1626.
IX

Commission to Privy Council of Scotland 1631

Privy Council Register, New Series, IV. 188

Our Soverane Lord ordains ane commissioun to be made under the great scale of the kingdome of Scotland, making mentiouin, that where his Majestie out of his pryncelie and tender regarde to that his ancient kingdome, having a speciall care to the weale theairof, and that his royall auctoritie may still be reserved and advanced thairin, his subjects reteaned under good obedience, all insolences and misdemeanours prevented and supprest, and lykewyre that justice may have ane upright course and progress, and his subjects receive lawfull expedition in thair affairs, theairfoir his Majestie hes elected and choisin the persouns particularlie underwrittin to be of his Majestie Counsell of the said kingdome, viz. . . . ; unto the whiche persouns of his Counsell now established and unto suche as sail be nominat be his Majestie hereafter his Majestic hes committed and be the tennour heerof committs the full administration, governement and handling of all and sundrie the affairs of his hienes estait in the said kingdome quhillks heeretofore have been usallicie handled and intreated in the Counsell of the said kingdome, with als ample libertie, privilege, auctoritie, preheminence and jurisdictioun as ever Counsell of the said kingdome bruikd or injoied at anie tyume heeretofore; with power to thame to this effect to appoint tymes of thair meetings als weill for consulting and concluding upon maters concerning the estait and preserving of his Majesties peace, the place of meeting to be in his Majestie hous of Halyrudhous, except some urgent occasioun draw the same to some uther place or part of the kingdome for a space; and that none be present at thair meetings but suche as ar of his Majestie Privie Counsell with the clerk or clerkes of the said Counsell allanerie, whome his Majestie continuinews in thair places as of before, His Majestie hes lykewyres givin and grantit and be the tennour heerof gives and grants his full power and commissioun to thame and everie one of these of his said Counsell upon anie interveining occasioun of disorder and trouble in suche parts of the countrie where they sail remaine for the tyme, to command and charge the persouns or persouns committers of suche disorders, to observe and keepe his Majesties peace, and to charge the contraveeners theairof to enter thair persouns in waird in suche part or places, or within suche a short space as the said counsellor thainke meit there to remaine till order be takin by the whole bodie of the Counsell in the mater whairin they have offended, provyding alwayes he be accomptable to his Majestie and the rest of his hienes Counsell and that no just caus of complaint be heard aganis him; and if the persoun or persons so charged to ward sail happen to disobey and contemne the charge it is his Majestie pleasure that upon report theairof to the Counsell ane pecuniall soume be imposed upon the offender according to the qualitie of his persoun and nature of his offence, and the Counsell is to causa apprehend the offenders and to committ thame to ward; with power lykewyres to his Majestie said Counsell to make and sett doun acts and ordinances for governement of his kingdome and suppressing of disorders within the same; with power lykewyres to the said Counsell to give and appoint assessorss to the Justice Generalli and his deputs in caise of necessitie, and to give warrand to the said Justice his deputs and assessorss for continewing executioun after convictioun or for mitigating of the punishement of the law in criminaill causes if the nature and qualitie of the cryme sail require; and to grant commissiouns of justiciarie in maters criminaill and others commissiouns in maters concerning the weale of that kingdome; and als with power to thame to give warrand to the said Justice Generalli his deputs and others commissiouns foresaidis for imponing of fynes or pecuniall soumes upon the crymes of adulterie; bearing and wearing of hacquebutts and pistolets, usurie and suche other transgressiouns of the Acts of Parliament where the punishement be law is inflicted on bodie or goods or left to the arbitrement of the judge; and lykewyres with power to thame to grant exemptiouns frome oasts, raids of assises, and grant licences of departing and passing out of the said kingdome according to the conditiouns conteanit in the Act of Parliament; and als with power to the said Counsell incaise anie opin and avowed rebelliioun sail happen to be raised within the said kingdome, whiche cannot be redressed bot by force, to give commissioun of lieu Tenantrie and justiciarie for suppressing of the said rebelliioun, and to direct charges to suche parts of the countrie as they sail thinke fitt for the concurrence to be givin in the executioun of the said commissioun; and to give order and direction to furnish and advance the soumes of money that sail be requisite in suche expeditions; with power lykewyres to the said Counsell to raise the Sessioun upon interveining occasioun or necessitie and to appoint tymes and places of thair doun sitting; and generallie with power to the said Counsell to doe, use and exercse all and everie thing whiche the Counsell of the said kingdome did or might have done in thye tyme of his Majestie lait father: Provuyding always, lykeas his Majestie expresslie provides, that this commissioun sail be no wayes prejudicial! to the commissioun of the Exchequer. And it is declared that anie sevin of the said Counsell sail be ane sufficient nomber and make ane sessioun, provyding the Chancellor or President be one of the sevin, and that in thair absence the eldest counsellor
sall preside. And his Majestie, considering that the often absence of the most part of the Counsell and their not
attendance upon the charge and trust that his Majestie hes credit unto thame will be ane great impediment and
hinderance to his Majesties service, thairfoir his Majestie declares that it is his speciall pleasure and command that
the Chancellor or President of the Counsell doe see and provide that the Counsell be frequent, speciallie in great
and weightie maters of estait; and if upon anie occasioun whiche requires the number of the Counsell to be more
full than the said quorum, the Chancellor or President sall write to suche others of the Counsell as they sall thinke
fitt to be present and give thair attendance; in which caise if anie disobey without a licence obtained from his
Majestie or the quorum of the Counsell or without some reasonable caus, either of whiche sall excuse thair absence,
then and in that caise his Majestie wills that the absent sall be censured be the said Counsell as ane neglector of
his Majesties service, and that his Majestie be advertised thairfo. Firme and stable holding and promitting for to
hold all and whatsoever things sall be be the said Counsell lawfullie done concerning the promises; and
charging heirby all his Majesties subjects to reverence, acknowledge and obey the said Counsell in all and everie
thing concerning the charge and trust conceredto unto thame under the pane of treason: Ordaining, and his
Majestie ordains, the said commission to be expired under the great scale without passing anie other scale or
register; and these presents to be ane sufficient warrand to the writter to the said scale and keeper thairfo for
writing and appending the same thairto. Givin at Whitehall the twentie sevin day of Marche 1631.

X

Commission to Privy Council of Scotland 1641

In the parliament haldin at Edinburgh the sextene day of November the yeere of God j=vi* and fourtie one
yeeres our soverane Lord, with advyce and consent of the Estates of Parliament, considering that his Majestie
being now actuallie present in his royall persone in this his native and ancient kingdome and willing before his
returne to Ingland (quhair his Majesties more ordinarie residence hes beene heirtofore and will apparentlie be in
tyme coming) to leve behind him suche a pledge and testimonie of his tender respect, royal care and fatherlie
affection for establishinge the good and happy governement of this his Majesties ancient kingdome, as in some
measure may supplie the want of his royal presence among thame, hes to this effect, out of his native goodnes,
condiscendit to ane Act made in this present session of Parliament, with consent of the Estates, quhairby his
Majestie for himselfe and his successors hes willed, inactit and ordand, that now and in all tyme coming the
Officers of State, Lords of Secret Counsel, and Lords of Session, on whose care, wisdome and fklelitie in thair
matters and acts of Parliament established, or to be established within the same, and to hear, decyde and determine
upon all and whatsomever things sail be be the said Counsell lawfullie done concerning the premises; and
chargings heirby all his Majesties subjects to reverence, acknowledge and obey the said Counsell in all and everie
matters of estait; and if upon anie occasioun whiche requires the nomber of the Counsell to be more
full than the said quorum, the Chancellor or President sail write to suche others of the Counsell as they sail thinke
fitt to be present and give thair attendance; in which caise if anie disobey without a licence obtained from his
Majestie or the quorum of the Counsell or without some reasonable caus, either of whiche sail excuse thair absence,
then and in that caise his Majestie wills that the absent sall be censured be the said Counsell as ane neglector of
his Majesties service, and that his Majestie be advertised thairfo. Firme and stable holding and promitting for to
hold all and whatsoever things sall be be the said Counsell lawfullie done concerning the promises; and
charging heirby all his Majesties subjects to reverence, acknowledge and obey the said Counsell in all and everie
thing concerning the charge and trust conceredto unto thame under the pane of treason: Ordaining, and his
Majestie ordains, the said commission to be expired under the great scale without passing anie other scale or
register; and these presents to be ane sufficient warrand to the writter to the said scale and keeper thairfo for
writing and appending the same thairto. Givin at Whitehall the twentie sevin day of Marche 1631.
meit, their to remaine till order be tane be a full number of the Counsell in the mater quhairin they have offendit; providing alwayse that he be computable to his Majestie and the rest of the Counsell, and that no just cause of complaint be heard againis him; and if the person or persons he chargit to ward sail happen to disobey and contenme the charge, his Majestie, with advyce and consent of the saide estats, declaris that, upon report thairof to the Counsell, a pecuniou soume salbe imposed upon the offender, according to the qualitie of his persone and nature of his offence, and the Counsell is to apprehend the offenders and to committh tame to warde; with power lykewyse to the said Counsell to make and sett done acts and ordinances for government of the kingdome and suppressing of disorders within the same; with power lykewyse to the said Counsell to give and appoint assessors to the Justices Generall and his deputis in caise of necessitie, and to give warrant to the said Justice, his deputis and assessors, for continuin execution after conviction or for mitigating the punishment of the law in criminal causes, if the nature and qualitie of the crymes salbe requyre; and to grant commissions of Justiciarie in matters criminal and other commissions in matters concerning the weeke of the kingdome, and also with power to give warrant to the said Justice General his deputis and others commissioners forsaid for imponing of fynes or pecuniall soumes upon the crymes of adulterie, bearing and wearing of hacquebut and pistolets usurie, and suche other transgression of the acts of Parliament quhair the punishment be the law is inflicted upon bodie or goods or left to the arbitration of the judge; and lykewyse with power to thame to grant exemptions frome oasts, raids, assizes and licences to depart out of the kingdome, according to the conditions contented in the act of Parliament; as also with power to the said Counsell in caise ane open and avowed rebellion sail happen to be raised within the said kingdome, quhilk cannot be supprest bot be force, to give commission of lieutenendrie and justitiarie for suppressing of the said rebellion, and to direct charges to suche parts of the country as they sail thinline fit, for concurrence to be given in the execution of the said commission, and to give order and direction to furnish and advance the soumes of money that salbe requisit in suche expeditions; with power lykewyse to the said Counsell to raise the session upon intervening occasion or necessitie, and to appoynt tymes and places of thair doun sitting; and generallie with power to the said Counsell to doe, use and exercce all and everie thing whiche the Counsell of the said kingdome did or might have done the time of his Majesties late father: provyding always, lykees his Majestie expreslie provyds, with advyce and consent forsaid, that this commission salbe no wayes prejudicial to the Commission of Exchequer; and it is declarit, that anie nynie of the said Counsell salbe a sufficient number and make a session, provyding the Lord Chancellor be one of the nyne, and in caise of the absence of the Lord Chancellor it is declared it sail be lawfull to anie nynie or moe of the Counsel, conveend in the ordinair place and at the indicted tyne of meiting, to chaise one of their nynber conveend, who sail preside at thair meiting als oft as they being all present at the election, at the least lawfullie warnit to that effect upon 15 dayes warning conforme of that same degree and qualitie in the vacant place, with advyce of the most part of the Lords of Privie Counsell, counsellers places vaike be decease, dimission or deprivation, that his Majesties in the interim sail nominat ane other and to give thair attendance; in which caise if anie disobey without a licence obteaned frome his Majestie or the spaces and tymes thairof as they sail ordane among thameselfes, and wills and declars that the saids Lords of his Majesties Privie Counsell in all things concerning the charge and trust concredit unto thame will be a great empediment and hinderance to his Majesties service, thairefor his Majestie, with advyce forsaid, declaris that it is his speciall pleasure and command that the Lord Chanceller or president to be electit in maner forsaid sail wryte to suche others of the Counsell as they thinke fit to be present, and to the Act of parliament made thairanent, quhilk election, made in the interim as said is, sail be allowed or disallowed be his Majestie with consent of the Estates in the nixt ensuing Parliament as they sail thinline expedient. As also his Majestie with consent of the Estates gives power to the saids Lords of Secret Counsell or anie nynie of thame, as said is; to sett done suche rules and orders for thair meitings and attendance, and spaces and tymes thairof as they sail ordane among thameselfes, and wills and declares that the saids Lords of Secret Counsell now nominat, as said is, and these who sail be surrogat in thair places in the interim in maner foraid, sail have, bruike and enjoy thair places ad vitam vel ad culpam and salbe lyable to the censure of his Majestie, with advyce forsaid, that the absent salbe censured be the Counsel as a neglocator of his Majesties service and that his Majestie be advertised heirof: and it is declarit, that anie nynie of the said Counsell salbe a sufficient number and make a session, provyding the Lord Chancellor be one of the nyne, and in caise of the absence of the Lord Chancellor it is declared it sail be lawfull to anie nynie or moe of the Counsel, conveend in the ordinair place and at the indicted tyne of meiting, to chaise one of their nynber conveend, who sail preside at thair meiting als oft as the Lord Chancellor salbe absent: And his Majestie and the Estates considering that the often absence of the most part of the Counsel and thair not attendance on the charge and trust concredit unto thame will be a great empediment and hinderance to his Majesties service, thairefor his Majestie, with advyce forsaid, declaris that it is his speciall pleasure and command that the Lord Chancellor or president of the Counsel to be elected, as said is, doe sic and provyde that the Counsell be frequent, specialie in great and weightie maters of estate, and if upon occasion that requyres the number of the Counsel to be more full then the quorum, the Lord Chancellor or president to be electit in maner forsaid sail wryte to suche others of the Counsell as they thinke fit to be present, and to give thair attendance; in which caise if anie disobey without a licence obteaned frome his Majestie or the quorum of the Counsel or without some reasonable cans, either of whyche sail excuse thair absence, then and in that caise his Majestie, with advyce forsaid, wills that the absent salbe cursed be the Counsel as a neglector of his Majesties service and that his Majestie be advertised heirof: and it is declared that if anie of the saids counSELLers places vaike be decease, dimission or deprivation, that his Majestie in the interim sail nominat ane other of that same degree and qualitie in the vacant place, with advyce of the most part of the Lords of Privie Counsell, they being all present at the election, at the least lawfullie warnit to that effect upon 15 days warning conforme to the Act of parliament made thairanent, quhilk election, made in the interim as said is, sail be allowed or disallowed be his Majestie with consent of the Estates in the nixt ensuing Parliament as they sail thinline expedient. As also his Majestie with consent of the Estates gives power to the saids Lords of Secret Counsell or anie nynie of thame, as said is; to sett done suche rules and orders for thair meitings and attendance, and spaces and tymes thairof as they sail ordane among thameselfes, and wills and declares that the saids Lords of Secret Counsell now nominat, as said is, and these who sail be surrogat in thair places in the interim in maner foraid, sail have, bruike and enjoy thair places ad vitam vel ad culpam and salbe lyable to the censure of his Majestie and the Estates of Parliament anent thair proceedings: firme and stable holding, and for to hold all and quhatsomever be the saids Lords or anie nynie of thame, as said is, salbe lawfullie done in the premises; and deccerns and ordans all his Majesties leiges and subjects to reverence, acknowledge and obey the saids Lords of his Majesties Privie Counsell in all things concerning the charge and trust committed to thame, as said is, under all heichest paine that after may follow: and this commission to endure whil the nixt Parliament, and longer, ay and whil the same be expresslie dischargit.
REGNAL YEARS—ENGLAND

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JAMES II
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1684-5 to 5 Feb. 1685-6
5 Feb. 1686-7
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5 Feb. 1687-8
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11 Dec. 1688
1687-8

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WILLIAM AND MARY
(After 28 Dec. 1694 William alone)
13 Feb. 1688-9 to 12 Feb. 1689-90
12 Feb. 1690-1
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13 Feb. 1700-1
8 Mar. 1701-2
13 Feb. 1701-2

REGNAL

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3 Aug. 1460 to 2 Aug. 1461
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11 June 1488 to 10 June 1489
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8 Mar. 1701-2 to
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8 Mar. 1711-12
8 Mar. 1712-13
8 Mar. 1713 14

7 Mar. 1702-3
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7 Mar. 1712-13
7 Mar. 1713-14
1 Aug. 1714

YEARS—SCOTLAND

JAMES V

JAMES VI

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9 Sept. 1513 to 8 Sept. 1514
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MARY
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24 July 1567 to 23 July 1568
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### REGNAL YEARS—SCOTLAND

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### WILLIAM AND MARY

(After 28 Dec. 1694 William alone)

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<td>Henry D. of York, 11 Sept. 1494.</td>
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<td>Hugh (Curwen) Dublin, L.C.</td>
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<td>Sir William Skeffington, 22 June 1530 (2 Aug.).</td>
<td>Sir Henry Sidney</td>
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<td>Gerald E. of Kildare, 8 July 1532 (Aug.). Thos. (Fitzgerald), L. Offaly, 1534.</td>
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<td>Sir Henry Sidney, 13 Dec. 1558 (13 Dec.).</td>
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<td>Sir James Croftes, 29 April 1551 (23 May). Sailed 4 Dec. 1552.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. Michael Jones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commissioners of Parliament**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Ludlow</td>
<td>Oct. 1650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles Corbet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Weaver</td>
<td>(Jan. 1651)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lords Justices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sir Maurice Eustace, L.C.</td>
<td>31 Dec. 1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger E. of Orrery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles E. of Mountrath</td>
<td>25 Dec. 1661 (14 Jan. 1661-2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sir Maurice Eustace, L.C.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roger E. of Orrery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles E. of Mountrath</td>
<td>31 Dec. 1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Maurice Eustace, L.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger E. of Orrery</td>
<td>25 Dec. 1661 (14 Jan. 1661-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Arthur Forbes, Bt.</td>
<td>27 May 1671 (22 June)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sir Arthur Forbes, Bt.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Dublin, L.C.</td>
<td>5 July 1675 (after 7 July)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Michael Dublin, L.C.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lord Lieutenant.</th>
<th>Lord Deputy.</th>
<th>Lords Justices.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard D. of Tyrconnell, 1687. 1689 James II in person. 1690 William III in person.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Alexander Fitton, L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18 Aug. 1687.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Coningsby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Charles Porter, L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Visct. Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Charles Porter, L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Coningsby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 Dec. 1690 (24 Dec.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Charles Porter, L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Cyrill Wyche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 July 1698 (3 July).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry B. Capell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Cyrill Wyche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Visct. Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Coningsby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26 June 1698 (28 July).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monough Visct. Blessington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Col. William Wooldsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 May 1698 (28 May).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Charles Porter, L.C. 2 June 1696 (2 June).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Charles Porter, L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Charles E. of Mountrath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry E. of Drogheda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 July 1696 (29 July).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry de Massue, Marquis de Ruvigny, E. of Galway (in place of Porter),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 Feb. 1696-7 (6 Feb.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Charles M. of Winchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Henry E. of Galway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Edward V. Villiers (did not come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 May 1697 (31 May).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry B. Capell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Charles Porter, L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Charles Porter, L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry E. of Galway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Edward E. of Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Narcissus Dublin (or any two of them)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 May 1699 (16 May).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Charles D. of Bolton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Charles E. of Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry E. of Galway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29 June 1699 (28 Aug.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Narcissus Dublin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry E. of Drogheda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh E. of Mount Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 April 1701 (3 April).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Narcissus Dublin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry E. of Drogheda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh E. of Mount Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maj.-Gen. Thomas Erfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Kightby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11 April 1702 (11 April).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Richard Cox, Bt., L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh E. of Mount Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lt.-Gen. Thomas Erfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 March 1704-5 (23 March).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Kightby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Kightby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 March 1704-5 (23 March).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A new commission 13 April 1704—16 Nov. 1704.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Richard Cox, Bt., L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lt.-Gen. John L. Cutts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27 June 1706 (27 June).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Narcissus Armgah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Richard Cox, L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 Feb. 1706-7 (16 Feb.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas E. of Pembroke and Montgomery, 30 April 1707 (24 June).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHIEF GOVERNORS OF IRELAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lord Lieutenant</th>
<th>Lord Deputy</th>
<th>Lords Justices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas E. of Wharton, 4 Dec. 1708 (21 April 1709).</td>
<td>Lord Lieutenant.</td>
<td>Richard Freeman, L.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Narcissus Armagh
Richard Freeman, L.C.
27 Nov. 1707 (27 Nov.).

Richard Freeman, L.C.
Lt.-Gen. Richard Ingoldsby
13 Sept. 1708 (19 Sept.)–7 May 1710.

Richard Freeman, L.C.
Lt.-Gen. Richard Ingoldsby
29 Aug. 1710.

Narcissus Armagh
Lt.-Gen. Richard Ingoldsby
28 Nov. 1710 (28 Nov.).

Sir Constantine Philips, L.C.
Lt.-Gen. Richard Ingoldsby
27 Jan. 1710–11 (22 Jan.).

Sir Constantine Philips, L.C.
Lt.-Gen. Richard Ingoldsby
19 Nov. 1711 (3 Dec.).

Sir Constantine Philips, L.C.
John (Vesey) Tuam
10 March 1711–12 (13 March).

Thomas (Lindsay) Armagh
Sir Constantine Philips, L.C.
John (Vesey) Tuam
17 April 1714 (29 April and 7 June).

LORD CHANCELLORS AND KEEPERS
(TEMPORARY KEEPERS ARE OMITTED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1485 Aug. 22</td>
<td>John Alcock, Bishop of Ely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1486 Mar. 6</td>
<td>John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 Oct. 13</td>
<td>Henry Deane, Bishop of Salisbury, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502 July 27</td>
<td>William Barnes, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1504 Jan. 21</td>
<td>Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, Archbishop of York, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1505 Dec. 22</td>
<td>Sir Thomas More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1506 May 20</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Audley, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1508 Jan. 26</td>
<td>Made Lord Chancellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1544 Apr. 22</td>
<td>Thomas, Lord Wrothesley, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1547 Mar. 7</td>
<td>Sir William Paulet, Lord St. John of Basing, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 23</td>
<td>Richard, Lord Rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501 Dec. 22</td>
<td>Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1550 Jan. 19</td>
<td>Made Lord Chancellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1558 Aug. 23</td>
<td>Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1556 Jan. 1</td>
<td>Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1558 Dec. 22</td>
<td>Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1579 Apr. 26</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Bromley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557 Apr. 29</td>
<td>Sir Christopher Hatton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1592 May 25</td>
<td>Sir John Fauquier, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1556 May 6</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Egerton, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1608 July 24</td>
<td>Made Lord Chancellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1617 Mar. 7</td>
<td>Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1618 Jan. 4</td>
<td>Made Lord Chancellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1621 May 1</td>
<td>Henry Viscoun Mandeville; Ludowick Duke of Richmond; William Earl of Pembroke; Earl of Arundel, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 10</td>
<td>John Williams, D.D., Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1625 Nov. 1</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Coryn, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1640 Jan. 17</td>
<td>Sir John Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1641 Jan. 19</td>
<td>Sir Edward Littleton, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643 Nov. 30</td>
<td>Earl of Bolingbroke, Earl of Kent, S. Browne, O. St. John, J. Wilde, and Edm. Prideaux, Keepers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645 Oct. 23</td>
<td>Sir Richard Lane, Keeper (at Oxford)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1646 Oct. 21</td>
<td>Edward Earl of Manchester, and William Lenthal, Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, Keepers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1648 Mar. 17</td>
<td>Henry Earl of Kent, William, Lord Grey of Wroke, Sir Thomas Widdrington, and Bulstrode Whitlock, Keepers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1649 Feb. 8</td>
<td>E. Whitlock, John Lisle, and Serjeant Keeble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1654 Apr. 4</td>
<td>John Lisle, Sir Thomas Widdrington, and Bulstrode Whitlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1656 Jan. 15</td>
<td>Nathaniel Ffinnes, John Lisle, and Serjeant Glynne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1659 Jan. 13</td>
<td>Made Lord Chancellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1657 Aug. 31</td>
<td>Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bt., Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1672 Nov. 5</td>
<td>Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1673 Nov. 9</td>
<td>Sir Heneage Finch, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1675 Dec. 19</td>
<td>Made Lord Chancellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1682 Dec. 29</td>
<td>Sir Francis North, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1685 Sept. 20</td>
<td>Sir George Jeffreys, Lord Jeffreys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1699 Apr. 8</td>
<td>Sir John Maynard, Sir Anthony Keck, and Sir William Rawlinson, Keepers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690 May 14</td>
<td>Sir John Trevor, Sir William Rawlinson, and Sir George Hutchinson, Keepers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1693 Mar. 22</td>
<td>Sir John Somers, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1697 Apr. 22</td>
<td>Made Lord Chancellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700 May 21</td>
<td>Sir Nathan Wright, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1705 Oct. 11</td>
<td>William Cowper, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1710 May 4</td>
<td>Made Lord Chancellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1710 Sept. 26</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Trevor, Robert Tracy, John Scoop, Commissioners of the Great Seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 19</td>
<td>Sir Simon Harcourt, Keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1712 Apr. 7</td>
<td>Made Lord Chancellor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SECRETARIES OF STATE**

(IRELAND AFFAIRS WERE UNDER THE SENIOR SECRETARY OF STATE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1518 Jan. 26</td>
<td>Richard Fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1518</td>
<td>Sir John Popham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1578 Jan. 5</td>
<td>Thomas Rosithall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1572</td>
<td>Richard Pacé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1536</td>
<td>William Knight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1526</td>
<td>Stephen Gardner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1523</td>
<td>Thomas Cromwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1536</td>
<td>Thomas Whrotesley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539</td>
<td>Sir Ralph Sadler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1543 Apr. 23</td>
<td>Sir William Paget, vice Sadler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1543</td>
<td>Sir William Petre, vice Whrotesley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1548</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Smith, vice Paget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1549</td>
<td>Nicholas Wotton, vice Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1552</td>
<td>Sir William Cecil, vice Wotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1553</td>
<td>Sir John Cheke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557</td>
<td>Sir John Burre, vice Cecil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1558</td>
<td>John Bocai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1572</td>
<td>Sir William Cecil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1574</td>
<td>Sir William Petre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1607 Jan. 5</td>
<td>Thomas Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1606</td>
<td>Sir William Davidson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1617 July 13</td>
<td>Sir Robert Cecil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>Sir Alexander Hay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1616</td>
<td>Sir Ralph Winwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1618</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1618</td>
<td>Sir John Herbert, vice Winwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>Sir Robert Naunton, vice Herbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>Sir George Calvert, vice Lake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Solicitors-General**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1594 Apr. 10</td>
<td>Sir Edward Coke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600 July 4</td>
<td>Sir Henry Hobart, Bt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1613 Oct. 27</td>
<td>Sir Francis Bacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1617 Mar. 15</td>
<td>Sir Henry Yelverton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1621 Jan. 11</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Coventry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1625 Oct. 31</td>
<td>Sir Robert Heath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1631 Sept. 27</td>
<td>William Noy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1634 Sept. 22</td>
<td>Sir John Banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1641 Jan. 19</td>
<td>Sir Herbert Gardner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1645 Nov. 3</td>
<td>Thomas Gardner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1649 Jan. 10</td>
<td>William Steele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1652 Apr. 9</td>
<td>Sir Edward Prideaux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1659</td>
<td>Robert Reynolds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660 May 31</td>
<td>Sir Jeffrey Palmer, Bt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670 May 10</td>
<td>Sir Heneage Finch, Bt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ATTYORNEYS-GENERAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1645 Nov. 15</td>
<td>Andrew Dimmock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>John Ernley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1651</td>
<td>John Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1651 May 8</td>
<td>Richard Lister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1655 Aug. 1</td>
<td>Christopher Hales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1655</td>
<td>Baldwine Metot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1655 Oct. 4</td>
<td>Richard Rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1656 Apr. 1</td>
<td>William Whorwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1656</td>
<td>Henry Bradshaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1657 May 15</td>
<td>Edward Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1657 Jan. 22</td>
<td>Sir Gilbert Gerrard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1657 June 1</td>
<td>Sir John Popham</td>
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<tr>
<td>1659 Feb. 21</td>
<td>Richard Osmole</td>
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<td>1661 May 26</td>
<td>Thomas Bromley</td>
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<tr>
<td>1661</td>
<td>Sir John Popham</td>
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**SOLICITORS-GENERAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1652 June 25</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Egerton</td>
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<td>1652 June 26</td>
<td>Sir Edward Coke</td>
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<td>1652 Nov. 6</td>
<td>Thomas Fleming</td>
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<td>1654</td>
<td>Sir John Dodridge</td>
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<td>1657 June 22</td>
<td>Sir Francis Bacon</td>
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<td>1657 Oct. 30</td>
<td>Sir Henry Yelverton</td>
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<td>1661 Mar. 14</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Coventry</td>
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<td>1661 Jan. 22</td>
<td>Sir Robert Heath</td>
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<td>1661 Nov.</td>
<td>Sir Richard Shilton</td>
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<td>1664 Oct. 15</td>
<td>Sir Edward Littleton</td>
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<td>1665 Jan. 27</td>
<td>Sir Edward Herbert</td>
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<td>1665 Jan. 29</td>
<td>Oliver St. John</td>
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<tr>
<td>1665 Oct. 30</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Gardner, Bt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1671 Feb. 26</td>
<td>Sir Edward Prideaux</td>
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<td>1671 Apr. 19</td>
<td>Sir John Cook</td>
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<td>1671</td>
<td>Sir Francis Reynolds</td>
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<td>1672 Oct. 8</td>
<td>William Ellis</td>
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<td>LIBRARIES CONSULTED</td>
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<td>Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeen.</td>
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<td>B.L. Bibliotheca Lindeiana, Haigh Hall.</td>
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<td>B.M. British Museum, London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canterbury Municipal Library, Canterbury.</td>
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<td>Ch., Chetham Chetham Library, Manchester.</td>
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<td>Corpus Corpus Christi College, Oxford.</td>
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<td>Dalkeith The Duke of Buccleuch.</td>
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<td>E.T.C. Edinburgh Town Council Museum.</td>
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<td>Hamilton Palace The Duke of Hamilton.</td>
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<td>Hardwicke Hall The Duke of Devonshire.</td>
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<td>Hodgkin Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin, London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunt. Hunterian Library, University, Glasgow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>K.I.D. King's Inn Library, Dublin.</td>
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<td>L.I. Lincoln's Inn Library, London.</td>
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<td>Madan Mr. Falconer Madan, Oxford.</td>
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<td>Marsh Archbishop Marsh's Library, Dublin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montrose papers The Duke of Montrose.</td>
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<td>Orm. The Marquess of Ormonde.</td>
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<td>P. R. O. Public Record Office, London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queen's Queen's College, Oxford.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R.I.A. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sig. The Signet Library, Edinburgh.</td>
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<td>T.C.D. Trinity College, Dublin.</td>
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<td>Wentworth Mrs. Wentworth, Woolley Park, Yorks.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HENRY VII

1485


Only found in MS.


P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. No. 1.


Only found in MS.

Truce till October 1486.


Only found in MS.

Refers to late commissions of array. As the rebels and Scots have withdrawn, the King's forces may disperse.


20 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the wache and warde to [be] kepte on the Sea Costes for feare of daunger that might growe by meanes of warres stirrde between the frenche kinge and the king of Romaynes. [Begins] Forasmuch . . . hath credible Informacion that there is lik . . . Westminster: 20 July [1486].

Only found in MS.

Sir Thomas Broughton, Sir John Huddleston, and their adherents to appear within 40 days.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 19. d. R. xii. 302; Campbell i. 451. o 4.


Only found in MS.

All persons with 40 librates of land, &c., to appear before 14 February next.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. No. 5a.


Pope Innocent VIII on the advice of the Cardinals approves of the marriage of Henry VII of Lancaster to the Princess Elizabeth of York. Confirms his title of succession [conquest] and election by the 3 states of this land. Requires obedience to him and his heirs on penalty of major excommunication. If Elizabeth dies without issue, other children of Henry may succeed. The Papal blessing and plenary absolution are given to his supporters. Calls on the Dignitaries of the Church to assist the temporal power when called on. All grants contrary to this bull are revoked.

(A Sheet 1 only.)

Antiq. (imperfect) B.M. Facs. See Bull March 27, R. xii. 297. Original in P.R.O.; Campbell i. 392. No 3.

10 JUNE.—BY THE KING. Proclamacion for waache and warde to [be] kepte on the Sea Costes for feare of daunger that might grove by meanes of waarrs stirrde between the frenche kinge and the king of Romaynes. [Begins] Forasmoche . . . hath credible Informacion that there is lik . . . Westminster: 10 June [1486].

Only found in MS.

BY THE KING. A Proclamation against transportation of Gold Silver or Bullion and against Exchanges and Rechanges but onlie with such as the king had authorised within the Realme. [Begins] It is assentid accordided and the kyng defendith vnto alle . . . Only found in MS.


1486-7

2 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A General Pardon.

Not found.

Hall 481. No 6a. B
1487

**c. 6 JUNE. — BY THE KING.** [Begins] The
King . . . straitly charge and commaunde . . .
[For the good order of his army.]
Kenchworth: c. 6 June 1487.
Only found in MS.
Against robbing Churches, or private persons, forcing
women, illegal quartering, causing affrays in the army, pre-
venting access of victuals, vagabonds, common women, &c.
B. M. Julis B. XII. (20th).

**1488**

**c. JULY. — BY THE KING.** [Begins] Foras-
moch as the kyng our Soueraigne Lord haueing a tender respect . . .
Only found in MS.
Against bearing arms except on a journey. Vagabonds
and suspects to be arrested.

**1489**

**5 APRIL. — BY THE KING.** To keep the peace
with subjects of Austria and Burgundy. [Begins]
Forasmoch as certeyne appoyntementes convencions
and conclusions of and vpon a true . . .
Westminster: 5 April 1489.
Only found in MS.
Free entry of subjects and merchandise on pain of forfei-
ture, and bodies at the King's will.
Rot. Cl. d. 29.
Campbell ii. 440.

**10 MAY. — BY THE KING.** For the peace of the
southern shires during the King's expedition against
the rebels of the North who slew the Earl of North-
umberland. [Begins] Forasmoch as the kyng our soueraigne lord for the defence of this his Realme of Inglande and for repressinge . . .
Westminster: 10 May [1489].
Only found in MS.
To Sheriff of Kent.
Rot. Cl. d. 29.

**16 AUGUST. — BY THE KING.** [Begins] Foras-
moch as the Kyng our Soueraigne, for Defense . . .
[Raising forces for relief of the Duchess of Brittany.]
Windsor: 16 August [1489].
Only found in MS.
London Writ. For enlistment of soldiers under Sir Charles
Somerset.
Rot. Pat. m. 29. d.
R. xii. 377.

**1490**

**13 JANUARY. — BY THE KING.** Proclamation
concerning Justices, to be proclaimed four times a
year by statute. [Begins] The Kyng . . . considerith howe that in the
tyme of his noble progenitour Edward the IIII . . .
[Restoring the table of exchange at Calais.]
Westminster: [July 1488].
Only found in MS.
The coinage was rated by Edward IV. 20s. sterling
English is equivalent to 30s. Flemish. This table is to be
strictly adhered to after 20 August next, on pain of forfei-
ture of coins and imprisonment at pleasure. To Giles Daubene-
de Daubeney, Governor of Calais, Thomas Thwaytes,
Treasurer, and William Bentham, Mayor.
P. R. O. Original signed, P. S. B.

**17 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE KING.** Proclamation
for peace betwene the kinges Maiestie and the kinge of
Denmark. [Begins] Forasmoche as by the comys-
saries and oratours as well of the king our soueraigne
lord . . .
Canterbury: 15 April [1490].
Only found in MS.
Rot. Pat. m. 20. d.

**22 MAY. — BY THE KING.** Proclamation for the
avoiding of vacabons Scotts out of his maiesties
Shires of Northumberland, Westmoreland, York,
and Cumberland. [Begins] Forasmoche as the kyng . . .
hath perite knowelge that grete nombre of
Scottis and other straungers . . .
Westminster: 22 May [1490].
Only found in MS.

**15 APRIL. — BY THE KING.** Proclamacion for
peace betwene the kinges Maiestie and the kinge of
Denmark. [Begins] Forasmoche as by the comys-
saries and oratours as well of the king our soueraigne
lord . . .
Canterbury: 15 April [1490].
Only found in MS.
Rot. Pat. m. 20. d.

**17 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE KING.** Proclamacion for
peace betwene his Highnes, the kinge of Romens, and
the Kinge and Queene of Spain. [Begins] Forasmo-
ach as bytwixt the Kinge oure Souerayn Lord
King of England . . .
Oxing: 17 September [1490].
Only found in MS.
Alliance against France in favour of the Duchess of
Brittany.
Rot. Pat. m. 11. d.
R. xii. 410.
17 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against Pirates and Robbers of the Sea. [Begins] Where as divers leges, confederationes and angrieco maunders by the king... and hys more dere cousyns the most high...

Windsor: 17 November [1490].

Only found in MS.

Against harbouring pirates against King of the Romans, the Archduke, Spain, Portugal, and Brittany.

Rot. Pat. m. 11. d. N° 16.

1491

15 APRIL.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The King... is certeynly informyd not oonly by the estates and nobles... [Against the import of Irish pence.]

Westminster: 15 April [1491].

Only found in MS.

Evil disposed persons are bringing ‘penys and pecys of two penys coyned in... Island’ into the country, these coins being of less value than those coined in the Tower of London. No one to accept payment except in legal money of England.


19 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. Proclamation against carriage of corne beyonde the sease without the kings license. [Begins] Forasmuch as the Kyng... consideryng that grete derth and scarce of grayne...

Westminster: 19 September [1491].

Only found in MS.

Rot. Pat. m. 3. d. N° 18.

1492

24 JUNE.—BY THE KING. Proclamation confirming ordnances made concerning ordnance for the mynes within Englands. [Begins] Forasmoche as the king... consideryng that the mynes within this realeme of England... beynge gold, siluer, and tyme, coper, lede, and other metalles...

Westminster: 24 June [1492].

Only found in MS.

The king has licensed the incorporation of a staple of metals at Southampton. No metals to be exported except through the staples. No one to melt tin ore till admitted by the guild.


2 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. Proclamation within the Counties of Kent, the Citty of Canterbury and the Synke Ports for all the Inhabitants thereaboute to be attendant upon the kings person there... Havyng a tender Zely to the Welthe, Suertie and Defense...

Canterbury: 2 August 1492.

Only found in MS.


27 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation that Venetians should pay the same dutys on Malmsies that English Merchants pay at Venice.

Sandwich: 27 September [1492].

Not found.

From Privy Seal to Lord Chancellor to proclaim.

P.R.O. P.S.B. N° 20a.

DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. Proclamation of peace with France. [Begins] The kyng... doeth yow to understonde that good suer and firme peax, union, and amittie...

Only found in MS.

With the corresponding French proclamation.


1492-3

18 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. Proclamation for the avoideinge of diverse haynous murders, Robberyes, theft, decaye of husbondrye, and other innomirties and inconveniences dailie increasinge within this Realme to the great offfence unto God, displeasure unto his Highnes, hurt and ympouerishing vexation and troble of his Subjectes by the meanes of idelines and speciallye of vacebonde beggers able to work and some excusing themselves by color of pilgrimynge, some excusing themselves by that they were taken by the kings enemy vpon the sea, some by that they be scollowrers of the one vniuersiteit or the other wythin this Realme, some that the be Hermitts, and so lyvinge by color of fained devotion and many other suspicous and vicious lyvings this used in this Realme. [Begins] The kyng... is informed that fulli heynes murdres, robes, thefte, decaye of husbondrye, and other enormities and inconveniences...

Westminster: 18 February [1492-3].

Only found in MS.

Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 4. d. N° 22.

1493

18 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. Proclamation against the conuoying of merchandise into the partes of Austrich and Burguine nor yet to any partes or countrys nye thereunto adiounynge (woll and woffells from the staple of Callice except) that any his Subiects briuge any manner of marchaundries out of those partes into this his Realme. [Begins] The kyng... for diverse grate and vyrgent causes his highnes specially mouing by thanduyce of his counseille...

Westminster: 18 September [1493].

Only found in MS.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 126.


1495-6

28 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. Proclamation of peace betweene the kinge and his right deare and welbeloved cosyn Phillip Archduke of Austriche and Duke of Burguynye. [Begins] Forasmoche as betwixt the king our... on the oon partie...

Westminster: 28 February [1495-6].

Only found in MS.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 145.


1496

SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Where as the king... had hertofore concluded...

[Declaring war on Scotland.]

[Westminster: September 1496.]

Only found in MS.

A truce for 7 years was made with the King of Scotland, of which three are still to run. He has marched four miles...
into England with banner displayed, hurt women and children, and burned three or four little towers. When the royal forces marched out of Newcastle on 25 September they fled by night. All subjects may make war on him by land and sea.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 330.  

N° 24a.


Kingsford 212.  

N° 24b.

1496-7

JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation that all Scots should leave the realm by the Feast of Purification. Not found.

From Instructions to Commissioners, 5 July. P.R.O. P.S.B. 164.  

N° 24c.

1497

20 JUNE.—BY THE KING. Proclamation for pardon to all such the kings subjects as have lately rebellled and will seke the same. [Begins] Whereas it is openly vnderstande and knowne aswell within this the kyngis realme as in other realmes and countres therunto adjoynynge to the great disclandre and infamyte of the land ... Westminster: 20 June [1497].

Only found in MS.

Pardon for all concerned in the insurrection defeated at Blackheath on submission to the King's mercy.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 163.

Ret. Pat. p. 2. m. 10. d., m. 24. d.  

N° 25.

24 JUNE.—BY THE KING. Proclamation for all able men in their boddis to labour to prepare and arable their sons in their best and most defendable arraye to serve his highnes vpon an ouers warninge against his auncien enemies the Scottes within the Counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberlend, Westmoreland, Notts, Derby, &c. [Begins] Forasmoche as bullion. [Woodstock: 24 June [1497].

Only found in MS.

Ret. Pat. p. 2. m. 12. d.  

N° 26.

30 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. Preparations to meet the threatened invasion. [Begins] Forasmosth as hath parfit vnderstanding that his auncien enemies the Scottes contynuynge ... Westminster: 30 August [1497].

Only found in MS.

Ret. Pat. p. 2. m. 15. d.  

N° 27.

5 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. For the currency of silver pence &c. [Begins] The King ... hath certeyn vnderstanding that grete difficulties ... [Woodstock: 5 September [1497].

Only found in MS.

Ret. Pat. p. 1. m. 6. d.  

N° 28.

SEPTEMBER.—BY PERKIN WARBECK.

[Begins] Richard by the grace of God ... Whereas we in our tender age escaped by Goddes myghte ... Only found in MS.

Henry is a low-born usurper, and has offered large sums to destroy Warbeck's person and corrupt his servants, as proved by the case of Sir Robert Clifford. He has levied unsupportable taxes. He has murdered Lord Fitzwater, Sir William Staneley, Sir Robert Chamberlene, Sir Simone Mounsfedor, Sir Robert Raddyfe, Wm. Daubeney, Homfrey Stafford and many others, and imprisoned Edmond son of the Duke of Clarence. He has married ladies of the blood, as the sisters of the Earl of Warwick, to base villains. His favourites are Bishop Foxe, Smythe, Braye, Lovell, Oliver Kyngo, Sir Charles Somersete, David Owen, Rysley, Sir John Trobulvill, Tylere, Robart Lytton, Gyforde, Chamley, Emerson, James Hobert, John Cutte, Garthe, Hansey, Wyote, and such like caitiffs. He is now about to flee from the realm with its treasures. £1000 and 100 marks annual value of land for his capture. Free pardon to all his adherents except those who have imagined Warbeck's death. All to give their personal attendance in arms.

B.M. MS. Harl. 283. 1239

N° 29.

1497-8

27 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. Against Roman groats and pence. [Begins] ... well understanding that diverse counterfeit and newe ... Westminster: 27 February [1497-8].

Only found in MS.

Certain counterfeit and new-forged coins called Roman groats and Roman pence are being imported in large numbers. No one is to take or make payment in them, except as bullion.

Ret. Pat. p. 1. m. 15. d.  

N° 30.

1498

23 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. Treaty of peace with France. [Begins] Whereas betwene the king ... peace, amity, confederation, and entercourse of merchaundise ... Westminster: 23 August [1498].

Only found in MS.

Cites late treaty with King Charles of France [no. 21, q. v.], now confirmed by Lewis under his great seal. Rebels not to be sheltered. Outrages at sea to cease. Cases before the Admiral of France to be determined within 6 months. All ships to be under surety not to attack English ships.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 332.

Ret. Pat. p. 1. m. 15. d.  

N° 31.

26 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. Proclamation to summon certain persons inhabitants of Ridesdale and Tynedale in the County of Northumberland to be before the Lieutenant of the Borders of the Est and Middle Marchis in Barbwicke to answer for certen murderers and slauters latelie by them don vpon certen Skottish men contrary to the truce and amytie nowe beinge. [Begins] Forasmoche as oon William Hodle otherwise called Wayakpyre, hoggis of hedle broder to the same William, hob Rede, crysty Mylbourne the soon of cryspy of hedle, William Charlton. Westminster: 26 November [1498].

Only found in MS.

Ret. Pat. p. 1. m. 6. d.  

N° 32.
12 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Currency of old thin pence. [Begins] Forsasmuch as the king...understandeth the manifold... [Westminster]: 12 December [1498].

Only found in MS.

All manner of whole silver pence of the King’s coinage to be accepted.

B.M. Harl. 442. 10. N° 33.

1498-9

16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. Concerning the currency of Irish pence &c. [Begins] Considerith well...great difficulty, grudge, and trouble...

Knolle: 16 January [1498-9].

Only found in MS.

Irish pence are being passed, and English pence refuse because they are small and not heavy enough. No man is to take Irish pence or refuse English pence.

Rot. Pat. p. 1. m. 15. d. N° 34.

JANUARY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Innocentius et Alexander pontifices predicti... [Westminster: W. de Worde: 1499.]

Gothic letter.

2 editions (1) line 2: begin: turatiur (2) line 2: begin: tura.

Only known by a printed slip summarizing the bulls of Innocent (1486) and Alexander (21 December 1498) in favour of Henry VII and his heirs, enforcing obedience under pain of excommunication, and granting a plenary indulgence to Innocent (1486) and Alexander (21 December 1498) in favour of the wele and restfulnesse of bothe their realmes...

Ford: 23 March [1498-9].

Only found in MS.

A rumour has been spread that the silver is coined in Ireland, and so many refuse it. All silver pence bearing the print of the King’s coin are to be current, except the Irish pence or refuse English pence.


1499-1500

23 MARCH.—BY THE KING. Concerning the currency. [Begins] The King...well understanding the greate dubtis nowe of late...

Ford: 23 March [1498-9].

Only found in MS.

A rumour has been spread that the silver is coined in Ireland, and so many refuse it. All silver pence bearing the print of the King’s coin are to be current, except the pence with spurs, or with the mullet between the bars of the cross, which are to pass as halfpence.


1500

7 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. Proclamation for making knights.

Woodstock: 7 December [1500].

Only found in MS.

All persons having lands over £40 a year to receive knighthood before Purification next [Feb. 2]. [In Latin.]

Rot. Pat. p. 1. m. 15. d. N° 42.

1501-2

10 MARCH.—BY THE KING. Proclamation against the enteretynge of retainers. [Begins] The Kyng...for the tender zeale and inward affection...

Westminster: 10 March [1501-2].

Only found in MS.

Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 5. d. N° 43.

14 MARCH.—BY THE KING. Proclamation of the peace with Scotland, and the marriage contracted between James IV and the Princess Margaret. [Begins] The Kyngye...doeth you to understand...

Westminster: 14 March [1501-2].

Only found in MS.

Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 11. d. N° 44.

1502

11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. Peace and extradition of rebels with the King of the Romans. [Begins] The Kyngye, our...doeth you to understand...

Westminster: 11 November [1502].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Sl. 717. 62b. N° 44.
1503

14 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. Proclamation for taking the order of knighthood through the whole Realm of England. [Begins] Cum ... quod omnes illi qui quadrimginta libratis terrae ... Westminster: 14 December [1503].

Only found in MS.


1504

5 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] The kyngg our souerayn lorde callynge ... [Currency of silver coin clipped or otherwise.] Westminster: 5 July [1504].

[London] St. Helens: We. [Faques: 1504].

1 f. Gothic letter. 6 cuts of coins. 

holden within die

The King to the Sheriffs of Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. Greeting.

This to be published. It was ordered by last parliament [19 H. 7. c. 5] that all groats English or foreign, being silver and not clipped, should be current. As many are ignorant of the appearance of clipped coin it is ordered that all English groats and 'double plackes' having three points of the cross and most of the scripture whole shall pass as unclipped, if the coin be old. Silver double plackes having the scripture apparent on either side shall pass. His receivers and all other persons to accept them.

Clipped money to be passed at 3s. 2d. per ounce. All clipped money received to be forthwith cut in half. No weights made of sticks' ends (awncell weights) to be used. All mayors &c. to execute this, on pain of fine by King or his Council at pleasure.


Armes (B.M. MS. Add. 5515. 218) notes this copy then in the possession of M. Folkes P.R.S. Roding I, 297. N° 46.

5 JULY. sine nota.

at raust anno

Another edition of No. 46, q. v. No woodcuts.

Antig. MS. 116 (21). N° 47.

19 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. For the payment of the King's debts. [Begins] Forasmoche as the kyngg our soueraigne ... Westminster: 19 August [1504].

Only found in MS.

Any person to whom the King owes money must deliver his complaint in writing between this and Michaelmas to the Bishop of Winchester, Keeper of Privy Seal, Sir John Fyneus, C.J., Sir Thomas Fowyk, C.J. (C.P.), come two years to the Bishop of Winchester, Keeper of Privy Seal, Sir John Fyneus, C.J., Sir Thomas Fowyk, C.J. (C.P.), and his complaint in writing between this and Michaelmas to come, and his possession of M. Folkes P.R.S. Ending i. 297. K° 46.

Weights) to be used. All mayors &c. to execute this, on pain of fine by King or his Council at pleasure.

After APRIL.—BY THE KING. The proclamations for taking the order of knighthood through the whole Realm of England. [Begins] Cum ... quod omnes illi qui quadrimginta libratis terrae ... Westminster: 15 January [1504-5].

Only found in MS.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 330.


1505

C. APRIL.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Rex ... Where the kyngg our soueraigne lord ... [For the currency of groats and plackes.] Westminster: April 1505.

Only found in MS.

As No. 50 [q. v.], but without the announcement of the exchange. Any clipped coin not cut in half is to be forfeited, one half to the informer, the other to the king. The authorities are to aid in seizing such clipped coin.


27 APRIL.—BY THE KING. Concerning the coins. [Begins] Henricus ... where the kyngge our soueraigne lord by good deliberacion and aduise of his lordes ... Westminster: 27 April [1505].

Only found in MS.

Cites previous proclamations. The tokens of current English groats and double placks are described. All other coins, and clipped current coins, to be taken in exchange by weight at the Exchange in Leden Hall at 3s. 2d. per ounce. Gold pence only to be issued in return.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 330.

Rot. Pat. p. 1. m. 38. d.

Letters, see II. 375.

Reissued in the same year with explanatory clause. N° 50.

After APRIL.—BY THE KING. The proclamation of the coyne. [Begins] Henricus ... where the kyngge our soueraigne lord by good deliberacon & aduysye of his lordes sprytyual ... Westminster: after April 1505.

[London: W. Faques: 1505.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

arms 1 & other such

The tokens of current English groats and double placks are given, and marks to show when the coin is considered clipped. Clipped coin will be taken at an Exchange founded for the purpose at Leden Hall in London, at 3s. 2d. per ounce, being paid for in gold penny and twopenny pieces, to show that it will not be put in circulation again, up to the feast of Purification next.

This is not to be taken to mean that clipped groats which show the requisite marks are not current. Any one refusing to accept them is to be brought before the Lord Mayor &c.

U.L.C. 7072.

With two blocks (crowned I.H.S. Rose and Portcullis), borders on two sides. N° 51.

1508

17 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against resort to Court (Sweating sickness). [?] : 17 August 1508.

Not found.


1509

16 APRIL.—BY THE KING. General Pardon. [Begins] The king our soueraigne lord ... Knoll: 16 April 1509.

Only found in MS.

Pardoning offences committed before 10 April. See No. 53.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. N° 51 b.
BY THE KING.—A Proclamation concerning wrecks at Calais. [Begins] Forasmuch as the kyng ... where by sodeyn greate stormes ... Only found in MS.

No person to touch any wreck or wreckage at Calais, except by order of the Treasurer and Controller on pain of forfeiture of twice the value of what was taken and imprisonment.


HENRY VIII

30 APRIL.—BY THE KING. General Pardon. [Begins] The king our souerain lorde Henry ... dothe you to vnderstande ...

[Tower of London: 30 April 1509.]

Only found in MS.

Henry VII granted a general pardon for all misprisions, felonies, trespasses, forfeitures, outlaws, certain recognizances, and many other offences committed before 10 April. His death [21 April] has made this void. It is renewed and enlarged to the beginning of this reign, debts and accounts excepted. All subjects are to keep the peace, their injuries are to be redressed by common law. Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace continued in their office. They are to assemble the County and enforce peace. All officers are to do justice even if royal letters have been obtained on the wronger's behalf. All traders and craftsmen, clothmakers, &c., are taken under royal protection.

P.R.O. P.S. Bundle, original signed. S.P.D. 1. 2: 4 paper copies. A Latin original in full legal form of the Pardon, signed. P.S. Bundle. Warrant to Lord Chancellor to issue pardons and list of exceptions, both originals signed. P.S. Bundle, dated 30 April.


MAY.—BY THE KING. [Accession Pardon.] [Begins] These be the articles folowynge the whiche the kynges grace hathe pardoned ...

[Westminster: May 1509.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

A list of the crimes pardoned if committed before 24 April [1509] 1 Henry VIII.

U.L.C. 256.

L.H.S. Rose and Portcullis, side and bottom borders, 50 lines. N° 54.

26 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. Commissions of oyer and terminer revoked. [Begins] The King: 26 November 1509.

Not found.


1511

5 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better enforcement of the statute of Winchester and other statutes for the preservation of peace, and for regulating the price of victuals. [Begins] Forasmuche as the king ... by credible informacion right well vnderstanding ...

Westminster: 5 July [1511].

Only found in MS.


N° 56.


1512

4 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. [An Act concerning a fifteenth, tenth, and subsidy for war with France.] [Begins] Forasmuche as hit is opynly and Notoriusly ...

[Westminster: 4 November 1512.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

adversary & yerely

Statutes 4 H. 8. c. 19. B.M. Cup. 651. e. (11) on vellum. (1 sheet only of 7.) N° 59.

15 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. Proclamations against engrossing or forestalling victuals in certain counties, the King having appointed a fleet to be at sea in March next, and to continue there till winter. [Begins] Forasmuche as the king ... by the advice of his counsaill for the sure keping of the see ...

Westminster: 15 December [1512].

Only found in MS.

For Yorks, and Lincolnshire, where wheat is being bought for the fleet. No grain to be exported.


15 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation that no wheat nor vitalles shalbe carried out of the Counties of Southampton, Sussex, Berks, Dorset, and Wilts, but only to the ports of Southampton and Portsmouth. [Begins] The King ... for the sure keping of the see ...

Westminster: 15 December [1512].

Only found in MS.

London copy.


17 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation that no man bringe in any Gascoigne wine vppon payne of forfeit thereof. [Begins] The king ... for certeyne great and vrgent ...

Westminster: 17 December [1512].

Only found in MS.


28 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. Commissions of Array. [Begins] The Kinge ... baying a tender zele to the Holthe Suertie and Defence ...

Westminster: 28 January [1512-3].

Only found in MS.

MARCH.—BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF SUBSIDY. [Begins] . . . of London comyssyoners
[London]: March [1512–3].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
London comyssyoners 2) resorte the
Summons to appear before the Commissioners of Subsidy
of London at 8 a.m. on . . . March, to give in writing the
names of all inhabitants over 15 years of age in their
ward, and also of all persons having rents &c. or property
of the value of 40s. or more, in it, except women having
husbands, and beggars living by alms: which are knights
and which aliens not denized, labourers, artificers, ap-
prentices, servants, &c., and which householders.
Article 1. The names of all persons having rents &c. of
£40 or more.
2. The same for rents &c. of over £20 and under £40.
3. Of 40s. and under £10.
5. Of under 40s.
6. Of those who have goods and chattels of £800 or
over.
7. Of £400 or over and under £800.
8. Of £200 and under £400.
9. Of £100 and under £200.
10. Of £40 and under £100.
11. Of £20 and under £40.
13. Of 40s. and under £10.
14. Of aliens not made denizens.
15. Of labourers &c. of both sexes over 15 earning
40s. or above.
16. Of the same earning 20s. and over, and under 40s.
17. Of all other persons not earning 20s. or having 40s.
goods.
18. Of all householders, and of all above 15 in their
houses, women having husbands and beggars ex-
cluded.

11 MARCH.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Henry
. . . Forasmoche as it is necessarily requisite ande
behouefulle. . . .
For supplying the City of London with victuals.
Charryng : 11 March [1512-3].
Only found in MS.
Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 10. d.

1513

20 APRIL.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The
King . . . doeth you to understand. . . .
[Declaration of war on France.]
Westminster: 20 April [1513].
Only found in MS.
By agreement with the Emperor and the King of Aragon
for himself and the Queen of Castel, war is declared on
Lewis, King of France.
B.M. Ar. 26. 544.
N° 66.

17 MAY.—BY THE KING. Concerning shipment
of Forces at Dover. [Begins] Forasmoche as the
Kinge . . . bath nowe by Goddis Grace . . .
Knoll: 17 May [1513].
Only found in MS.
Fr. s. H. 8. m. 12.
N° 67.

AUGUST (?).—BY THE KING. Three proclama-
tions for the safe keeping and order of the camp
before Therouanne.
[Therouanne : August 1513.]
Only found in MS.
(1) Pro cadaveribus. [Begins] The king . . . that euer y man
kepe cleane his loging. (2) Pro Germania. [Begins] The
king . . . that no Englischemen entermedyl or loge . . .
(3) Pro observacione statutorum. [Begins] The king . . that al
maner of men . . .
B.M. Ar. 26. f. 56.
See Kempe, Loseley MSS. for description of "Statutes of Warre".

1514

1 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The
king . . doeth you to understand that to the
lawds . . .
[Peace with France.]
Oxford : 1 August [1514].
Only found in MS.
A treaty with Louis XII from 7th August for lives of
both Kings and a year after. Calais copy.
Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 26. d.
N° 69.

12 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclama-
tion concerning Luieries and Reteynors. [Begins]
Forasmoche as in the times of the noble Pro-
getter . . .
Westminster : 12 October [1514].
Only found in MS.
Enforcing statutes and ordinances. Revokes permissions.
B.M. Harl. 442. 15. Antiq. 1 (14).
N° 70.

1514–5

FEBRUARY.—The effect of the othe made at the
laste Parlyament . . of the presentours to be named
. . by the . . Commissioners . . . for assessing of the . .
subside . . .
s. n. [London : Pynson : 1514–5].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
They are to state the value of their lands. All are to
pay 6d. in the pound if natives, is. if aliens, on estates
of the annual value of 40s. or more, on houses, &c., or
on wages of 20s. or more. The goods of the ward or guilds,
corporate and incorporate, to be presented. Clergy exempt
as paying otherwise.
Antiq. 1 (15).
N° 71.

1515

APRIL.—BY THE COMMISSIONERS . .
named and deputed for thorderynge and assessynge
of every persone dwellynge . . in the sayd Cytie of
London . .
[Order to certify the names of all in each ward.]
s. n. [London : Pynson : 1515].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Order to appear and certify the names of all above 15
in the ward and of those under 15 deriving profit from
it, with the value of their goods, and whether they were
born King's subjects, and to furnish a list of persons having
lands, goods, or wages and profits, valued yearly 20s. or
above.
Antiq. 1 (16).
N° 72.
16 APRIL.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The
king . . . doeth you to understand that to the . . .
[Peace with France.]
Oxford : 16 April [1515].

Only found in MS.

Peace renewed with Francis from 5 April for the lives of the two Kings.

Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 3. d. No 73.

1516–7

19 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Pro-
clamation for the open declaration and due exe-
ducion of diuers Statutes. [Begins] Henry . . . whereas
duers and manie Statutes . . .
Westminster : 19 February [1516–7].

Only found in MS.

Enforcing statutes of Winchester, Apparel, Vacabondes, and Labourers.


1517

?APRIL.—BY THE KING. Prouysion made by
the Kyngs hyghynes and his consayll for puttynge
aparte the ccexyse yare fare & redaisyng the same
to such moderacion as folowyngly ensueth thobserv-
aunce wherof to byngyn the laste daye of May the
.i.x. yere of the ryayne of the Kyng nowe our
Soueraunge lorde Henry the .viii.
[London] : Richarde Pynson : [1517].
1 f. Gothic letter.

A brief for collecting his ransom, with papal and episcopal indulgences.

C. 18. e. 2 (49) imperfect. No 75.

1518

26 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. Here foloweth
of Corfu from captivity with the Turks, prefixed by a bull
of Leo X, May 20, 1516.

1 f. Gothic letter.

A brief for the redemption of the family of John Sargy
of Corfu from captivity with the Turks, prefixed by a bull
of Leo X, May 20, 1516.

B.M. C. 18. e. 2 (8). Library N.S. vii. 252.

No 76.

1519

12 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas
diverse English Merchants reparringe . . .
[Spoiling of English Merchants by French pirates.]
Westminster : 12 July 1519.

Only found in MS.

English merchants despoiled by Guillaume de la Fontaine
or any other Frenchman last September and October to
make their claims to the Lord Cardinal and legate appointed
by the French King and his deputies, the Master of the
Rolls, and Master Cristofer Middleton, before November 1.


No 77.

1520

Before 10 NOVEMBER.—Proclamation calling in
foreign coin.
Not found.


Before 1531.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Be it
known to all Cristen people that syr John Pyllet
[Esquire] . . .
[Brief for collections by Sir John Pyllet.]
[London : R. Pynson.]
1 f. Gothic letter.

A brief for collecting his ransom, with papal and episcopal indulgences.

C. 18. e. 2 (49) imperfect. No 79.

1521

16 NOVEMBER.
Wilkins iii. 696. A mistake, due to a misprint in Harmer's 'Speci-
men of Errors', p. 168, 'Thirteenth' for 'Thirtieth'. It is correctly
given on p. 81.

1521–2

JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
for provision of Corne for the Citie of London.
[Begins] The King our Soueraigne Lord for many
great & diuers considerations . . .
[Hiary 1521–2.]

Only found in MS.

To promote free export of corn from the Midlands and
neighbouring counties to London.

B.M. Harl. 442. 17. Antiq. 1 (19).

Cal. S.P. 3. 375. 77.

23 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Pro-
clamation touching Caske and voyd Vessells to be
sett forth for the kings purveyors. . .
[Begins] The King . . . for certaine causes & considerations . . .
Greenwich : 23 February [1521–2].

Only found in MS.

Penalty for disobedience 100s.


Cal. S.P. 3. 3965.

Published 10 March in London. MS. note.

No 80.

1522

25 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for
the valuation of Coynes. [Begins] The King . . . for
diuers & great urgent considerations & respects . . .
Canterbury : 25 May 1522.


Only found in MS.

Large ducat of gold 4s. 6d. sterling, crown soleil 4s. 4d.
stirling, other crowns of gold 4s. All unclipped groats and
half-groats to pass. This proclamation made patent.

B.M. Harl. 442. 19. Antiq. 1 (20).

Cal. S.P. 5. 2968. This proclamation was printed. See Surrey's
letter 7 June, 1527*. "Reading" 3. 302. No 82.

14 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
Commanding all the kings subjects dwelling near
the seacoasts betweene the ages of 60 & 16 to be
readie armed at an houres warninge to defend the
seacosts from invasion by the Frenchmen. And to
kepe good watche and to hace their Beacons
and other like tokens in Redynes in places accustomed. [Begin] Forasmuch as the kings highness hath perfect intelligence . . .

Wincheste: 14 June [1522].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 20. Antiq. 1 (21).

Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 21. d.

Cal. S.P. 3. 2483; see R. xii. 770 (14 Aug.).

Sent into Norfolk, Essex, Sussex, Somerset, Devon, Lincoln, Northumberland, Suffolk, Kent, Southampton, Dorset, Cornwall, York.

N® 83.

24 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all such persons as have the kings Protection for victualling the Towne of Caleys speedily to send victualls thither upon payne to forfeite their Protections. [Begin] Forasmuch as the king . . . hath nowe at Caleys a puysaunt . . .

Westminster: 24 August [1522].

Only found in MS.


Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 21. d.

R. xii. 773.

Cal. S.P. 3. 2483.

Nichols, Chronicle of Calais, 101; Cal. S.P. 3. 3413. No 84.

24 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding the kings subiects to be readie armed at an houres warning to attend the Earle of Shrewsburie the kings Lieutenant in the North partes to defend the Realm against the Invasion of the Scotts. [Begin] Forasmuch as the king . . . hath sure and certaine knowledge . . .

Westminster: August [1522].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 22. Antiq. 1 (23).

1 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all such persons as have the kings Protection for vittailing of the Towne of Caleys.

[Begin] Forasmuch as the king . . . doth at this time send to Callys a puysaunt . . .

Hampton Court: 21 August [1523].

Only found in MS.

To London. ‘Proclamation made patent.’


Nichols, Chronicle of Calais, 101 ; Cal. S.P. 3. 3450.

N® 89.

10 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding all such persons as haue the kings subiects to be ready Armed at one dayes warning to attend on the Earle of Surry, his Maties Leiu tenant generall in the Northe partes to resist the Invasion of the Scottes under the Conduct of the Duke of Albany.

[Begin] The King . . . being certainlyadvertizd that the Duke of Albany . . .

Hampton Court: 10 October [1523].

Only found in MS.

Projected invasion on St. Luke's day [18 Oct.]. Addressed to Co. Stafford [Notts., Derby, Salop].

B.M. Harl. 442. 25. Antiq. 1 (26).

Cal. S.P. 3. 3413.

N® 90.

1524

16 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation signifying to the kings subiects that he hath sent his Comissioners into Yorkshire to examine correct and reforme all oppressions misbehaviors & enormities committed in that Countie. [Begin] The King . . . having tender respect and inward zeale vnto the . . .

Westminster: 16 July [1524].

Only found in MS.


Cal. S.P. 4. 497.

N® 91.

16 JULY.—BY THE KING. A like Proclamation for reformation of wrongs and oppressions in the Countie of Northumberland. [Begin] The King . . having tender respect . . .

Westminster: 16 July [1524].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 29. Antiq. 1 (27).

Cal. S.P. 4. 497.

N® 92.

1 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the valuation of Coynes according to the Statue of A° 15 Henrici Octavi. [Begin] The King . . remembering that at the Parliament . . .

St. Albans: 1 October [1524].

Only found in MS.

To Sheriffs of London. ‘Proclamation made patent.’

B.M. Harl. 442. 27. Antiq. 28.


N® 93.
1526


Only found in MS. Acts 11 H. 7. c. 17 (Hawks) and 14 H. 8. c. 7 (Shooting) to be enforced.

B.M. Harl. 442. 38. Antiq. 1 (35).

1525


Westminster: 6 July [1525].

Only found in MS. Re-issue of No. 88. q.v., 24 Nov. 1522.

B.M. Harl. 442. 29. Antiq. 1 (30).


Westminster: 6 September [1525].

Only found in MS.

As No. 95, q.v., with writ to the Lord High Steward and to the Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household to publish it wherever the Royal Household passes in the country. This to be patent and sealed with Great Seal.

B.M. Harl. 442. 31. Antiq. 1 (31).

6 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the punishment of transportation of Conspirators, Riotours, and Libellers in the Citie of Coventry. [Begins] Whereas of late divers riotous and cruel disposed persons . . .

More: 6 November [1525].

Only found in MS.


18 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the wearing of Armour or Weapons in the kings Palace or Hall of Westminster. [Begins] The King . . .

Westminster: 18 October 1524.

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 28. Antiq. 1 (29).

5 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against the using of unlawful games and pastimes and for maintaininge of Archerie. [Begins] Forasmuch as in the times of the noble Progenitors . . .

Westminster: 5 May [1526].

Only found in MS.


2 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding the Kings Commissioners of the peace, of the Subsidie, of Sewers and all other Commissioners to appear in the Starrechamber before the Lord Cardynall. [Begins] The King . . .

Westminster: 2 July [1526].

Only found in MS.

All Commissioners in London to appear personally before Thursday next in the Star Chamber. 'Proclaimed in the Court of Chancery 2 July.'

B.M. Harl. 442. 41. Antiq. 1 (37).

B.M. Harl. 442. 42. Antiq. 1 (38).

14 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Inclosures. [Begins] Forasmuch as the King . . . well and evidentlie perceas the great . . .

Westminster: 14 July [1526].

Only found in MS.

Writ to Justices of Assize in East Anglia to publish Proclamation. Against pulling down of hamlets and villages, decay of husbandry, and enclosure of their tilled lands for purposes of pasture. The hedges made since 1 H. 7. are to be thrown down by Michaelmas next.

B.M. Harl. 442. 43. Antiq. 1 (39).

22 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the valuation of Cowes of Golde and Siluer. [Begins] Forasmuch as nowe of late in outward parts . . .

Hampton Court: 22 August [1526].

Only found in MS.

Money is enhanced and is leaving the kingdom. Recites the means taken to keep down its estimation. Crown solell of gold 4s. 6d., a rose crown will be coined of the same value, 4s. 6d., ducat 4s. 8d., double ducat 9s. 4d., old gold coins soueraigne royal, noble or half-noble, bought at the mint for 44s. per oz. paid in crowns. A soueraigne weighs 3 oz., royall 3 oz., noble 1 oz., half-noble (forty pence) 73 oz. The price of gold is raised from 40s. to 44s. per ounce paid in silver.

B.M. Harl. 442. 45. Antiq. 1 (39).

Cal. S.P. 4. 2428; Hall 718; Wriothesley 16; Ruding i. 303. N°104.
5 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the valuation of duers Coynes of Gold and Siluer. [Begins] The King . . . of his gracious disposition having . . .

Westminster: 5 November [1526].

Only found in MS.

Souveraine 23s. 6d., royal 11s. 5d., half and quarter at same rate, angel noble 7s. 6d., half-noble 3s. 9d., crown of gold of the sun 4s. 6d. A George noble to be coined of the value of 6s. 8d., a half-George 3s. 4d., a crown of double rose 5s. and a half-crown of gold 2s. 6d. 20 groats to equal a George Soueraigne 22s. 6d., royal 11s. 3d, half and quarter at same rate.

Provisions for payments already made and not accounted for. Gold raised to 45s. per ounce.

Gold to pass for 43s. 4d deducting Id. for coinage. The Tower lb. to pass at 4d. or at the mint 12 oz. Troy accounted for. Gold raised to 45s. per ounce.

21 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning such as were summoned to appear in the Chancery concerning enclosures to make their appearance there according . . .

Westminster: 21 November 1526.

Only found in MS.

All persons summoned to appear on Friday next [23rd].

[B.M. Harl. 442. 47. Antiq. 1 (40).]

Cal. S.P. 4. 2609; Ruding i. 304. 105.

28 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the appearance in the Chancery of such persons as are to be bound in Recognizance concerning Enclosures. [Begins] The King . . . straightly chargeth . . .

Westminster: 28 November 1526.

Only found in MS.

Not to leave Court on pain of 500 marks. (MS. note of Proclamation.)

[B.M. Harl. 442. 55. Antiq. 1 (41).]

Cal. S.P. 4. 2650.

1527

13 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation establishing of trade of Marchandizing and traffique within the Towne and Marches of Callice with duers immunities and Freedomes concerning the same. [Begins] The King . . . mynding and entending . . .

Calais: 13 July [1527].

Only found in MS.

Full staple privileges to Calais.

[B.M. Harl. 442. 54. Antiq. 1 (43).]

Nichols, Chronicle of Calais, 106; Cal. S.P. 4. 3362.

12 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the repairation of the decayed houses and buildings in the Towne of Calys. [Begins] The King . . . calling to his remembrance and by experience . . .

Westminster: 12 October [1527].

Only found in MS.

[B.M. Harl. 442. 61. Antiq. 1 (44).]

Nichols, Chronicle of Calais, 119; Cal. S.P. 4. 3492.
1528-9

**Before 6 March—[By the King.]** A Proclamation for resyeting and withstandingy of most damnable Heresyes / sownen within this realme / by the disciples of Luther and other Heretykes / perverters of Christes reyligion. [Begin] The King . . . of his most vertuous and gratious disposition . . .

This kingdom has long continued in the Catholic faith. Many laws have been made against Heretics and Lollards, who disturb the peace of Christian peoples, as has been lately seen in Germany, where many have been slain by the followers of Martin Luther. Certain indiscreet preachers, and heretical and blasphemous books, are likely to do harm in England. All laws and statutes suppressing heresy are to be enforced. All heretics and heretical books, are likely to do harm unless the King, as Defensor of the Faith, helps. The law and statute for preventing the dearth of graine and for furnishing the Marketts with graine upon paine of forfeiture of the Corne forestalled or regrated and imprisonment of the offenders. [Begin] The King . . . doth you to understand that to the laude and pryse . . .

18 March—[By the King.] A Proclamation for truce and abstinence from Warre betweene the King of England, the Emperor, and the French King to be continued for a longer season. [Begin] The King . . . that whereas truce and abstinence of warre by land . . .

Richmouth: 18 March [1528-9].

19 August—[By the King.] A Proclamation prohibiting the regrating of Corne and Graine. [Begin] The King . . . consideringe howe the great scarcitie . . .

More: 19 August [1529].

27 August—[By the King.] A Proclamation for peace and abstinence from Warre betweene the kings highnes and the Emperour. [Begin] The King . . . consideringe how the great scarcitie of corne . . .

Westminster: 8 October [1529].

8 October—[By the King.] A Proclamation against forestallers and Regrators of Corne and for prevention of the dearth of graine and for furnishing of the Marketts with corne upon paine of forfeiture of the Corne forestalled or regrated and imprisonment of the offenders. [Begin] The King . . . consideringe how the great scarcitie of corne . . .

Westminster: 8 October [1529].

1928-30: 20-22 Henry VIII Nos 113-20
if after two days they find any 'vagabunde or myghty beggar' of either sex outside the hundred where they were born or lived in the last three years, who has not asked for a billet to convey themselves thither, to cause them to be stripped naked from the privy parts upward, bound, and sharply beaten and scourged (old or sick people and women with child excepted). After they are beaten a billet is to be delivered them signed by the Justice &c. who ordered them to be whipped, or if he cannot write, by some substantial inhabitant. If the vagabond remain in the place, he is to be beaten again. He is not to stay in one place longer than a dinner-time or one night, till he is home. If any affirm he has been whipped and has no billet, he is to be stripped and examined, and if signs appear a billet is to be given him, otherwise he is to be whipped. All Justices &c. are to execute this, leaving aside vain pity. Watches are to be kept. The form of certificate follows.

Cal. S.P. 4. 5485. 800 printed; see Cal. 5. p. 322; bill paid in October.

JUNE.—BY THE KING. A proclamation made and dyueded by the kyngis highnes, with the advice of primates and divines on them. The scripture will be of a Christen Man’, the ‘Supplication of beggars’, the ‘Revelation of Antichrist’, the ‘Sumary of Scripture’, and other like book printed oversea in English, French, or Dutch, is to give them up within 15 days, on promise of pardon. The following heretic books have been circulated. The King has taken the advice of primates and divines on them. All laws concerning heresy and heretical books to be enforced.

No. 121. Westminster: 12 September [1530].

No. 122. Westminster: 18 July [1531].

1531

16 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the due execution of an Act made 22 H. 8. cap. 12 against vagabonds and beggers and commading all beggers and vagabonds to departe out of the cite of London and the Suburbes thereof before Midsummer then next coming on the pynes mentioned in the said Act. [Begins] The King . . . that all beggers and vagabonds being within the cite . . . Westminster: 16 June [1531].

Only found in MS.


16 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of the like effect to the next precedent proclamation and seeming by the tenor thereof to be published about the same time. [Begins] Where at this our instant Parliament holden at Westminster the . . . Only found in MS.

At the Parliament meeting 31 March last and prorogued to 14 October next, all beggars were ordered to return to their homes before 24 June next.

B.M. Harl. 442. 81. Antiq. 1 (59).

The prorogation mentioned in Nos. 125 and 126 is not recorded of the Parliament of 1531.

18 JULY.—BY THE KING. Proclamation against carrying out of the Realm the Coynes thereof and other Masse of Gold and Sylver. [Begins] The Kyng . . . considerye that in the tyme of his noble . . . Westminster: 18 July [1531].

Only found in MS.


Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 81. Antiq. 1 (60). No. 123.

1532


[London: T. Berthelet: 1532.]

3 (±) ff. Gothic letter.

No. 128.

1531-2


[October 1532.]

[London]: T. Berthelet: [1532].

1 f. Gothic letter.

No. 130.

In the King's absence Overseas to meet the King of France he has appointed a Commission to order and direct matters in his absence. All subjects are to obey them as the King himself. This Council is established at Westminster.

Antiq. 1 (61). B.M. Facs.

No appointment under Great Seal. See Cal. S.P. 4. 1499 (9).
26 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding all his Majesties subjects of the North parts between the ages of 60 and 16 to be upon warning sufficiently armed and ready to attend on the Earl of Shrewsbury the kings Lieutenant in his absence for defence of the Realme against the invasion of the Scotts. [Begins] Forasmuch as the kings highnes by his letters of Commission... Westminster: 26 October [1532]. Only found in MS. 

1533

After 24 HENRY VIII. — [BY THE KING.] A Proclamation concerning punishment of transgressors and offenders against the laws and statutes of this realme in this boke recyted as foloweth. [Begins] Where dyers and many good holsome statutis and lawes have ben made and established... [London: T. Berthelet: 1533.]

Arms 2

Refers to acts made by King and his predecessors for conservation of good 'peax' specially against publishing false news, against idle beggars and 'vagabundes', against unlawful games and for archery, for reformation of excess in apparaill, and for sewers. These statutes are to be put in execution. All Justices, Commissioners, &c., Borsholders and other ministers are to execute them without partiality, to have a vigilant eye and 'sure pryson' all sowers of sedition. The King will reward faithful service of this kind. Nogeile officers will be punished. All subjects are to keep these lawes on pain of the full penalties being exacted. The statutes follow.

Almack.

See Dibdin-Ames iii. 346 (1816).


Only found in MS.

Enforcing Act 21 H. 8. 
B.M. Harl. 442. 83. Antiq. 1 (63).


5 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamacion deiued by the Kynges hygnes, with the aduyse of his counsayle, that his subiectes be warned to avoyde (in some cases) the daunger and penalty of the statute of Provision and Premunire. [Begins] Forasmoche as the unlaufull matrimonie... [London: T. Berthelet: 1533.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

late twene extende

A divorce has been made and the unlawful marriage dissolved between the King and the lady Katherine, Princess Dowager. He has married Anne, now Queen of England, with the common assent of Parliament. Any person acting in derogation of such divorce or marriage incurs the penalty of the statute of Provision and Premunire of 16 Rich. II which are recited. Katherine is not to be stiled Queen, but Princess Dowager.

B.M. C. 18. e. 2 (56).

Archeologia xxv, from a copy in Norwich; Pocock ii. 502.

1533-4

15 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] An acte declareythe the estabylshment of the succesyon of the kynges moste royall majestie in the imperyal crowne of this realme. [Westminster: 15 January 1533-4.]

[London: T. Berthelet: 1534.]

4 ff. Gothic letter.

25 H. 8. c. 22.
B.M. C. 38. i. 12. P.R.O. Folio P. 7 (20 copies).

29 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning Bouchers. [Begins] Forasmuch as yt is come to the knowledge of our most dread soueraigne...

Westminster: 29 January [1533-4].

Only found in MS.

London copy.

The statute prices are to be enforced on butchers by fine and imprisonment.

B.M. Harl. 442. 85. Antiq. 1 (66).

Cal. S.P. 7. 127.

FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Apparrell published in the moneth of February Anno x xv Henrici Octavi. [Begins] Whereas in the Act of reformation of excess of apparrell passed in this present...

Only found in MS.


Antiq. 1 (67).

Cal. S.P. 7. 256.

14 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Bouchers. [Begins] Forasmuch as the Kings Maiestie is credible aduertised and enformed...

Westminster: 14 March [1533-4].

Only found in MS.

London copy.

Raising prices and suspending the Act to 24 June.

B.M. Harl. 442. 87. Antiq. 1 (68).

Cal. S.P. 7. 325.

As in Proc. 25 March 1535 without the proviso 'Provided always...'

1534

2 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the payment of Tithes and Oblations in London. [Begins] Henry... Where variaunces betweene the Parsons and Curates of our Citie of...

Westminster: 2 April [1534].

Only found in MS.

Tithes to be paid as usual till the award of the Commission is made, at the rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound. These to be made patent.

B.M. Harl. 442. 89. Antiq. 1 (69).


29 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Peace betwixt the Kings of England and Scotland during their lives. [Begin] The king . . . doth you to understand that to the land and prayers . . . Westminster: 29 August [1534].

Only found in MS. Peace during the lives of both, and a year after the death of one of them. On f. 92 is 'The forme and manner of publishing the same Proclamation in London'. B.M. Harl. 442. 91. Antiq. 1 (71).


23 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] Where at this present parliament began at . . . [Price of butcher's meat.] Westminster: 23 October [1534].

[London: T. Berthelet: 1534.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 57 x 54 of Vere westmyn.

By a recent Act the price of beef and pork was fixed at a halfpenny the pound, and mutton and veal at a halfpenny half-farthing. London butchers cannot sell at these prices, as they have to pay scot and lot, high rents, and have to hire grazing grounds. They may charge till [24 June] next Nativity of St. John Baptist, beef and pork at a halfpenny half-farthing, and mutton and veal a halfpenny farthing the pound, provided they keep the city well supplied. Graziers, Farmers, Broggers, and Breeders are to sell their cattle at reasonable prices. This to be sealed with great seal. (Printed writ for publication at head.)


7 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Prices of Wines. [Begin] Forasmuch as the King our Soueraigne Lord his . . . Westminster: 7 November [1534].

Only found in MS. Price of Gascoigne or French wine £4 per tun.

B.M. Harl. 442. 94. Antiq. 1 (73).


7 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the good entertainment and gentle entreaty of the Admiral of France, Ambassador sent from the French king, and for peaceable and gentle usage of all his followers. [Begin] Forasmuch as the kings most dear brother . . . Westminster: 7 November [1534].

Only found in MS. B.M. Harl. 442. 93. Antiq. 1 (74).


The sudden rise in price of corn is due to its purchase by people who have plenty, but wish to make a dearth. Some pretend they are buying it for seed. No person is to buy wheat or rye to sell except for the use of London or the Iceland fleet, when they shall find security for its proper disposal. Husbandmen buying for seed must prove their necessity, or sell an equivalent quantity within 8 days. Offenders to suffer imprisonment and fine at pleasure. Regrating or engrossing corn forbidden on pain of imprisonment and forfeiture of all goods. Those having store of corn to sell it at the order of the Commissioners for search. Offenders to be reported to the Commissioners or Lord Chancellor.


Only found in MS.

London copy. B.M. Harl. 442. 95. Antiq. 1 (75).


1534–5


sub- bytrentment endeuour.

By arbitration between the citizens and curates of London, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.; Sir Thomas Audley, L. Chancellor, Stephyn, Bishop of Winchester, Thomas Cromwell, Chief Secretary and Master of the Rolls, Sir John FitzJames C.J. (K.B.) and Sir Robert Norwyche C.J. (C.P.) have settled that 16^d. tithes should be paid for every 10s. house rent and no more. Some citizens will not pay tithes, and others in the country grumble at having to pay them. Every householder in London is to pay the tithie agreed on. Those who pay less than 10s. rent, and all others who receive the sacrament of the altar, are to pay yearly on their four offering days two-pence. All others are to pay their predial and personal offerings as accustomed, on pain of imprisonment and fine at pleasure. All archbishops &c. and all mayors &c. to execute this.

Antiq. 1 (76). B.M. Facs.


25 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation Concernynge Bovchers. [Begin] Forasmoche as the kings maistrie is credibly aduertised and informed that beafes . . . [London: 25 March 1535.]

[London]: T. Berthelet: [1535].

1 f. Gothic letter.

that we ther-

Owing to the expense of keeping store cattle, meat will be dear against this holy time of Easter [28 March]. Butchers may charge up to 24 June for beef and veal a halfpenny and half-farthing, and mutton three farthings the pound. Provided that no butchers may kill calves to sell by retail for two years from the first of January last. The Proclamation

16
only to apply to retail sales by weight. Breeders and cattle owners &c. to sell their beasts at reasonable prices. After 24 June butchers are to sell at the prices fixed by the Act [see No. 133]. Mayors &c. to execute the Proclamation on peril, &c.

Antiq. 1 (77). B.M. Facs.

N° 149.

MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation Concerning Heresie. [Begins] For by cause that of late many strangers, borne out of the . . .

[London]: T. Berthelet: [1535].

1 f. Gothic letter.

this the indi-

Many strangers have come to England, who baptized in youth, have lately rebaptized themselves, deny the sacrament of the altar, and affirm other heresies. All these strangers, whether they have recanted their opinions or not, are to leave the kingdom within 12 days, and no person with these opinions is to enter it. No subject is to hold these errors. All prelates, nobles, justices, &c., to apprehend these heretics, that they may suffer death according to their merits.


Wilkins iii. 779 (dated 1534).

N° 150.

1 MAY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The Kings most Royall maistrie considering most gravely how meate and necessary it is . . .

[For gentlemen to leave Court unless specially summoned.]

Only found in MS.

A subsidy is being collected.

B.M. Add. MS. 9835. 229.


N° 151.

Circ. 1535.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The kyngs magistie strayly chargyth and Commandyth that no manor of person . . .

[Forbidding intercourse between London and the Court.]

Only found in MS.

B.M. Add. 9835. 11. See No. 242.

N° 152.

9 JUNE.—BY THE KYNGE. [Begins] Yet once agayne to the Kyngye to the Shryues, Trusty . . . and whereas not only vpon good just and vertuous groundes . . .

[For the abolishing of the usurped power of the Pope.]

Westminster: 9 June [1535].

[London]: T. Berthelet: [1535].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms vertuous in ob.

Parliament has abolished the usurped jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome in this realm and has conferred on the King the title of 'supreme head in eterne immediatly under god of the churche of Englands', which title the bishops and clergy in convocation have recognized under hand and seal. The bishops have been commanded not only to preach concerning this to their people, but to see that their subordinates do the same, proclaiming this title every Sunday and high feast in the year. Schoolmasters are to instruct their children in this matter, and to erase all mention of the Bishop of Rome from Mass and all other Church books. The Sheriffs are to make diligent inquiry and report to the King and Council the way in which the bishop and other ecclesiastics have carried out this duty. The responsibility laid on them by their office is great, and the King expects diligent performance of it.

Antiq. 1 (78). B.M. Facs.

Wilkins iii. 772; Fox, from Lond. Reg., Bonner f. 42.

MS. note of date on Proc. 27 H. 8. 5.

N° 153.

12 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Bouchers. [Begins] Forasmuch as the kynges Majestie is credibly aduertized and en-

formed that the Bouchers . . .

Westminster: 12 July [1535].

Only found in MS.

Permission to raise prices till 2 February next.

B.M. Harl. 442. 96. Antiq. 1 (80).

N° 154.

1535–6

1 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Where the kynges hyghnes is enfourmende, that . . .

[Against seditious sermons, pardoners, &c.]

[London]: T. Berthelet: [1535–6].

1 f. Gothic letter.

other, him dis-

Sundry writings and books, including a sermon by John Fisher late Bishop of Rochester (convicted of high treason), containing many errors and slanders, are dispersed in the realm. All persons with any writing or book containing a sermon of the said late traitor, or any slander on the King or his authority, or repugnant to the statutes made for the royal succession or abolishing the papal authority, are to deliver them within 40 days to the Lord Chancellor or to Thomas Cromwell Chief Secretary and Master of the Rolls. All mayors &c. to use their best endeavours to bring in all such books.

Pardoners who go about declaring indulgences and pardons, and gathering much money, are often confederate with the errant thieves of the kingdom, giving them information of the richest men. They spend their money in ribaldry and carnal vice, 'carienghe aboute with them drabbes, h cores, and cutte purses.' No person henceforth is to publish any pardon or indulgence, nor receive any money on that account. Justices are to arrest 'vagaraunt' pardoners and cause them to be whipped as 'valieng beggers and vagabounds'.

[No. 121, q.v.]


See Cal. S.P. 8. 55, 147.

N° 155.

FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A proclama-

tion concernynge apparyle, mayntenaunce of archerye, punysshemente of beggers, and unlawful

[London]: T. Berthelet: [1535–6].

1 f. Gothic letter.

or- formation for

Recites certain statutes for archery, against unlawful games, for reformation of apparel, and for punishment of sturdy beggars, which are not properly observed. By advice of present Parliament all subjects are commanded to reform their dress before Annunciation next [25 March] and to observe the other statutes named, on pain of the penalties there provided, which will be exacted in full. All Lords, Justices of the Peace, &c., to enforce these laws, on pain of displeasure.

Antiq. 2 (113). B.M. Facs.

'Cum privilegio,' only.

N° 156.

14 APRIL.—BY THE KYNGE. A Proclamation Licencing butchers to sell flesh by retail until the xxiiiij day of April 1540 notwithstanding the Statutes of 24 H. 8. cap. 3 and 25 H. 8. cap. 1. And that untill that time those Statutes shalbe in sus-
Pardon according to the sons of the Statut made in that behalf 27 H. 8, cap. 9. [Begins] Where in the Parliament begun at London . . .
Westminster: 14 April [1536].
Only found in MS.
London copy.
B.M. Harl. 442. 97. Antiq. 1 (81).

19 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring the kings neutrality in the differences between the Emperor and French king, and prohibiting all his subiects to declare the goods of Fleminges or Frenchmen in their names on paine of imprisonment of there bodies and loose and forfeiture of all their goodes. [Begins] The kings . . . most prudently considering the great . . . Perechurch: 19 August [1536].
Only found in MS.
London copy.

5 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the length and breadth of woolen clothes. [Begins] Forasmuch as by diuers statutes lately made yt is . . . Westminster: 5 October [1536].
Only found in MS.
Chichester copy.
Operation of new statutes postponed to Michaelmas.
B.M. Harl. 442. 100. Antiq. 1 (83).

27 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commaunding sufficient provision to be made for the Army which the King intended in person to conduct into the North parts of the Realme to suppress Rebellions and commaunding his soldiours to paie for such vittailes as they shall take on payne of death. [Begins] Forasmuch as . . . intendeth God willing to auance . . . [Westminster: 27 October 1536.]
Only found in MS.
B.M. Harl. 442. 103. Antiq. 1 (85).

(1) 29 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring the causes of the Rebellion in Lincolnshire and his Maiesties proceedings to suppressse the same and demandaung the apprehension and imprisonment of the authors and divulgers of false tales and seditions Rumours. [Begins] Henry . . . Forasmuch as it is come to our knowledge . . . [Westminster: (?!) 29 October 1536.]
Only found in MS.
B.M. Harl. 442. 101. Antiq. 1 (84).

2 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. The kings free and generall pardon to all and singular his subiects Rebelles in the North parts. [Begins] Albeit that you the kynges . . . subiectes and comons . . . [Windsor: 2 November 1536.]
Only found in MS.
Pardon to subjects in the North through Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Shrewsbury. This to be made patent and sealed with Great Seal. Robert Aske, Hutton of Snape, Hichin of Beuerley, William Humber the bailiff, Henry Coke of Durham, shoemaker, and Maunsell, vicar of Grayton, excepted.

9 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Albeit that you the kings highnes subgietts and comons dwelling and inhabiting in the Shires . . . [Pardon for the Pilgrimage of Grace.]
Richmond: 9 December [1536].
Only found in MS.
P.R.O. S.P.D. 112. 165; Ex. T. R. Misc. 119. 93-5, dated 2 December. f. 91 dated 3 December.

1536-7

24 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commaunding the due execution of the Statut made 25 H. 8. cap. 17, prohibiting the shooting in handguns and Crossebowes by persons which have not £1 per annum. And commaunding that none which are licenced to shoote in handguns shall use anie handgun vnles yt be of the length with the stock Two foote and a half of the standard at least vpon paine of Fyne and ymprisonment. [Begins] Forasmuch as in the Parliament begunne . . . Westminster: 24 January [1536-7].
Only found in MS.
London copy.
B.M. Harl. 442. 104. Antiq. 2 (86).

Only found in MS.
B.M. Harl. 442. 106. Antiq. 2 (87). This Proclamation has been printed.

1537

24 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Albeit divers and many of you the . . . [Pardon on Bigott’s rebellion.]
Westminster: 24 July [1537].
Only found in MS.
Recalls pardon for Pilgrimage of Grace [No. 163, q.v.]. A free pardon offered to all who sue for it on condition of future good behaviour.

Only found in MS.
Colechester copy.
Act further suspended to next Michaelmas.
B.M. Harl. 442. 112. Antiq. 2 (88).
12 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting access to the Courte on the day of the Baptizing of Prince Edward by reason of the infection of the plague in London. And limiting and appointing how many attendants euerie Duke, Marquesse, Earl, Baron, Knight, Esquire, Bishop, Abbot, or the king or Queens Chaplyns shall then have waiting on them. [Begin] Forasmuch as yt hath plesed Almyghtie God of his infinite . . . Westminster: 12 October [1537].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 113. Antiq. 2 (89).

1 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the prices of Gascoigne and French wynes. [Begin] Forasmuch as the king our Soueraigne . . . Westminster: 1 December [1537].

Only found in MS.

Colchester copy.

Gascoy and French wines 7 marks (£2. 13s. 4d.) per tun.

B.M. Harl. 442. 114. Antiq. 2 (90).
Cal. S.P. 12 (2). 1155.

No 169.

1537-8

MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the eating of white meats in the time of Lent, contrary to the old positive Lawe of the Church. [Begin] Forasmuch as by dyuers and sundry occasions . . . Westminster: March [1537-8].

Only found in MS.

As in printed Proclamation 33 H. 8 [No. 221, q.v.]

B.M. Harl. 442. 115. Antiq. 2 (91).

No 170.

1538


Only found in MS.

Foning in a fray punishable with death.


No 171.

30 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation licensing Exchanges and Rechaunges for a season notwithstanding any Lawes or Statutes to the Contrarie. [Begin] Albeyt the kinges . . . might lustily and rightfully proceed . . . Sudbury: 30 July [1538].

Only found in MS.

Till 1 November.

B.M. Harl. 442. 119; Harl. 660. 50. Antiq. 2 (93).
See Cal. S.P. 13 (2). 1453; Reading 3. 608.

No 172.

6 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation freely licenceing Exchanges and Rechaunges by Marchaunts notwithstanding dyuers lawes and Statutes to the contrary. [Begin] Albeyt the kinges . . . might lustily and . . . Westminster: 6 August [1538].

Only found in MS.

No limit of time.

B.M. Harl. 442. 118; Harl. 660. 51. Antiq. 2 (94).
See Cal. S.P. 13 (2). 1572; Reading 3. 308.

No 173.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Recites Statute of Canterbury 12 Rich. [II] for archery, confirmed 11 Henry IV, with penalties expressed. By 17 Ed. IV the games of cloose, kayles, halfbowle, hand in and hand out, or quekbord are not to be played in any house &c. on pain of 3 years imprisonment and fine. By 11 Henry VII no apprentice &c. to play at tables, except for food, or tenys, cloose, dyce, cardes, bowles, &c., except within the 12 days of Christmas in his master's house. Conformed by 19 Henry VII.

B.M. Cup. 651. o. (9).
See Cal. S.P. 13 (2). 413 (2). There seems also to have been a proclamation for value of coins.

No 174.

14 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the transportation of Leather, Hydes, and Tallow in payne of imprisonment and forfeiture of the double value thereof. [Begin] Forasmuch as the kinges . . . is perfectlie and crediblye . . . Westminster: 14 October [1538].

Only found in MS.

Letters of Commission to be sealed with Great Seal.

B.M. Harl. 442. 120. Antiq. 2 (95).

No 175.

16 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begin] The kynges moste roall & majestie beinge enfournd . . . [Concerning printing, ceremonies, heresy, &c.]

Westminster: 16 November [1538].

[London]: Tho. Berthelet: [1538].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

by misones 2) the 3) ceremonies puny-

In consequence of the import of certain printed books from abroad and the publication of others here 'with privilige' containing annotations in the margins &c. imagined by the makers and printers of these books, dissension has been set up concerning the sacraments, &c. It is therefore ordered (1) that no English books printed abroad be brought into the country on pain of forfeiture of all goods and imprisonment. (2) No person to print any English book except after examination by some of the Privy Council or other persons appointed. The words 'cum privilegio regal' not to be used without 'ad imprædendum solum', and the whole copy or the effect of the licence to be printed underneath. No copies of Scripture with annotations to be printed except they are first examined, but only the plain sentence with a table. No translations to be printed without the name of the translator, unless the printer answer for it as his own. (3) No printer to publish any books of Scripture in English till they are examined by the King, or one of the Privy Council, or a bishop. (4) Condemnation of Anabaptists and Sacramentaries, who will be apprehended and punished. Those not apprehended to leave the realm in 8 or 10 days. (5) No discussion as to the Mass allowed except to learned men in the schools. (6) Ceremonies: e.g. holy bread, holy water, &c., to be observed, till the King gives further order. (7) Married priests to be deprived of their office and benefices, no others to marry. (8) Bishops and clergy to explain the spiritual meaning of ceremonies, and to preach of the avoidance of strife. (9) Becket not to be reckoned a saint, his office to be rased out of all the books, his days not to be kept. (10) The King's Injunctions to be strictly observed.

Antiq. 2 (96). B.M. Facs. MS. copy, B.M. Titus B. I. D 2
26 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation, concerning rites and ceremonies to be used in due form in the Church of England, and the kynges most gracious pardon for cereteyne faults committed in the same. [Begins] The Kyng . . . proclamation made in the month of November last past, commanded . . .

Westminster: 26 February [1538-9].

London: T. Berthelet: [1538-9].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

The King's license. [Begins] The kinges most Royall maiestie hath been enfourmed . . .

Westminster: 26 February [1538-9].

London: T. Berthelet: [1538-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

deisse by sub-

Though the King has a right to take more custom from strangers than his own subjects, yet to encourage commerce he will for 7 years from 6 April next take the same customs from both (wool only excepted). Customers exacting more will forfeit 10 times the exaction to the parties grieved. This Proclamation to be a sufficient warrant to the auditors &c. No liberty to export any goods contrary to the laws of the realm.


28 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding that no Shippes shall departe out of any of the Havens of this Realme without the kinges license. [Begins] The kinges most Royall Maiestie for divers respects . . .

Westminster: 28 February [1538-9].

Only found in MS.

19 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against transportation of Irish Coine called grotes into England out of the Realme of Ireland. [Begins] Where the kings, ... at his graces great costs and expenses ... Westminster: 19 November [1540].

1540-1


12 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. Concerning the price of sugar. Hampton Court: 12 January [1540-1]. Not found.

16 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the victualling of Calais. Not found. From Proclamation 20 May 1541 [No. 193, q.v.].

17 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the length and Breadth of kersies dispensing with the Act made 27 H. 8 and other Statutes for a season. [Begins] Albeit divers and sundrie estatutes ... Westminster: 17 March [1540-1]. Only found in MS. Suspending Act till 24 June.

16 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding Strangers and Aliens not being Denizens to departe the Realme. [Begins] Whereby an Act made and established ... Westminster: 16 April [1541]. Only found in MS.

20 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation deuyed by the Kynges majestie, with the advise of his bygynes counsel, by the auctoritie of the Acte made for proclamations, for the victualling of the Kynges majesties towne of Caleys, Giusyases, Hammes, and the marches of the same, made the xx. day of May, in the xxxixi. yere of the Kings hyghnes reygne. [Begins] Albeit by a proclamation ... Westminster: 20 May [1541].

1 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concernynge the length and breadthes of kersies, notwithstanding the Act made 27 H. 8 and other estatutes. [Begins] Albyt divers and sundrie ... Westminster: 1 June 1541. Only found in MS. Suspending Act till Christmas.

22 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation deuyed by the Kynges majestie, by the advise of his bygynes counsel, the xxii. day of Iuly, in the xxx. yere of his majestyes reygne. [Begins] Forasmoco As The feastes of sayncte Luke and ... [Northampton]: 22 July [1541].

The feasts of St. Luke [Oct. 18] and St. Mark [Oct. 7] falling within the term at Westminster, and of St. Mary Magdalen [July 22], in harvest, have been abrogated. These feasts are in future to be kept as holy days. In some places St. Mark’s day [Oct. 7] has been kept as a fast day, in others not. In future it is not to be a fast day. Owing to the variation of Easter, the Invention of the Cross, St. Elynas [Helena] day [May 3] sometimes falls in term. It is not to be kept as a holy day. The Exaltation of the Cross [Sept. 14] is not to be a holy day. St. Lawrence day [Aug. 10] was abrogated, the fast of the day before is not to be kept. The observations on St. Nicholas [Dec. 6], St. Catherine [Nov. 25], St. Clement [Nov. 23], Holy Innocents [Dec. 28] and the like, where children are dressed as bishops, priests, and women, and go from house to house, &c., are abrogated.

1540-1: 32-33 Henry VIII

20 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation deuyed by the Kynges majestie, with the advise of his bygynes counsel, by the auctoritie of the Acte made for proclamations, for the victualling of the Kynges majesties towne of Caleys, Giusyases, Hammes, and the marches of the same, made the xx. day of May, in the xxxixi. yere of the Kings hyghnes reygne. [Begins] Albeit by a proclamation ... Westminster: 20 May [1541].


1 f. Gothic letter.

1 f. Gothic letter.

The denyrge gentilitie,

8d.

10s.

12s.

15s.

20s.

30s.

21s.

31s.

1 s.
Nos 196-210

1541: 33 Henry VIII

After OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas the Kings . . . considering the great and manifold inconveniences, as well thefts . . . [Against Vagabonds at Court &c.]

Only found in MS.

All vagabonds to leave court within 24 hours. No one to shelter them there. No one to keep hounds, greyhounds, or ferrets in the verge.


Only found in MS.

Hatfield (Yorks.).


20 copies printed on fine vellum at 6d. each (9 Dec. 1541) Add. 28196. N° 197.

7 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation limiting the prices of Gascoigne and French wines to be sold in grosse. [Begins] Whereas it is ordeyned . . . Westminster: 7 December [1541].

Only found in MS.

Price £5 per tun. Second best wines £4. 6s. 8d. per tun.


7 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the length and breadth of kersies, dispenceing with the Act made 27 H. 8 and other statutes for a season. [Begins] Albeyt diuers and sundry estatutes . . . Westminster: 7 December [1541].

Only found in MS.

SUSPENDING THE ACT TILL 24 JUNE FOR EXPORT KERSIES ONLY.


16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. An Acte concerninge Pewterers. [London : Berthelet: 4 April 1542.]

[1 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

33 H. 8. c. 1.

500 printed on 1 f. sheets of Bastard paper £3. 2s. 6d. N° 203.

16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. The Bill for great Horses. [London : Berthelet: 1542.]

[3 ff. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

33 H. 8. c. 5.

500 printed on 3 f. sheets of Bastard paper £4. 3s. 4d. N° 204.

16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. An Acte concerning Crosbowes and Handguns. [London : Berthelet: 1542.]

[4 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

33 H. 8. c. 6.

500 printed on 3 f. sheets of Bastard paper £7. 5s. 10d. N° 205.

16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. An Acte concerning conuayance of Brasse Latten and Bell Mettell ouer the Sea. [London: Berthelet: 1542.]

[1 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

33 H. 8. c. 7.

500 printed on Bastard paper 4 f. 8d. N° 206.

16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. The Bill ayenst Coniuracions and Wichecraftes and sorcery and enchantments. [London : Berthelet: 1542.]

[1 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

33 H. 8. c. 8.

500 printed on Jene paper 20s. 10d. N° 207.


[4 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

33 H. 8. c. 9.

500 printed on 4 f. sheets of Bastard paper £8. 6s. 8d. N° 208.


[4 ff. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

33 H. 8. c. 10.

500 printed on 3 f. sheets of Bastard paper £7. 5s. 10d. N° 209.

16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. An Acte for Bouchers to sell at their Pleasures by weight or otherwise. [London : Berthelet: 1542.]

[1 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

33 H. 8. c. 11.


16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. Moving sanctuary to Chester temporarily, and sanctioning a further removal by proclamation [No. 223, q. v.] if necessary. 500 printed on 4 sheets of Bastard paper £3. 2s. 6d. N° 214.


3 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING]. A Proclamation concernyng eating of white meates, made the iii day of February, the .xxxiii. yere of the regnyne of the kynges most royall majesty. [Begins] Foras-moche as by dyuers and sundry . . . [Westminster: 3 February 1541–2.]

17 MARCH. See 8 July 1546.

1542

16 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against the taking or destroying of Hawkes Egges or young Hawkes and against the bringing vp of Hawkes by hand in Mewe or otherwise by the space of one whole yeare next following without the kings licence vnder the Great Seale of England on paine of C11 and ymprisonment of his bodie and further punishment. [Begins] The kings . . . having knowledge by credible information . . . Westminster: 16 April [1542].

30 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation appointing the Towne of Stafford to be a Sanctuary Towne and for discharging the Citie of Westchester. [Begins] Where att the Parliament begon . . . Westminster: 30 May [1542].
31 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation limiting the prices of Bowes, Arrows, Harnes, Bills, Halberds, Bowe strings, and all other particular habiliments for Warre, both for horsmen and footmen with imprisonment of such as refuse to sell the same and libertie to Justices to enter into mens houses and sell the same and a forfeiture of x\[11\] for such as exceed the price. [Begins] The kings ... divers cousentous persons hauing harnes, artilerie, ...

Westminster: 31 August [1542].

Only found in MS.

Best bows 3s. 4d., sheaf of livery arrows 2s., leather case 6d., 8 or 9 inch the feather, arrows 2s. 4d., bowstrings 3s. 4d. the gross, &c. &c.

[Westminster]: 31 August [1542].

[184x814] Only found in MS.

[93x785] Best bows 3s. 4d., sheaf of livery arrows 2s., leather case 6d., 8 or 9 inch the feather, arrows 2s. 4d., bowstrings 3s. 4d. the gross, &c. &c.

[91x752] [B]M. Harl. 442. 146. Antiq. 2 (118).


NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. Certain proclamations for excluding Scots from this realm and sending them as slaves to row in the galleys.

Not found.

See Cal. S.P. 17. 1157.

1542-3

9 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation concerning the price of Sugar ordeyned by the king, the HIGHNES with the aduise of his honorable Counsell ... [Begins] Wherein the Parliament holden...

[Westminster]: 9 February [1542-3].

[1 f. Gothic letter.]

The average price of sugar has been 2d. or 3d. per lb. It is now 9d. and 1Od. The best sugar is to be sold at 7d. per lb.

[B.M. Harl. 442. 150. Antiq. 2 (124).]


12 MAY.—BY THE KING. An Acte for thadvuauncement of true Religion and for thabolisshment of the contrarie.

[London: Berthelet: June 1543.]

[4 ff. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

34 and 35 H. 8. c. 1. Probably the 'Proclamation forbidding the reading of scripture to men below a certain rank'. See Cal. S.P. 18 (1). 846.

500 printed on 13 ff. Bastard paper £7. 5s. 10d. It appears by a subsequent entry that more were printed. N° 229.

12 MAY.—BY THE KING. An Acte concerning Collectoures and Receyuoures.

[London: Berthelet: 1543.]

[2 ff. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

35 H. 8. c. 2.

500 printed on 13 sheets Jene paper 41s. 8d. N° 230.

12 MAY.—BY THE KING. An Acte for the thassise of Wood and Cole.

[London: Berthelet: 1543.]

[1 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

35 H. 8. c. 3.

500 printed on Jene paper 29s. 10d. N° 231.

12 MAY.—BY THE KING. An Acte against suche persones as doo make Bankrupte.

[London: Berthelet: 1543.]

[2 ff. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

35 H. 8. c. 4.

500 printed on 2 sheets Bastard paper £4. 3s. 4d. N° 232.

12 MAY.—BY THE KING. An Acte for the true making of Pynnes.

[London: Berthelet: 1543.]

[3 ff. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

35 H. 8. c. 5.

500 printed on 3 sheets of Bastard paper £6. 5s. 6d. N° 233.

12 MAY.—BY THE KING. An Acte for the true making of Pynnes.

[London: Berthelet: 1543.]

[1 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

35 H. 8. c. 6.

500 printed on ½ sheet of Jene paper 10s. 5½d. N° 234.
15 MAY.—BY THE KING. An Acte to authorize certaine of the Kinges Maiesties Counsell to set prices vpon Wynes to be solde by retayle.

[London : Berthelet: 1543.]

[1 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

35 H. 8. c. 7.

500 printed on Jene paper 20s. lOd. H

235.

12 MAY.—BY THE KING. An Acte that persones being no comen Surgeons maie ministre medecines owtwarde.

[London : Berthelet: 1543.]

[1 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

35 H. 8. c. 8.

500 printed on 2 sheets of Jene paper 41s. 8d. N° 236.

12 MAY—BY THE KING. An Acte for the preservacion of the Ryuer of Seuerne.

[London : Berthelet: 1543.]

[2 ff. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

35 H. 8. c. 9.

500 printed on 2 sheets of Jene paper 41s. 8d. N° 237.

12 MAY—BY THE KING. An Acte for the true making of Couerlettes in Yorke.

[London : Berthelet: 1543.]

[2 ff. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

35 H. 8. c. 10.

500 printed on 2 sheets of Jene paper 41s. 8d. N° 238.

2 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] For as moche as by credyble meanes it...

[War with France.]

[Terling: 2 August 1543.]

[London]: T. Berthelet: [1543.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

the christendome used

The French King is endeavouring to persuade the Turk to invade Christendom, and has for a long time withheld the pension due to the King, who has thereon revived his claim to the French Crown and Dukedoms, and has joined with the Emperor in declaring war on him. All subjects are to use him and his dependents as the King's enemies.

Antiq. 2 (125). B.M. Facs. (with a MS. order to the Lord Mayor of London to proclaim it in every ward &c.).

N° 243.

[After 25 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the retayning or presting of Shipmen or Marriners for the Kings service by such as received his Maiesties letters for presting of Soldiers for the Kings warres, Anie letter directed or to be directed to the contrarie notwithstanding. [Begins] To all and singular of what estate degree or...

Terling: [? August 1543].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 148. Antiq. 2 (126).

N° 244.

SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation made at Woodstock for Hawking and Hunting.

[Woodstock: September 1543.]

Only found in MS.

Against taking pheasants, partridges, hares, &c.


N° 245.

25 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the adornment of part of Michaelmas Term from the Citie of Westminster to the Towne of St. Albanes. [Begins] Forasmuch as the Citie of London where the...

Walden: 28 October [1543].

Only found in MS.

Hertfordshire copy.

B.M. Harl. 442. 152. Antiq. 2 (127).

N° 246.

18 DECEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] A proclamation, diuised and made by the kinges highnes, by the aduise of his maiesties counsayle, the xviii. daye of December, in the xxxv. yere of his highnes reigne, for restraint of wares and marchaundises to be conueyed and transported out of the frenche kynges dominions in to the realme of England.

[Begin] The kynges... being enformed, that notwithstanding...

[Westminster]: 18 December [1543].

[London]: T. Berthelet: [1543.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

Although war is declared, yet goods are daily brought into this country from France, whereby the King of France derives much profit. No goods are to be imported from France after 14 days without special licence under Great Seal on pain of confiscation and imprisonm &c.

Antiq. 2 (128). B.M. Facs.


N° 247.
1543-4

7 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the transportation of Corne and victuailles for a season notwithstanding anie licence granted for transportation upon payne of forfeiture of the victuall so transported And every Customer, Searcher, &c. suffering such transportation to forfeit Ch besides imprisonement and Fine at the kings pleasure. [Begins] Forasmuch as the necessarye servaunt

Walden: 7 January [1543-4].

Only found in MS.


N° 248.

14 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] An Acte for to alter the succession limited by the King by letters patents or his last will in handwriting signed by his hand. [Begins] Where as it is his majesties pleasure that certaine light persons . . .

[Westminster]: T. Berthelet: [1543-4].

1 f. Gothic letter.

and earthe attein

[35 H. 8. c. 3.] Style of the King. Treason to attempt to alter the succession limited by the King by letters patents or his last will in handwriting signed by his hand.

Canterbury (4).

N° 249.

11 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation made on the Eleauenth daie of Februarie Anno 35 H. 8 freely licenceing all persons to bring and sell Coles, Pagotts, Billets, and Tall wood to London vntill the first daie of Marche next coming though they were not of the Assize mentioned in the Statut then lately made to the Contrarie. [Begins] Where in the session . . .

[Westminster]: 11 February [1543-4].

Only found in MS.


N° 250.

1544

16 MAY.—BY THE KING. A proclamation deuised and made by the kynges highnes, by the advise of his most honourable counsaile, the xxi. daye of Maye, in the xxxvi. yere of his highnes reigne, that all Frenchemen (not being denizens) shall depart this his realme within xx. dayes next after this proclamation publyshed and proclaimed, except such as in the meane tyme, shall vppon speeayll suite to his hyghnes, be made denyzens. [Begins] The Kings . . . informed, that where by a statute . . .

[Westminster]: 16 May [1544].

2 f. Gothic letter.

by sectes this

By a statute of 32 H. 8 certaine subjects were allowed to keep foreigners in their service, but this only extends to those at peace with England. Frenchmen are now enemies and must depart within 20 days, except such as are made denizens. Those who do not leave will be sent to the galleys. All persons entertaining Frenchmen must within 20 days put them out of their service, on pain of imprisonment as aiders of the King's enemies.

Antiq. 2 (131). B.M. Faes.

N° 251.

18 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the calling in and prohibiting of certaine bookes printed of Newes of the Prosperous successce of the Kings Maiesties Arnie in Scotland to be brought in and burned within 24 hours after proclamation made on paine of imprisonement. [Begins] The kings . . . that certaine light persons . . .

Westminster: 18 May [1544].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 515. Antiq. 2 (132).

N° 253.

20 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation limiting the prices of Gascoigne and French wines to be sold in grosse. [Begins] Where as it is oderneyed . . .

[Westminster]: 20 May [1544].

Only found in MS.

Gascoigne best £8 per tun. Best French £6 per tun.

B.M. Harl. 442. 156. Antiq. 2 (133).

N° 254.

21 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation ordeined and made by the kings highnesses, with the advise of his most honourable counsaile, the xxi. of May, in the xxxvi. yere of his highnes reigne, that all Frenchemen (not being denizens) shall depart this his realme within xx. dayes next after this proclamation publyshed and proclaimed, except such as in the meane tyme, shall vppon speeayll suite to his hyghnes, be made denyzens. [Begins] The Kings . . . informed, that where by a statute . . .

[Westminster]: 21 May [1544].

[London]: T. Berthelet: [1544].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

ha- high 2) Butter ma-

In virtue of an Act of 31 H. 8 the following prices are fixed. Between 15 June and 25 December beefe is 3/4d. and a half-farthing per lb, mutton 1d., veal 1d.; between 25 December and 15 June beef 2d., mutton 1d., veal 2d. and half-farthing. A best lamb for 2s., a second 1s. 6d., fat Geese 7d. to 8d., Goodwithes 12d., Dotterelles 3s. 4d., a capon of grece 20d., Capon of Kent 8d., for boiling, a good capon 2s. 6d., Hen or duck 6d., a crane bustard or stork 4s., Herneshewes, Snyttes 18d. doz., Larks 6d. doz., Buntings 4d. doz., Eggs 4d., Teal 2d., Widgeon 3s. doz., Woodcocks 4d., Plovers 3s., Bastard Plovers 2s. 6d. doz., Maries 18d. doz., Hen Sprytes 18d. doz., Larks 6d. doz., Butings 4d. doz., Eggs 16d. to 20d. per 100, Butter 2d. to 3d. per lb.

The prices at which foreigners may sell after market-time in Leadenhall, Cheapside, or Newgate Market are fixed. They are about 3/4 of those above. Any person exceed-
ing these rates after 14 days from date will be fined £10. Half to informer. Mayors &c. to execute. If the market-price anywhere is less than these rates it is not to be raised.

22 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation made the xxvth day of Mai in the xxvijth yeare of the kinges maiesties Raigne of Raigne of the prices of Beefe, Mutton, Veale, and Pork. To be sold by weight.

[Begin] Forasmuch as it is come ... Westminster: 22 May [1544].

Only found in MS.


19 JULY.—BY THE QUEEN REGENT. A Proclamation commaunding all Frenchmen not being denizens to depart the Realme according to a former Proclamation published in May last and suspending the execution of the said former proclamation for sixe daies to thend that in that time such as were desirous to be made denizens might enter their names before the Lord Chauncellor of England.

[Begin] Where the kings ... hath of late published and ... Westminster: 2 June [1544].

Only found in MS.


18 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEEN REGENT. A Proclamation against the excessive price of Harneys and comauing all persons having any Almayne Ryvetts to sell shall showe them openlie in their shoppes and outward houses that such as want them maie knowe where to buy them And that none sell the best paire of Almayne Ryvetts and all the furniture thereof above the price of xxs. vjd. on payne of imprisonment and forfeiture of vii for euery paire sold above that price. [Begin] Forasmuch as hath of late sent forth his seuerall ... Hampton Court: 18 August [1544].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 162. Antiq. 2 (138).


10 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN REGENT. A Proclamation for the examination of all such persons as left the king and his Armie in France and returned into England And for the attachment and ymprisonment of such of them as had not sufficient passport to returne signed with the kings hand or with the hand of some of the kings Lieutenants or at least with the hand of such vnder whome they were appointed to serve. [Begin] Forasmuch as it is come to the perfect knowledge ... Westminster: 10 September [1544].

Only found in MS.

London copy.

B.M. Harl. 442. 163. Antiq. 2 (139).


18 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN REGENT. A Proclamation that no person in whose house the Infection of the Plague doth reigne shall repaire to the Court. [Begin] Forasmuch as the Queens Highnes general Regent ... [Begin] Where the ... hath of late published and declared ... Elytheam: 30 September [1544].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 164. Antiq. 2 (140).


30 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN REGENT. A Proclamation that all Frenchmen being no denizens may dwell and remaine in England notwithstanding the kings former Proclamation to the contrarie. [Begin] Where the ... hath of late published and declared ... Eltham: 30 September [1544].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 165. Antiq. 2 (141).


5 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation licensing all persons to transport to the ports of Callyce and Bullen and not elsewhere Wheat Malt Rye Otes Beanes Pease Beffes Bacon bread beere meale and all other kind of victuall wood, cole, hay, and strawe So as the transporters enter the same in the Custoimehouse and there bynd their bonds and imprisonment of their bodies.

[Begin] Forasmuch as ... being (thanks be to Almighty God) ... Oteforth: 5 October [1544].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 166. Antiq. 2 (142).


6 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the transportation of anie Butter or Cheese without the kings speciall licence vpon paine of ymprisonment and further punishment. [Begin] Where the kings Maiestie by his proclamation ... Westminster: 6 November [1544].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 167. Antiq. 2 (143).

15 November.—By the King. A Proclamation ordainency made and sett forth by the Kings Highnes by authority of the Act of Parliament made in the xxxith yeare of his Maiesties reigne with the advise of his most honorable Councell the xxith day of November in the xxxvith yeare of his said reigne for and concerning Cornes and graines to be conveyed and brought into open marketts to be sold. [Begins] Forasmuch as it is come to the knowledge...

Westminster: 15 November [1544].
Only found in MS.
B.M. Harl. 442. 168. Antiq. 2 (144).
Cal. S.P. 19 (2), 616. No 265.

20 December.—By the King. A Proclamation ordainency made and sett forth by the Kings Highnes by the advise of his most honorable Councell the xxith day of December the xxxvith yeare of his reigne Whereby his Maiestie licensed all his Subjects to Esquip as manie Shippes and other Vessells to the sea against his Enemies, Scots and Frenchmen as they shall think good with certaine priviledges granted for the same. [Begins] The kings... being credibly informed that divers...

[Westminster]: 20 December [1544].
Only found in MS.
Duplicates of this to be issued under Great Seal for petty fees only. Prizes to be free of any dues to the L. High Admiral or Warden of the Five Ports. Crew &c. to be free of fees only. Prizes to be free of any dues to the L. High Admiral or Warden of the Five Ports. Crew &c. to be free of fees only.
B.M. Harl. 442. 170. Antiq. 2 (145).
Cal. S.P. 19 (2), 766. No 266.

24 January.—By the King. A Proclamation ordainency made and sett forth by the Kings Highnes by authority of the Act of Parliament made in the xxxith yeare of his Maiesties reigne with the advise of his most honorable Councell the xxith day of January in the xxxith yeare of his said reigne for and concerning the sturdy and strong men of warre to the seas... and all men of warre to rendezvous...

Westminster: 24 January [1544-5].
Only found in MS.
B.M. Harl. 442. 172. Antiq. 2 (146).

24 January.—By the King. A Proclamation for the raising of the wages of Marryners serving in the kinges Shippes from Fyve Shillings and Eight pence the moneth to Sixe Shillings and Eight pence the moneth. [Begins] The kings... graciously considering that whereas...

Westminster: 24 January [1544-5].
Only found in MS.
The naval ports mentioned are Debtford Strand, Portsmouth, Dover, Cowle, &c.
B.M. Harl. 442. 173. Antiq. 2 (147).
Cal. S.P. 20, 88 (3). No 268.
Ruffians, vagabonds, masterless men, common players, and evil disposed persons to serve in the wars in the galleys which will be armed by 1 June.

**Antiq. 2 (151).**

Cal. S.P. 20. 512. **No 273.**

**MAY.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation that such persons as doe inhabite beyond Trent, doe repair home. [Begins] The Kings most Royall ma^{st} having appointed an Armie Royall . . .

Westminster [May 1545].

Only found in MS.

London copy.

**Antiq. 2 (152).**

Cal. S.P. 20. 812. **Kfo 273.**

**MAY—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation that such persons as doe inhabite beyond Trent, doe repair home. [Begins] The Kings most Royall ma^{tie} having appointed an Armie Royall . . .

Westminster [May 1545].

Only found in MS.

London copy.

**Antiq. 2 (152).**

Cal. S.P. 20. 845. **jfo 274.**

**13 JUNE.—BY THE KING.** For additional seawmen.

Greenwich: 13 June [1545].

Not found.

See Acts P.C. i. 191. See No. 273.

**Antiq. 2 (152).**

Cal. S.P. 20 (2). 812. **jfo 275.**

**27 JUNE.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation for wool packers and winders of wools in the County of Lincolne, truly and justly to wynd and pack wools and to be sworn before the maior of the Staple at Westminster. [Begins] Where in the Parliament holden in the xxvij yere of the reigne of our most noble progenitor King Edward the third . . .

Westminster: 27 June [1545].

Only found in MS.

**Antiq. 2 (153).**

Cal. S.P. 20. 1050. **jj-o 270.**

**7 JULY.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation that noe person interrupt the Kings Game of Partridge or Phesaunt. [Begins] Forasmuch as the Kings most Royall ma^{tie} is much desirous to haue the Games of Hare, Partridge, Phesaunt, and Heron . . .

Westminster: 7 July [1545].

Only found in MS.

Game to be preserved between Westminster, St. Giles, Islington, Highgate, Hornsey Park, and Hampstead Heath.

**Antiq. 2 (154).**

Cal. S.P. 20. 1129; see Acts P.C. i. 201, 23 June, Dartford. **No 276.**

**2 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation revoking the former Proclamacion concerning adiornement of part of Michaelmas terme. [Begins] Where as the Kings most Roiall ma^{tie} by his former proclamacion . . .

Westminster: 6 October [1545].

Only found in MS.

**Antiq. 2 (157).**

Cal. S.P. 20 (2). 581. **No 280.**

**4 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation to staye all Provisions in the County of Essex, of Cheese and Bacon for a Season, untill his Ma^{st} townses beyond the Seas, be provided of victuall. [Begins] Forasmuch as for the necessarie furniture of Callis, Bullyn and other the Kings Ma^{st} peeres beyond the Seas . . .

Westminster: 4 December [1545].

Only found in MS.

**Antiq. 2 (158).**

Cal. S.P. 20 (2). 923. **No 281.**

**5 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation to staye the provision of all kind of victuall in Norfolk and Suffolk and to Certifie the Kings Commissioners what store they have thereof and for vittayling the Kings Townes beyond the Seas. [Begins] Forasmuch . . . there must be presently made a great provision of butter, cheese . . .

Westminster: 5 December [1545].

Only found in MS.

Transport certifiers. Sir John Jerungham, Knight, Osberte Moundesford, Esq., and Thomas Townesend, Gentleman, or their deputies.

**Antiq. 2 (159).**

Cal. S.P. 20 (2). 936. **No 282.**

**5 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation lymitting the prises of Gascoigne and French Wynes to be sold in grosse. [Begins] Where it is oderyned and provyded, by Statute, that the prices of Gascoigne and French wynes . . .

Westminster: 5 December [1545].

Only found in MS.

**Antiq. 2 (160).**

Cal. S.P. 20 (2). 985. **No 283.**

**23 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation that all Noblemen, and Gentlemen, shall repaire unto their dwelling-places unless such as be speciallie appointed to attend here. [Begins] The Kings most Roiall Ma^{tie} Considering most gracioulye bowe meete and necessarie it is . . .

Westminster: 23 December [1545].

Only found in MS.

**Antiq. 2 (160).**

Cal. S.P. 20 (2). 1027 (2). **No 284.**

**1545-6**

**2 JANUARY.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation to staye the provision of Corne in the County of Wiltshire for a season. [Begins] Whereas the terme Comonly called Michaelmas Term appointed for ministracion of Justice . . .

Westminster: 2 January [1545-6].

Only found in MS.

**Antiq. 2 (161).**

Cal. S.P. 20 (3). 1087 (2). **No 285.**
18 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation that none of the King's Subjects shall convey out of the Realm any victuals without special licence. [Begins] Where the Kings most Roiall Ma'th by his Proclamation bearing date at Westm. the fiftie daie . . .

Westminster : 18 January [1545-6].
Only found in MS.
Antiq. 2 (162). N° 286.

4 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation concerning Woolles. [Begins] Where in the Session of this present parliament, Holden upon prorogation at Westminster, the xxiiij of November last past . . .

Westminster : 4 March [1545-6].
Only found in MS.
Antiq. 2 (163). N° 287.

13 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation to avoyd the abominable place called the Stewes. [Begins] The Kings most excellent Ma'th, considering, bowe by tolleration of such . . .

Westminster : 13 April [1546].
Only found in MS.
Antiq. 2 (164).


MS. note: 'this was Proclaimed 13 June, being Whitsunday.'


11 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation limiting the prices of wynes to be sold by retaile in London and the Suburbes thereof, viz. the best Gascoigne or French wyn e 12d. per gallon, the best Sack or Rummey at 10d. per gallon, the best Rhenish wine and Malmesey at 12d. per gallon, and euerie pottell quart and pint of the same wynes according to the same rates on payne to forfeite the penalties mentioned in the Statutes made in that behalf. [Begins] Whereas it is ordyned and prouided by statute . . .

Westminster : 11 June [1546].
Only found in MS.

11 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation of the peace and vnitee, concluded betwene the kynges maisterie, and the ryght hygh and myghty prince, Francis the frenche kyng. [Begins] The kyng . . . hauyng alwaies before his . . .

Westminster : 11 June 1546.
1 f. Gothic letter.

gracious state they

The King and the French King have formed a perfect amity and peace. Their subjects may enter each other's realms without licence or safe conduct, and carry any legal merchandise. The peace also includes the Emperor Charles.

Antiq. 2 (167). B.M. Facs.

MS. note: 'this was Proclaimed 18 June, being Whitmasday.'

Wriothesley 163.

N° 291.

27 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] A proclamation, that none of the kynges subiectes shal transport or carry any kind of grayne or other vitailes ouer the seas, without the kynges special licence, vnder the great seals of Englande. [Begins] Where the kynges moste royall maisterie, by his . . .

Westminster : 27 June 1546.

[London] : T. Berthelet : [1546].
1 f. Gothic letter.

at over this

By Procl. 19 April last at Westminster [No. 289, q.v.] leave was given to export victuals to the camp at New Haven [No. 370] until further Proclamation. Since peace is made this is no longer necessary. No person after this Proclamation is published is to export victuals to New Haven or elsewhere without licence under Great Seal. Customs officers are not to permit grain to be shipped except under bond of troble value that it be landed again in the country to be discharged only under certificate from the port of landing.

Antiq. 2 (168). B.M. Facs.

MS. note: per breve, teste rege, apud Westm. 27 Jnii 38 Henrici viii.

N° 292.

28 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation commanding that no person be admitted a Pleader in any of the Kings Courts at Westminster (except he hath read in Court) vnles he be approved by the Lord Chauncellor and two Cheife Justices by the advise of two benchers of euerie of the Foure Houses of Court and licenceing Justices of assize to appoint others if there be none there present that haue byn Readers. [Begins] Forasmuch as it is ordeyned and agreed . . .

Westminster Hall : 28 June 1546 proclaimed.
Only found in MS.

28 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] A proclamacion diuised by the kynges highnes, with thaduise of his most honourable consaile, for the restraynte of shootyng in handgunnes. [Begins] Where the kyng . . . consideryng how . . .

[London] : J. Berthelet : [1546].
1 f. Gothic letter.

expedient almes at

By Proclamation [not found] made according to Statute of 28 April 1539 all subjects over 16 were allowed to practise with handguns and hagbushes. Since peace is made, no persons after 31 August are to have or use them contrary to 33 H. 8, except they have licence under Great Seal or the Act of 33 H. 8 on pain of forfeiture.

Antiq. 2 (169). B.M. Facs.

MS. note: 28 Junij or 8 Julij 38 H. 8.

N° 294.

8 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation deuised by the kynges highnes, with thaduise of his most honorable counsel, to avoide and abolish suche englishe bookes, as containe pernicious and detestable errors, and heresies, made the .viii. daye of July, the .xxviii. yere of the kynges maisteries most gracious reigne. [Begins] The Kings . . . vnderstanding howe vnder pretence of . . .

Westminster : 8 July [1546].

[London] : T. Berthelet : [1540].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

prence pugns 2) chad. therwithal
There is much confusion of truth and error in the innumerable books now issued. The King is forced to issue a general order. (1) No person after 31 August next shall have Tindal or Coverdale's New Testament in English, or any other version but that permitted by 34 and 35 H. 8 nor any English book set forth in the name of Frith, Tindall, Wilcliff, Joy, Roe, Basile, Bale, Barnes, Coverdale, Turner, Tracy, nor any book contrary to the King's 'A necessary doctrine and erudition for any christen man'; nor any book prohibited in that Parliament. Any one who has such a book is to deliver it to his master, who shall hand it to the mayor, who shall send it to the sheriff or bishop within 40 days that it may be burned. A certificate of the number seized to be sent to the Council before 1 October. Pardon for keeping these books to any one giving them up. No note to be taken of those handing them in. Any one found to have them after 31 August, to suffer imprisonment and fine at pleasure. No printer is to print a book without putting his name to it, with author's name and day of print. The first copy to be sent to the mayor, and no other copies to go abroad for two days. No English book dealing with religion printed abroad to be imported without special licence from the King.


N° 295.

7 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation licenceing such of the kinges subjects as were willing to take to farme and dwel upon anie thonsors, Castles, Marques, landes or Tenements within the Marches of Bullen and Newhaun in France then lateley conquered by the king. That after composition made with the kings commissioners for that purpose resident in Bullen they may transport their cattell, goodes, and all other necessaries meet for the manuring of those groundes without custome or anie payment to the king. [Begin] Whereas our ... doth hold and enjoy the Towne ... Westminster: 7 August [1546].

Only found in MS.

B.M. Harl. 442. 177. Antiq. 2 (172).

N° 296.

BY THE KING. A Proclamation comauding the Justices of peace to see due execution of all Lawes and Statutes made for the Common wealth of the Realme especially the Statutes made concerning Sewers and for repressing and punishment of Vagabonds and Strundy Beggers. [Begin] The king ... considering that albeit manie good and good ... Only found in MS.

To Sheriffs of Kent.

B.M. Harl. 442. 181.

N° 297.

BY THE MAYRE. [Begin] Forasmuch as in dyverse good and ancient lawes and statutes ... [For the prices of victuals.] sine nota. 12 ff. Gothic letter.

F. 1 only. Cities laws 25 Ed. III. Forbids regrating or forestalling, selling victual except in open market at Ledenhall, Chepeyde, and Newgat, and until the King's purveyors are satisfied. Gives rates assessed by the Mayor &c. and ratified by the P.C. Swan 2s. Crane 4s. Peacoce 2s., Capons 20d., &c. Eggs 5 for 1d. Butter 2d. 1b. to 3d. Lamb. (Frag. 13).

Maitland 'List' (1843) p. 284.

N° 298.
24 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, concerning telle tellers. [Begins] The kynges highnes, the lord protector . . .
   Somerset Place: 24 May [1547].
   (From Grafton.)
   To execute the laws, and punish reporters as vagrants.
   Grafton f. 26; see Strype II. i. 57.
   N° 306.

29 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation sent forth by the kynges highnes, with thaduice of his moste dere wyne the Duke of Somerset. Lorde Protector of all his realmes, dominions and subjectes, and Governor of his moste royall person, and the residue of his moste honorable counsell: concerning a certificat to be brought of the debtues due by his graces father, late kyng of moste famous memory. [Begins] Where as the Kynges . . .
   [Somerset Place: 29 May 1547.]
   [London]: R. Grafton: [1547].
   1 f. Gothic letter.
   infor all whi.

JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding all Collectors of the xth and xth forthwith to bring in their accounts. [Begins] The King . . . straightly chargeth and comandeeth all and singular collectors . . .
   [Westminster: June 1547.]
   Found only in MS.
   'Before the last daie of this present month of June.'
   Antig. 6.
   N° 307.

9 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the honnor of Grafton. [Begins] Forasmuch as of late our deere within our honnor of . . .
   Westminster: 9 July 1547.
   Found only in MS.
   B.M. 1551. c. 10 (89).
   Grafton f. 2; see Strype II. i. 57.
   N° 308.

   Westminster: 27 July [1547].
   Found only in MS.
   B.M. Tit. B. ii. 7. Antig. 7.
   N° 309.

30 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against those that disquiet the kynges Deere in the forest of Barnwood. [Begins] Forasmuch as of late our Deere within our Forest . . .
   Westminster: 30 July [1547].
   Found only in MS.
   N° 310.

   [To Scotland, concerning the projected marriage.]
   London: Richard Grafton: [1547].
   2 ff. Gothic letter.
   Viscount and 2: the effect some-
   Edward . . . Lord Protector . . . to the nobles, &c., of the Realm of Scotland. Greeting. Recites the treaty between Henry VIII and the Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, with the advice of the Scots Parliament, that [Edward] the King should take to wife [Mary] the Queen of Scots. He has come into the realm as a friend only to chastise rebels, and bring about the marriage: to unite both realms under the name of Britons, to preserve the laws of Scotland, and abolish the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome. Will welcome all to his camp, and pay for all victuals brought in. No cattle will be spoiled except the enemy's.
   Antig. 10. B.M. Facs., dated in MS. July 31, 1547.
   See Strype II. i. 27 sqq. See S.P. Scot. I. 41 sqq., 53.
   N° 312.

18 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the payment of pencies. [Begins] All men shall vnderstande, that for . . .
   [Hampton Court]: 18 September [1547].
   (From Grafton.)
   Grafton f. 60; Strype II. i. 91; see Acts P.C. ii. 97.
   N° 313.

21 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The Kings Maiestie by the advice of his Priuy . . .
   [Against nuisances in the Verge of Court.]
   Hampton Court: 21 September [1547].
   Found only in MS.
   N° 314.

26 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Edward . . . Forasmuch as of late daies it hath chaunced . . .
   [French prisoners and prizes to be restored.]
   Westminster: 26 October 1547.
   Found only in MS.
   B.M. Otho. E. ix. 87. Antig. 11.
   N° 315.

12 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Forasmuch as the misorderes by . . .
   Against assaults on priests by apprentices, &c.
   [Somerset Place: 12 November 1547.]
   Found only in MS.
   B.M. Harl. 352, 55b.
   Acts P.C. ii. 524.
   N° 316.

18 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching vtterbarristers Lawyers and pleaders in the Kings Courts at Westminster. [Begins] Whereas always heretofore the vtterbarristers as the kings . . . is credably informed that the infection . . .
   Westminster: 18 November [1547].
   Found only in MS.
   B.M. Tit. B. ii. 10. Antig. 12.
   N° 317.

28 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching vtterbarristers Lawyers and pleaders in the Kings Courts at Westminster. [Begins] Whereas always heretofore the vtterbarristers and other students . . .
   Westminster: 28 November [1547].
   Found only in MS.
   Any Student being a Fellow for eight years of the Inns of Court to plead in any court except the Court of Common Pleas.
   Antig. 13.
   N° 318.
7 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Restraint on eating wheat.

[Hampton Court]: 7 December [1547].

Found only in MS.

Leighs: 30 March [1548].

10 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation commanding all Captaynes and Soldiours to repair to the places, where they be in wages. [Begins] Edward the Sixt ... willeth and Comaundeth all Captaynes and Soldiers heretofore.

[Westminster: January 1547-8.]

Found only in MS.

Antiq. 16.

N° 322.

6 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation against those that doeth innuante, alter or leave doune any Rite or Ceremonie in the Church, of their private authoritie: and against them which preacheth without licence, set furth the .vj. daie of February, in the seconde yere of the Kynges Maiesties moste gracious reigne. [Begins] The kynges ... Consideryng nothing so muche, to tende ...

[Hampton Court]: 6 February [1547-8].

London: R. Grafton: [1547-8].

1 f. Gothic letter.

outten wales maiesties

Many curates, preachers, and laymen are leaving accuscamed rites and ceremonies, and introducing new orders each in his own church. No one to alter any rite or ceremony without express authority, by Statutes, Injunctions, or Proclamations: on pain, &c. No one to preach unless licensed by the King, his Visitors, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Bishop of the diocese, unless in their own cure. Others to be imprisoned at pleasure. Justices, &c., to execute and report to the Council.

Antiq. 15. B.M. Faces.

Grafton f. 7; Wilkins iv. 18; Strype II. ii. 348; see II. i. 126. (By Cranmer and Ridley, see Cardwell i. 20.)

N° 320.

1547-8

16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the abesteinyng from fleche in the Lent tyme. [Begins] The Kynges highnes, by the aduise ...

[Hampton Court]: 16 January [1547-8].

From Grafton.

Grafton f. 11; Wilkins iv. 20; Strype II. ii. 348; see II. i. 126; Cardewiell i. 80.

It was incorporated into an Act of 2 Ed. VI.

N° 321.

JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all Captaynes and Soldiours to repair to the places, where they be in wages. [Begins] Edward the Sixt ... willeth and Comaundeth all Captaynes and Soldiers heretofore.

[Westminster: January 1547-8.]

Found only in MS.

Antiq. 16.

N° 322.

Before 8 MARCH.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Edward ... for so much as in our hygie Court of Parliament lately holde at ...

[Concerning the Communion Service.]


3 pp. 4° Gothic letter.

Cites Act for administration of Sacrament in both kinds. The Communion is to be received according to the following ordinance. Subjects are not to make rash innovations in form of worship, but to wait for those set forth by authority of the Privy Council.

From Communion Order, 1548.

See Strype II. i. 181; see Wriothesley ii. 2.

N° 324.

1548

30 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Licence for the kings subjects to carry over the Seas all kind of Graine into outward parties. [Begins] Wher the kynges ... by his Proclamation bearing ...

Leighs: 30 March [1548].

Found only in MS.

Cites Proc. 7 Dec. [No. 319, q.v.]. Allows grain to be exported as long as wheat is under 6s. 8d. per quarter, &c. With list of ports proclaimed.


N° 325.

Owing to the number of counterfeit testons, they are to be called in by 31 Dec. Any testons of just weight and metal may be brought in to the Mint and exchanged.

B.L. (imp.). Antiq. MS. 116 (22).

Grafton f. 16; see Strype II. i. 238; Rading i. 313.

N° 326.
24 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation
for Butter, Cheese, &c. [Begins] Forasmuch; as at this present tyume, by reason that so . . . Westminster: 24 April [1548].
(From Grafton.)
Grafton f. 18; see Strype II. i. 142. N° 327.

30 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
that the Judges and Justices of the peace shall appeare before the Kings Counsell in the Starre Chamber. [Begins] Edward . . . striughtlie chargeth and . . . Westminster: 30 April [1548].
Found only in MS.
See Strype II. i. 143. N° 328.

5 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against
Transportation of Bell-mettall. [Begins] Whereas it hath beene brought to the knowledge . . . Westminster: 5 May [1548].
Found only in MS.

14 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to
cause the Chauntrie Priests and others to repair to their countries there to receive their petitions. [Begins] Edward . . . of the tender zeale and loue which . . . Westminster: 14 May [1548].
Found only in MS.

Found only in MS.
Cornwall copy. List of exceptions.

1 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation, set furthe by the Kynges Maiestie, with thassent and consent of his moste dere Uncle Edwarde Duke of Somerset, Gouernor of his moste royall persone, and of his dominions and Subiectes Protector, and others of his highnes priuie counsaill, against en-closures, lettyng of houses to decaie, and vnlauffull conuertyng of arable ground to pastures, the first daie of June in the second yere of his maiesties moste gracious reigne. [Begins] Forasmuch as the Kings . . . by the inclosyng . . . Westminster: 1 June [1548].
London: Richard Grafton: [1548].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Land which formerly supported a large number of people and families is now by the greediness of men and unlawfull enclosure of arable land gotten into one or two men's hands, and hardly supports one poor shepherd. The King's father and grandfather, Henry VIII and VII, made laws against the same thing. 'Rottes and Murrins' are a punishment sent by God for this uncharitable conduct. Laws of Henry VII and VIII to be put in execution.
Strype II. i. 145.
18 queries like No. 359, q.v. (reissued in May 1549, Strype II. i. 235).
N° 333.

Found only in MS.
Against deer-killing on the pretence the Forest is dis-forested.
Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. d. N° 334.

6 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of adiornement of the terme from the Vtas thereof untill Crastino Animarum. [Begins] Forasmuch as the kings majestie is credeablie informed that the . . . Hatfield: 6 September [1548].
Found only in MS.
Essex and Herts copy. Plague.
B.M. Tit. B. II. 18. Antiq. 27.
Strype II. i. 185. N° 335.
23 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation set forth by the kynges maistie, wyth the assent and consent of hys moste dere uncle Edward duke of Somerset gouvemour of his mote royall person, and of hys Realmes, dominions and subiectes Protector, and other of hys highnes most honorable pryvaye counsell concerning the inhibition of all preachers, aswell such as hath ben licenced, as also all other, the xxiii day of September in the second yere of his Maisties most gracieus reign.

[Begin] Wheras of late by reason . . .
London : R. Grafton : [1548].

1 f. Gothic letter.

30 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Where nowe of late it hath come to our knowledge . . .

[Leighes] : 30 September [1548].
Found only in MS.

8 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Restraint for Corne and Victualls. [Begins] Forasmuch as the kings . . . consideringe the price of corn . . .

[Leighes] : 8 October [1548].
Against transport of grain, butter, cheese, tallow, &c., on pain of forfeit and imprisonment.


31 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the payment of the late incumbeintes of Colleges. [Begin] The Kynges . . . mynding to provide . . .

(From Grafton.)

Grafton f. 22r; see Strype II. i. 185. N° 339.

24 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the newe Coignes of Gold and Siluer. [Begin] Whereas the Kings Maiestie hauing of late vpon lust occasions . . .

Westminster : 24 January [1548-9].


31 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] A proclama- tion, set forth by the Kynges Maistie, with the assent of his dearest vncl, Edward Duke of Somerset, governor of his moste royall persone, and of his Realmes Dominions and subiectes Protector, and others of his highnes moste honorable priuie cousayl, concerning the Prolongacion of the former Proclamation made for the callyng in of Testons. [Begins] Where as the kynges . . . hath heretofore by proclamation . . .

London : R. Grafton : [1548-9].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

assent Decebre 2) exchange is
Quotes Procl. 10 April, 1548 [No. 326, q.v.]. Testons of 12d. not current after 31 December. Because of their great quantity much inconvenience is caused by their withdrawal. They are continued as money till 1 May next. Subjects only to accept good testons, as there are many counterfeites abroad. They are not to put off paying in the testons till 1 May, as the exchange will not be ready. The charge for the exchange of testons for good money must not be more than 2d. in the £ on pain of forfeiture: one-half to the informer. No one to refuse payment in testons before 1 May. All mayors, &c., to aid aggrieved persons. Persons who have collected testons for gain are not to disperse them again, but bring them in to the Mint.

Antiq. 34. B.M. Facs.
Grafton f. 29r; see Strype II. i. 233; Rading i. 315. N° 344.


[Westminster] : 19 February [1548-9].
(From Grafton.)

Death to aiders, forfeiture to receivers.
Grafton f. 25r; see Herbert 529. N° 345.

1 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concernyng Purcuiers. [Begins] Whereas at the humble sute of our louyng . . .

[Leighes] : 1 April [1549].
(From Grafton.)

King’s debts to be paid at Michaelmas.
Grafton f. 29r; see Herbert 529. N° 346.

1548-9

1548-9


Antiq. 31. N° 341.

1549

6 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the reformacion of light horsemenne. [Begins] Where as it is come to the knowlege of the . . .

[Leighes] : 6 April [1549].
(From Grafton.)

Concerning the musters of light horsemen on the Scots border, and forbidding raids or the selling of horses, armour, &c., to Scots.

Grafton f. 33r; Strype II. i. 231 sqq.; Herbert 529. N° 347.

(From Grafton.)

Against export of gold. Angels are worth 9s. 8d., old rials 14s. 6d., new soveraignes 20s., &c. Buying or selling coin at higher prices (for heavier coins) forbidden. Counterfeaters of silver coin to forfeit lives and lands, goods and chattels.

Grafton f. 30d.; Strype II. i. 230 (April 3rd, 1549); Herbert 529. Date probably a misprint for 6 April. Ruding i. 316.


(From Grafton.)

Any sower of sedition to be sent to the galleys to row 

Grafton f. 35d.; Strype II. i. 233; Herbert 529. N° 348.


(From Grafton)

Any sower of sedition to be sent to the galleys to row 

Grafton f. 41d.; Strype II. i. 233; Herbert 529. N° 350.

29 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding all Captaines and Soldiers, to depart out of the precinct of London and Westminster and the suburbs of both the same. [Begins] The Kings . . . straightly chargeth and commaundeth . . . Greenwich: 29 April 1549.

Found only in MS.

Antiq. 35.

N° 351.


London: R. Grafton:[1549].

1 f. Gothic letter.

N° 355.

14 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation, sett furth by the kynges Majestie, with thassent of his derest vnkle, Edward Duke of Somerset, Gouvernor of his moste royall person, and of his Realmes Dominions and Subiectes Protector, and others of his moste honorable Counsaile, concernyng certain Riotes and vnlawfull assembles, for the breakyng vp of Enclosures. [Begins] Whereas of late, the kynges majestie moued of a Godly zeale and loue . . . [Greenwich]: 14 June 1549.

London: R. Grafton:[1549].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

N° 366.
Every market town within two days of receipt. Justices of hundred. Butchers may charge a living wage in addition to the Peace, &c., to provide for the supply of the market. For every pound of butter or cheese. This to be proclaimed in heifurths or heckfors (heifers) 22s., wethers 4s. to 4s. 4d., now fixed, a best ox 45s. to 46s. 8d., steers 25s. to 26s. 8d., sheep or more is to be ordered to send in five for every issue of Proclamations under great seal. These prices are parks made, of persons keeping 2000 or more sheep, of turned to pasture, of dwelling houses destroyed, of new roads made, of persons keeping 2000 or more sheep, of common land seized on, of persons occupying two or more farms, and if taken after 1545. Inquiry to be made if the grantees of Abbey lands, &c., keep as much in cultivation as was kept for 20 years before the suppression. Six persons of every Parish to appear, two Freeholders, two Farmers, two Copyholders or tenants at will. The Commissioners to prevent any person holding more than one tenement of husbandry, and to lay open any commons or highways that have been enclosed.

1f. Gothic letter.

Richmond: 2 July 1549.

London: R. Grafton: [1549].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites effect of Statute 25 H. 8 for taxing of prices and issue of Proclamations under great seal. These prices are now fixed, a best ox 4s. to 46s. 8d., steers 25s. to 26s. 8d., heifers or heifurths (heifers) 22s., wethers 4s. to 4s. 4d., butter 14d. to 14d. per lb. A fine of £5 on every ox, &c., or 10s. on every sheep sold over these prices, and 12d. on every pound of butter or cheese. This to be proclaimed in every market town within two days of receipt. Justices of the Peace, &c., to provide for the supply of the market. For example, if sheep are wanting, every person who has 500 sheep or more is to be ordered to send in five for every hundred. Butchers may charge a living wage in addition to the assize prices. Any butcher who has paid more than these prices may sell the cattle for the price he gave within 8 days of the publication of this Proclamation.

Antiq. 58. B.M. Facs. Hardwicke Hall.
Grafton f. 499; Strype II. i. 256; Herbert 539.

8 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation, set forth by the kynges Majestie, with thassent of his derest vnclle, Edward Duke of Somerset, Governor of his moste royall persone, and of his realmes, dominions and subiectes Protector, and others of his most honorable Counsaill, for the ratyng, assaying, and ordre of the prices of victuals. [Beginn] The kynges majestie, hauyng the principall and continuall . . .

Richmond: 8 July 1549.

London: R. Grafton: [1549].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

as- neither 2) mooste 3) kyngs

Recites the evil qualities of runagates who go from place to place stirring up ignorant folk to evil. All Justices, &c., are to apprehend such persons, wherever they may be, as bring or spread slanderous tales reflecting on the King or Council, or stirring up strife. Such to be sent to the Council—all costs will be paid. Informers causing the arrest of such talebearers shall have 20 crowns reward and hearty thanks.

Grafton f. 506; Strype II. i. 264; Herbert 530.

[8] JULY.—[BY THE KING.] Instruccions, geuen by the kynges maisteye, to his Commissioners, appoynted for the execucion of certaine statutes, made in the fourth yere of the reigne of kyng Henry the seuenth, and the .vii. and the .xxvii. yere of the reigne of kyng Henry the eight, to be inquired of, in the Shires and places, in the Commission hereunto annexed, expressed. [Richmond: July 1549.]

London: R. Grafton: [1549].

1 f. Gothic letter.

77. ff. Gothic letter.

Full inquiries to be made and answers to 21 queries sent in, what towns, hamlets, and villages have decayed—costs will be paid. Informers causing the arrest of such persons, lately hauyng made vnlawfull riottes and assemblies. [Beginn] The kynges . . . considereth, that as it is the fruite of his mercy . . .

Richmond: 12 July [1549].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Ed- suche kynges

As the King has pardoned offenders in the recent troubles private subjects are not by action, suit, &c., for any trespass, offence, or unlawful act, to prevent them having the advantage of his pardon.

Antiq. 40. B.M. Facs. Hardwicke Hall.
Grafton f. 61; Strype II. i. 256; Herbert 530.

16 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] A proclamation, set forth by the kynges Majestie, with thassent of his derest Uncle, Edward Duke of Somerset, Governour of his moste royall persone, and of his realmes, dominions and subiectes Protector, and others of his most honorable prynce Counsaill, concerning the defect, of his majesties pardon, granted to certain of his subiectes, lately hauyng made vnlawfull riottes and assemblies. [Beginn] The kynges . . . hauyng the principall and redresse . . .

Richmond: 16 July [1549].

London: R. Grafton: [1549].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

As the King has pardoned offenders in the recent troubles private subjects are not by action, suit, &c., for any trespass, offence, or unlawful act, to prevent them having the advantage of his pardon.
22 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the office of Constables. [Richmond]: 22 July [1549].
(From Grafton.)
Against assembling the subjects for any unlawful purpose.
Grafton f. 64; but ? before 17 July, see Pocock, Troubles, p. 42;
Strype II. i. 399; Herbert 530.

JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all Justices of the peace, Knights, and
Gentlemen to repair home to their habitations and countries. [Richmond]: July 1549.
Found only in MS.
Antiq. 43.
Pocock, Troubles, p. 43.

6 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the inhibition of Plaiers. [Begin] Forasmuche as
diverse men of late use to . . .
[Westminster]: 6 August [1549].
(From Grafton.)
Prohibits all interludes and plays between 9 August and
All Saints next [30 Nov.] in English, in public or private.
Grafton f. 66; Strype II. i. 270; Herbert 530.

9 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation inhibiting the carriage ouer of wolves. [Begin]
Forasmuche as diverse men of late use to . . .
[Westminster]: 9 August [1549].
(From Grafton.)
Export of wool prohibited from 31 August till further
Proclamation. Staple merchants excepted.
Grafton f. 67; Herbert 530.

11 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the victualling of the bands and
Hosts about the City of London, for 24 ob. the
meale for one person. [Begin] Whereas diverse
bandes, apperteyning to the Noblemen . . .
Westminster: 11 August [1549].
Found only in MS.
Antiq. 44.

11 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against hunting and hawking and destroying
the Kings Game, about his palace of Westminster.
[Begin] Forasmuch as sondry persons . . .
Westminster: 11 August 1549.
Found only in MS.
Antiq. 45.

15 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding Gentlemen of Essex Suffolke and
Norfolke, to depart home to their habitacions.
[Begin] The Kings . . . all Gentlemen of what
estate, degree, or condicon . . .
Westminster: 15 August [1549].
Found only in MS.
Antiq. 46.

23 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation licensing victualles, to be transported to Calice, Bollown, Newhauen, &c. [Begin] The Kynges Maiestie, by the advise . . .
[Westminster]: 23 August [1549].
(From Grafton.)

1 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. The Kings Majestie straitly chargeth and commandeth all his loving subjects with all haste . . .
[Richmond]: 10 October 1549.
Found only in MS.
E. Somerset.
Tytler i. 205; see Acts P.C. ii. 380 sqq.

8 OCTOBER.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL. A Proclamation set forth by the state and bodie of the
Kynges Maiesties Counsayle, now assembled at London, containing the very truth of the Duke of Somersets euel Government, and false and detestable procedinges. [Begin] The Kynges Maiesties most honorable Counsale, calling to . . .
London: R. Grafton [1549].
3 ff. Gothic letter.

The Council on inquiry into the causes of the recent troubles and the losses of foreign territory attributes them to the conduct of the late Protector, Edward Duke of Somerset. It recapitulates the charges against him of personal aggrandisement and disregard of public welfare. The Council resolved to consult with him on his conduct, but he charged its members with treason, and began to raise the people against them. The Council charges all men to deliver the King from so great a traitor, to disregard any Proclamation put forth by him in the King's name, and to obey the Council. Published under the King's seal and subscribed as follows:—


Pocock, Troubles, p. 96; Herbert 530; see Acts P.C. ii. 341.

10 OCTOBER.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL. A Proclamation, set forth by the body and state, of the
Kynges Maiesties priuie Counsayle concerning the deuises, writers, and casters abrode, of certaine vile, sianderous, and moste trayterous letters, billes, scrowes, and papers, tendyng to the seducement of
the kynges majestie good & loungy subiectes. [Begins] Forasmuch as there be diverse lowde and sedicious...

London: 10 October [1549].
[London]: R. Grafton: [1549].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Bills, papers, and books defending the Duke of Somerset are strewn about the streets of London and elsewhere to the slander of the Council. One hundred crowns reward offered for the arrest of any deviser, writer, or caster abroad of any such bills, papers, 'scrowes,' or books, or information leading to their apprehension and conviction.


The draft is printed Pocock, Troubles, &c., p. 108. Herbert 530.

1550

28 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning a perpetual Peace. [Begins] The Kyng our souereigne lord, haungy alwayes before his 1yes...

[Westminster]: 28 March [1550].
(From Grafton.)
Peace with France and Scotland.
Grafton f. 69; MS. copy, Add. 5485 f. 49; Herbert 530; Stryde II. i. 343 (28 May); see Wriothesley ii. 35; see Grey Friars Chronicle 66 (28 May).

2 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the adiornment of Trinity Term. [Begins] The King our Souereigne Lord, for divers urgent causes...

Westminster: 2 May [1550].
Found only in MS.
Antiq. 50.
MS. note: 'Consimilis proclamatio huiusmodi effectus, facta eodem Dno. Rege in Cancellaria sua sedente.' Westminster, 22 April, 1551 [No. 393, q.v.].

4 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation set forth by the Kynges Majesty, wyth thassent of his moost honorabyle preuy Counsaill, concernyng the true and laufull wyndyng of wolves. [Begins] Where in the Parlament holden...

Westminster: 21 May 1550.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
oure estaple 2) Dayses, displeasure.
Recites Statute 27 Ed. III as to woolwinderes' oath at Westminster. Of late many interlopers have wound wool, winding in sand, &c., to the slander of the Staple, &c., and loss of Clothworkers, &c. No one is to wind wool till admitted by the Staple on oath to wind truly, and not put any 'Clockketes, Lockes, Hyndershankes, Tailes, Wases,lockes,' Stones, &c., in it, on pain of imprisonment for 10 days, and pillory with a fleece hung round his neck. Growers not to employ unauthorized winderes. Sheep to be shorn immediately after washing, at the most within 5 or 6 days, on pain of 40s. per hundred sheep, fine. Justices, &c., not punishing this offence to be fined £20.

Grafton f. 74 (dated 23 May): Burnett v. 17 (King's Journal) 11 May; Herbert 532; Cal. S. P. Add. 404.
1 MS. date 23 May 4 Ed. VI.

28 MAY.—See 28 March 1550.
Stryde II. i. 345.

11 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commandeing Captainez to returne to their roomes and places. [Begins] Forasmuch as of late, in diverse parts of our Dominions...

Greenwich: 11 June [1550].
Found only in MS.
Antiq. 53.
Burnet v. 17 (King's Journal) 9 May.

20 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the aduoyding of Captainez, out of the Citee of London. [Begins] The kynges moste royall maiestie...

Greenwich: 20 June [1550].
(From Grafton.)
All paid captains, English or foreign, to leave within three days.
Grafton f. 75 (July by misprint); Stryde II. i. 345; Herbert 532.
[Westminster]: 3 July [1550].

From Grafton.

N° 384.

On pain of forfeiture of goods and ship.
Grafton f. 79; Strype II. i. 256; Herbert 532.

[Westminster]: 15 July [1550].

From Grafton.

Scottish pirates haunt Cornwall, Ireland, Wales, Suffolk. No Scots ships are to be received in any port or allowed to sell any merchandise, unless they have royal letters of safe-conduct.
Grafton f. 51; Herbert 532.

4 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, for the valuation of the Frenche Couronne. [Begins] The Kynges Majestie by the adviue . . .
[Windon]: 4 August [1550].

From Grafton.

Crowns of the sun to be current at 7s. 6d. (From Grafton.)

22 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation that for exchewing the daunger of sicknes, the Plage now reigneng in divers places, all maner strangers of what nacion so ever they be, not being officers or ministers of his Majesties Householde, or other Lords or Gentilmen of the trayne of his Courte, having no cause of repaire but their owne private, shall abstaine from access to the Courte upoun paine of emprisonment and further punishment at the Kings pleasour.
Oking: 22 August 1550.

Not found.

See Acts P.C. iii. 110; Burnet v. 26 (King's Journal) Guildford, 19 August.

N° 385.

22 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation that no man hunt nor hawke (onlesse it be within his owne grounde) within ij myles of the Courte, and that no man brake downe the Kings pales about any of his manours or houses, or put horses or beastes into his Highness severall groundes, upon paine of emprisonment and further correction at his Majesties pleasour.
Oking: 22 August 1550.

Not found.

See Acts P.C. iii. 110.

N° 386.

24 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation, for restraynct of cariying of Graine out of the Realme and order of bringynge of the same to the markettes, as also for restraynct of cariying out of all kindes of victualles and certain other commodities of the Realme, set furth by the kynges Majestie, with thaduise of his highnes counsaill, for reformacion of the exceessive prices of the same, the xxiii. of September, the .iiij. yere of his moste noble reigne. [Begins] Where as heretofore by many good lawes, statuttes, . . .
[Oatlands]: 24 September [1550].

[N]o 387.


statuttes, of 2) before 3) of 4) the kinges

No person, after 8 days from publication, shall export Wheat, Malt, Rye, barley, pease, beans, oats, or meal of the same, beef, mutton, veal, cheese, butter, tallow, candles, beer, ale, bread, biscak, leather, salt hides, wood, wool, fells, &c., on pain of forfeiture of ships and goods (half to informer). Merchants of Staple may export wool and fells to Calais. If Wheat is sold at 8s. 4d., Malt 5s., Beans and Pease 4s., Oats 3s. 4d., Rye 5s. a quarter, it shall be lawful to export them. Gentlemen or the victualing of Calais may be exportted, and ships may be victualled for voyages. No person may buy to sell again any grain, 'misselyn,' or meal on pain of forfeiture of goods bought, and half his lands and goods, half penalty to informer. Brewers and bakers may buy for trade use. Innkeepers may sell Beanes, Pease, and Oats to guests. Broggers and common carriers may buy and sell to Brewers, Bakers, &c., not having more than 10 quarters of any one kind of grain in stock at once. Persons ordered to war may sell their stock. Justices of the Peace to divide the county between them, and each to make himself acquainted with the stock of victual in his division and what will be required for sustenance to 20 September next and for seed before 20 June next; the overplus is to be sold at convenient times. Trustees to notify the officers of the market what quantity each owner has to sell. Owners not selling their corn to be fined £10 and 3 months imprisonment, half fine to informer. One Justice of Peace to be present at every Market. This proclamation to be in force during pleasure.

Antiq. 54. B.M. Facs.

Grafton f. 63; Burnet v. 27 (King's Journal) 22 September; see Acts P.C. iii. 125; Strype II. i. 347; Herbert 533.

See S.P.D. 59, 50, 49. MS. draft, Queen's 79 A. 2 (13).

N° 388.

20 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation, aswel for restraint of cariying of Graine out of the Realme and order of bringing of the same to the markettes, as also for restraynct of cariying out of all kindes of victualles and certain other commodities of the Realme, set furth by the kynges Majestie, with thaduise of his highnes counsaill, for reformacion of the exceessive prices of the same, the xx. of October, the .iiij. yere of his moste noble reigne. [Begins] Where as at the parliament holden vpon . .
[Westminster]: 20 October [1550].


at counsaill 2) kinges 3) effect 4) other to

By statute 25 H. 8 certain great Officers of State were empowered to fix the price of victuals. The statute cited. Towns may fix their own prices. No victuals to be exported except for use of Calais, Guineses, Hammes, and the marches, and for ships, and barrelled butter and meal for Iceland. The following assize prices are fixed: White Wheat 13s. 4d., Red and Seconds White 11s., Grey Wheat 10s., other wheat 8s., Malt 10s., Second Malt 8s., Rye 7s. and 6s., Barley 9s. and 7s., Beanes and Pease 5s. and 3s. 4d., Oats 4s. the quarter of 8 bushels. 8 gallons to a bushel land measure. Butter 13d. per lb. Essex barrelled butter 4d. half-farthothing, other barrelled butter 2½d. Cheese, Essex, 3½d. half-farthothing, other cheese, butter, tallow, candles, bread, 13s. 4d. per bushel or 2s. per lb. sold over these prices. Justices to provide for the market as in Proc. 24 Sept. [No. 388, q.v.]. Export prohibited (Mustard seed added to list of exports prohibited) of grain and food. Similar provisions as to regrading Broggers, and carriers allowed to stock 20 quarters of any kind of grain. Private persons not to put this Proclamation in force, but Justices of Peace only. Mayors, &c., to proclaim this within 6 days of receipt.

Antiq. 55. B.M. Facs.

Grafton f. 30'; Strype II. i. 319; Herbert 533.

See S.P.D. 10, 5, 6, 7. Dated 19 October, 'Abolished' 29 Nov. See Burnet v. 29 (King's Journal).

N° 389.
1 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, for the abeying of the French Crown.

[Begin] Forasmuch, as there commeth some hynderance . . .

[Westminster]: 1 December 1550.

(From Grafton.)

French crowns current at 6s. 4d. ; 7s., the former value, will be paid for them at the Mint up to 31 Dec.

Grafton 99 ; Strype II. i. 459 (Nov. 27) ; Herbert 533 ; see Grey Friars Chronicle 65 (6 Dec.); Rading I. 317.

N° 391.

1550-1

9 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation, set forth by the Kings Majestie, with the advice of his highnes most honorable counsail, the ix. day of Marche, in the fifth yere of his highnes most prosperous reigne, forbidding the eating of Flesh, in the tyne of Lent, and other dayes prohibited.

[Begin] The kyng . . . calling to his remembraunce, the greate seareste . . .

[Westminster]: 9 March [1550-1].

[London]: R. Grafton: 1550-[1].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites advantages of use of fish:—saves cattle, en-

ters fishermen for supply of the Navy. Recites Act 2 Ed. VI against flesh eating on Friday, Saturday, Imbring days [Ember], or in Lent, to forfeit first offence 10s. and 10 days imprisonment on fish diet. This Act is to be strictly observed. Inkeepers, &c., not to sell any flesh in times prohibited.

No Butcher to kill Flesh to be eaten on prohibited days.

Mayors, &c., to enforce this Proclamation.

B.L. Antiq. 56. B.M. Facs.

N° 392.

1551

22 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the adiornment of Trinity Term.

[Begin] The King our Souereigne Lord, for diuers urgent causes . . .

Westminster: 22 April [1551].

Found only in MS.

Antiq. 57.

N° 393.

27 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all captains and soldiers that have receaued anie wages to depart towards Ireland.

[Begin] The kings . . . commandeth all manner of Captaines . . .

Westminster: 27 April [1551].

Found only in MS.

London copy. To leave before 28th of this month.


See Acts P.C. iii. 266 sqq.; Strype II. i. 472.

N° 394.

28 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation, set forth by the Kynges Majesty, with the advise of his highnes most honorable counsail, for the reformation of Vagabondes, tellers of newes sowers of seditious rumours, players, and printers without licence, & divers other disorderd persons, the xxviii. day of April, in the v. yere of his highnes most prosperous reigne.

[Begin] The kings . . . cerntainly knowing and vnderstanding by the good . . .

[Greenwich]: 28 April [1551].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Notwithstanding the good order taken for the Church, and the statutes against vagabonds, unlawful games, spreders of news, riots, routs, hunting, shooting with handguns and crossbows, keeping of alehouses, eating of flesh on fish days, regators, forestallers, and the like, many persons do offend and break the laws without fear of God or Man. The King warns all that severe punishment will follow. All Magistrates, &c., are to put the law and proclamations in force. All vagabonds and masterless men to leave London, &c., within 4 days and return to their last settlement, going at the least 8 miles a day, and not above 4 at most in company. Similarly vagabonds are to leave other towns and return home. No man is to spread any rumour or speak of the King or his Counsil on pain of punishment.

Divers Printers, Booksellers, and Players of Interludes, do print, sell, and play whatsoever any light and fantastical head doth invent. No printer is to print or sell any matter in English, or to import any English book printed abroad without a licence by the King or six of his Privy Council on pain of imprisonment and fine. Common players or others are not to play interludes without a licence from the King or six of the Privy Council. Magistrates to enforce this Proclamation.

Antiq. 59. B.M. Facs.

Herbert 534 ; see Acts P.C. iii. 362.

N° 395.

30 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] A proclamation set forth by the Kynges Majestie, with the advise of his most honorable priuie counsail, for the valuacion of the Shillinges and grotes to a meane and lower value and rate. [Begin] Wheras the late king of most famous memory . . .

[London]: 30 April [1551].

N° 396.

11 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation set forth by the kings majesty, with the advise of his most honorable priuie counsail, declaring his graces most prosperous reigne. The coinage must be amended. The shilling after 31 August shall be current at 9d., and the groat at 5d. No person after that day is to give them any other value on pain of forfeiture and fine.

Antiq. 60. B.M. Facs.

Acts P.C. iii. 368, see p. 372 (10 May); Burnet v. 56 (King's Journal) 6 June; Herbert 534; Rading I. 319.

N° 397.

1551-2

Refers to Proc. 30 April, 1551 [No. 396, q.v.] that from 31 August the Is. should be current at 9d., and the groat at 5d. This order has been abused and misinterpreted. The coin shall be purified. Engrossers of Farms, Victual, Grain, &c., and Wool, who are chief causers of the dearth, are threatened with displeasure. Offenders will be punished by the King, and are not to be moved against by private persons.

B.M. 1851. b. 3. (2). Antiq. 61.

Burnet v. 56 (King's Journal) 12 May; Herbert 534; see Acts P.C. iii. 372; Wriothesley ii. 48; Rading I. 319.

N° 397.
20 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation set forth by the Kinges Maiesty with the advise of his highnes most honorable privy counsell, concerning casters, and spreaders abreode of slaunderous and sedicieux bills, the xxv. day of May in the v. yere of his most prosperous reign. [Begins] Forasmuch as divers lewde and sedicieux persons . . . [Greenwich]: 20 May [1551].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Some they shal

Many bills against the Privy Council and the Nobles have been cast abroad or posted up, and not been immediately destroyed. Any subject who finds them, or sees them fastened to posts, pillars, &c., is to destroy them immediately. Any one who allows them to stand will be punished by imprisonment and fine.

Antiq. 62. B. M. Facs. 8 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation set furthe by the kynges maistrie, with the advise of his highnes most honorable counsell, for the publisheyng of sundery statutes and actes of Parliament heretofore made, for the prohibicion of the cariyng out of the realme of gold or siluer, and of eschaunge and reeschaunge. [Begins] Forasmuch as there hath grown . . . [Leighes: 10 June 1551.]

1 Gothic letter.

displesure gyng pr-

No man to exchange gold or silver, coin, bullion, or vessels without a licence from the King. Laws (3 H. 7) against exchange and export of precious metal to be strictly enforced.

Antiq. MS. 116 (24).

Rot. Pat. p. 4. m. 27. Burnet v. 37 (King’s Journal) dates it 7 June. See Grey Friars Chronicle 70 (9 June); Roding i. 390.
N° 399.

The price of provision is enhanced, owing to the action of Breeders, Broggers, Engrossers, Graizers, Vietuallers, and Forestallers. The laws against them are to be severely enforced. Forestallers on first offence to be heavily fined, second, put in the pillory, third, imprisoned and fined, fourth, banished the town. Stewards are not to remit the pillory or tumbral. The Statute of 25 Henry VIII is to be proclaimed in Stourbridge, St. Ives, and Ely fairs, and the Sheriffs of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Lincoln are to proclaim it before 31 July. The Statute of 4 Ed. VI as to purchase of cattle, &c., is to be strictly observed. Further enactments will be made if this evil is not subdued.

Antiq. 64. B. M. Facs. P. R. O. Original signed, P.S.B. 933, with 10 autographs of Privy Council.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. m. 12. d. dated Leighes 24 August (in error for 24 July, date on original). Acts P.C. iii. 318, signed 18 July; Herbert 534; Burnet v. 43 (King’s Journal) dates it 18 July. See letter to Sheriffs; S.P.D. 13. 31 (20 July); see Acts P.C. iii. 324. 24/17 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation set furthe by the kynges maistrie, with the advise of his highnes moste honorable counsail, the xviii day of July, in the v. yere of his graces most prosperous reign, against suche as slanderously whisper and spread abroad false rumours of the further abacing of the coyne. [Begins] Where as the kynges maistrie vpon the publishyng . . . [Hampton Court]: 17 July [1551].

London: R. Grafton: [1551].
1 f. Gothic letter.

proclamation- persons they

A report has been spread that the coin will be further abated, thus preventing goods being brought into the markets, and causing an artificial dearth. This report is untrue. Those who spread it are to be punished by six months’ imprisonment and fine at will by the Justices of Peace, with pillory in default of fine and loss of one or both ears. Hearers of rumours to suffer the same penalty if they do not denounce them.


Rot. Pat. p. 4. m. 12. d. (dates it Leighes 24 July); Burnet v. 43 (King’s Journal) dates 19th. See S.P.D. 13. 29, July 1, 1551, Order to Sheriffs, though printed in June; see Burnet loc. cit; see Wriothesley ii. 48; Machyn 7.
N° 403.

24/18 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation set furthe by the kynges maistrie, with the advise of his highnes moste honorable counsail, the xvij. day of July, in the v. yere, of his highnes most prosperous reign, wherein divers wholsome and profitables lawes, made against regators, forestallers, and engrossers &c. are mentioned and recited. [Begins] The kynges . . . haung perfect knowlege daily out and . . . [Hampton Court]: 18 July [1551].

London: R. Grafton: [1551].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

and shing 2: power heretofore

Along with the proclamation, the sovereign made a decision to further abate the coinage, which was intended to curb the flow of precious metals and stabilize prices. This decision was accompanied by severe penalties and regulations aimed at preventing the spread of false rumors and false reports, which were considered a threat to public order and the stability of the currency. The measures were intended to maintain the value of currency and prevent economic instability, but the social and economic consequences of these actions were profound and far-reaching, impacting trade, commerce, and the broader economy of the time.
9 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.]—A proclamation set furth by the kynges maiestie, wyth the aduise of his highnes most honorable priuie counsayl, in the v. yere of his highnes most prosperous reigne, for the prices of victualles. [Begins] Wher by an acte of Parliament holde[n]...

[Westminster; 9 September 1551.]

N° 404.

11 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.]—A proclamation set furth by the kynges maiestie with the aduise of his highnes most prosperous Honoursable Counsayl, the xi. day of September, in the v. yere of his Maistees most prosperous reigne, inhibiting the melting of any his highnes coinages of siluer, being curraunt within his graces dominions. [Begins] Whereby... and for bringing victualles to the marketes.

Antiq. 65. B.M. Facs.

Burnet v. 47 (King's Journal); see Acts P.C. iii. 396; Strype II. i. 486; Herbert 504; see Acts P.C. iii. 394; Ruding i. 322. N° 405.

13 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.]

A Proclamation devised for the publishing of the new coigne. Westminster: 28 October 1551.

(From Strype.)

For coinage of silver pieces of 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d., and small pieces of 1d. with a double rose, ½d. with a single rose, ⅛d. with portcullis. Gold pieces, old sovereign of £1.10s.6d., sovereign of crown £3.3s., half-sovereign £2.9s., crown £5., half-crown £2.6s. Base money is to remain in circulation till the coigne is completed.

Strype II. ii. 213–2, ii. i. 486. Has been printed. Ruding i. 328. Signed 15 Oct., see Acts P.C. iii. 397, 400; see Wriothesley ii. 58; Herbert iii. 304 (20 Oct.).

N° 408.

20 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the reformation of the former Proclamation, and for bringing victualles to the marketes.

Westminster: 20 November 1551.

(From Strype.)

The late assessment [No. 405, q.v.] of prices of provision to cease.

Has been printed. See Acts P.C. iii. 397, 400; Strype II. i. 213, ii. i. 502; Burnet v. 53 (King's Journal) proclaimed 21st; see Grey Friars Chronicle 72 (28 Nov.).

N° 409.

16 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. Against false rumours about the new Coinage.

Westminster: [16] December 1551.

(From Strype.)

Statements that the King's arms do not appear on it.

See Strype II. ii. 213, ii. i. 486; see Acts P.C. iii. 375, 377, 462; see Grey Friars Chronicle 72 for date.

N° 410.

24 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. Prohibiting the buying and selling of coin at other prices than the same is current by the Kings late proclamation.


(From Strype.)

Strype II. ii. 213, ii. i. 490; see Grey Friars Chronicle 72 for date.

N° 411.

1551-2

20 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the reformation of quarrells and other like abuses in the Church. [Begins] The Kings Maiestio...considering that Churches both Cathedrall and others...

[Westminster]: [20 February 1551-2].

Found only in MS.

B.M. Tit. B. II. 23. Antiq. 68.

Rot. Cl. p. 8, No. 10. See Strype II. ii. 213 for date; II. i. 524.

N° 412.

1552

30 APRIL.—BY THE KING. Proclamation of certain Acts against engrossing, putting money to usury, fighting &c. to come in force on 1 May.

Westminster: 30 April 1552.

Not found.

Machyn 17.

N° 412a.

2 MAY.—BY THE KING. For the observation of Holidays and Fasts.

[Westminster: 2 May 1552.]

Not found.

Machyn 18.

N° 412b.

3 MAY.—BY THE KING. For the pricing of wines.

[Westminster: 3 May 1552.]

Not found.

Machyn 18.

N° 412c.

After 22 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. To prevent bringing the plague to Court.

Woodlands: August [1552].

(From Strype.)

Inhabitants of Poole or Wimborne Minster not to resort to the Court at Woodlands or Canford.

See Strype II. ii. 213.

N° 413.

5-6 EDWARD VI.

NOS 404-13
5 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the price of butcher's meat in London.

[Westminster: 5 September 1552.]

Not found.

5 OCTOBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation admonishing all persons bound to keep great horses to have them in readiness at all times for the musters.

Not found.

8 OCTOBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation that no man that had great horses, fit for service, should sell them.

Not found.

Before 27 OCTOBER — BY THE KING. [Begins] fleshe and bloode'.

27 OCTOBER. — BY THE KING. [Begins] Nowe and evere since the publique statur of the statute for tillage.

14 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. For the prizing of Wines.

[Westminster: February 1552–3.]

Not found.

28 JUNE. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation licencing Marchants and others passing with Licence beyond the seas, to carry Fower pounds in Coyne with them to defraye their expences. [Begins]
Peace of those who do so that they may be imprisoned, pilloried or otherwise dealt with. If any hearer does not inform, he shall be reputed the inventor of these stories and be punished accordingly. Justices, &c., to execute this.

Antiq. 75. B.M. Facs.
Acts P.C. iv. 421; Herbert 789. See Acts P.C. iv. 421. A Procl. of 28 July printed by 'Cawoodde'. Also 'To appoynte Cawode to prynte the Proclamayton sett forth for the goodys qyte of evereye seryn.'

No 425.

30 JULY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation for the dyspersyng of the powers assembled, other than such as are by speccyall commandement appointed to attende upon the Queenes Highnes person.

[Westminster]: 30 July 1553.
Not found.

No 426.

18 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins] The Queenes highnes well remembranye... [Against controversy in religion, &c.]

[Rychemonde: 18 August [1553.]
2 ff. Gothic letter.

incommeni- thought 2) preache, August. script init

The Queen will maintain her own religion, but at present not force any subjects to conform to it, until order is taken by common assent. All subjects are to live in accord, foregoing abuse like 'Papist' or 'Heretic' and not making assemblies. No one is to preach without authority, to play Interludes, or print and sell false fond books, ballettes, rymes, and other Lewd treatises in the English tongue, unless they have the Queen's licence in writing. No person is to seize on the goods of any accused of treason in the late Duke of Northumberland's rebellion. Information may always be sent to the Council, but the laws must be observed. Officers to commit offenders to gaol till an order is sent from the Privy Council as to their treatment.

Acts P.C. iv. 426 (16 Aug.); Herbert 788; Strype III. i. 98; Wilkins iv. 86; Fox vi. 390; Cardwell i. 103; Geo and Hardy 373. No 427.

20 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation set forth by the Queenes majestie, with the advice of her moost honorable counsell, for the newe aduise of her moost honorable counsell, for the new de in P.S.B. 976. Confirmed by Philip after marriage, P.S.B. 1003.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

aboun- and manor script init

Owing to the quantity of base money the following coins of standard sterling gold and silver have been minted: a Souvenir of fine gold for 30s., a half Souvenir or Royall of gold 15s., an Aungell 10s., a half Aungell 5s. Of silver, a groat 4d., a half groate 2d., a half-half groate called penny 1d. These are to be current (except in Ireland which has a special coinage), a penalty on those who refuse. Base money to be current at the rates fixed by last Proc. of Ed. VI [No. 404, q.v.] until further order.

Herbert 789; Strype III. ii. 177, see III. i. 40; see Wriothesley ii. 102 (proclaimed 4 Sept.); Bading ii. 325.
No 428.

1 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins] The Queene our soueraygne Ladye...

[Remitting the subsidy granted to Edward VI.]

Richmond: 1 September [1553.]
London: John Cawode: 1553.
1 ff. Gothic letter.

the Father year script init

The Queen, considering the good will of her subjects to her predecessors and their services in her defence against Sir John Dudley late Duke of Northumberland, notwithstanding the debts of the crown to pay which two dismes and two fyttenes and a subsidy of 4s. on land and 2s. 8d. on goods and chattells were granted in the last Parliament, remits the subsidy of 4s. and 2s. 8d. altogether.
B.M. Cup. 661. e. 18 (on vellum in fragments of two copies).
Antiq. 73. P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 987.

Rot. Pat. p. 10, m. 4.
R. xv. 335; Strype III. ii. 179; see III. i. 49. Proclaimed 4 Sept., Wriothesley ii. 102.

No 429.

1 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins]

Whereas, by the Lawes and auncient...

[Concerning claims of service at Coronation.]

Richmond: 1 September [1553.]
Not found.
Herbert 789.
No 430.

1 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEEN. Coronation Pardon. [Begins] The Queenes highnes of hir most habendant grace and mercie...

Westminster: 1 October 1553.

Found only in MS.
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 987.

Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 10. 4.
R. xv. 336.

No 431.

1 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation against the malicious forse of the moste errande traytour, syr John Dudley, late duke of Northumberlamente and his complices.

[London: J. Cawode: 1553.]
Not found.
Herbert 789.
No 432.

20 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins]

Mary by the grace of God Quene...

[For the bringing of fuel to London.]
Westminster: 20 November [1553.]

1 ff. Gothic letter.

and our Nouem- script init

By reason of the great resort to London and Westminster for the Coronation the store of firewood is exhausted. All persons who have any 'balewood, byllettes, fagottes' or fuel are to bring it to these cities forthwith, the restrictions in the Act for the assize of wood, 1 March 7 Ed. VI being dispensed with. These letters of licence are made patent.

Herbert 789.
No 433.
15 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. An Acte for the repeale of certayne Actes made in the tyme of king Edwarde the Sixt.

[Westminster: 24 October 1553.]


2 ff. Gothic letter.

dl. to 2) intituled, church.

1 Mary, st. 2, c. 2.

Hodgkin.

This and the following Acts proclaimed 15 Dec.; Strype III. i. 79; Fox vi. 642. N° 434.

15 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. An Acte against Offenders of Preachers, and other ministers of the Churche.

[Westminster: 24 October 1553.]


3 ff. Gothic letter.

that Sacramenten, 2) other 3) sessi- Acte

1 Mary, st. 2, c. 3.


15 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. An Acte against vnlawfull and rebellious assemble.

[Westminster: 24 October 1553.]


pro- cember 2) at 3) a 4) assembled 5) expira-

1 Mary, st. 2, c. 12.


17 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins] The Queens Highness intending to follow the godly and humble statutes and ordinances of household

[Vagabonds to leave Court.]

[Westminster]: 17 December [1553].

Found only in MS.

No one to shelter vagabonds at Court.

N° 437.

BY THE QUEEN. [Begins] Whereas by the auncient

[For the Wool Trade with the Low Countries.]

Found only in MS.

Forbids sale of wool-fells, &c., before 1 August to fell-mongers to allow the staple merchants opportunity to make their purchases. No one to pull or clip wool between Shrovetide and 1 June.


1553-4

25 JANUARY.—BY SIR THOS WYAT. A Proclamation agreed vnto by Thomas Wyat, George Harper, Henry Isleye, knights, and by divers of the best of the shyre, sent vnto the commons of the same.

[Forasmuche as it is now sped abrode...]

[Maidstone]: 25 January [1553-4].

From Proctor.

Spaniards landed in England.

Proctor f. 87; see Kempe, Lozely MS. 127. N° 439.

27 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]

The Queenes highnes most excellent Majestie... [Adherents ofWyat to disperse.]

[Westminster: 27 January 1553-4.]

Found only in MS.

Sir Thomas Wyatt has issued a Proclamation calling for support. Offers pardon to all who disperse and return home within 24 hours.


27 JANUARY. The copie of the proclamation made at Tunbridge by syr Henry Isleye, Antony Kneue, and his brother with others. [Begins] You shall understand that Henry [Against L. Abergavenny, Sir R. Southwell, and Geo. Clerke.]

[Tunbridge: 27 January 1553-4.]

Found only in MS.

Proctor f. 19°.

A copy of this Proclamation is in P.R.O. (S.P.D. 3. 32°) enclosed in a letter from Southwell to Cecil dated 24 Feb. speaking of 'yesterday'. N° 441.

1 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation declaring the pride and arrogancy of Wyat the Traitor, and his treasonable purposes. [Begins] Whereas Thomas Wyat and other Rebels... Found only in MS.

Antiq. 77.

Strype III. f. 135. N° 442.

1 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation declaring the treasonable practices of Wyat and his Complices. [Begins] Lyke as to heretofore, it hath alwayes, been a common practize... Found only in MS.

Antiq. 78. N° 443.

3 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation declaring the discomfiture and flight of the Duke of Suffolke, and his brethren, in serving mens coates, the taking prisoners of many horse-men, with the flight of Peter Carowe into Fraunce the taking of his uncle Gawen Carowe, Gymbbs and others being prisoners in Exeter and promising a reward of 100l land p annum to him and his heires which shall take Wyat, and if he were a Rebell that should take Wyat his pardon is promised except Harper Isley & Rudston. [Begins] The Queen... that this most vnnaturall... Found only in MS.

Antiq. 76.

Machyn 52; Strype III. i. 30.

Note: 'This agreeth with the originall signed with the hand of Queene Marie. Ex. per me Hum: Dyson Notarium Publicum. This Proclamation was proclaimed in London 1° ffebruarij A° 1. Marie 1553 as appeareth by John Stowes Chronicle.' See Wriothesley ii. 108. N° 444.

17 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queene our Soueraine Ladye,... [All Foreigners to leave England.]

[Westminster: 17 February 1553-4.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

a their to

Many evil-disposed persons have fled into this country for heresy, murder, treason, robbery, &c., where they stirr up heresy and disorder. All aliens resident in this kingdom, that this most vnnaturall... Found only in MS.

Antiq. 79. B.M. Facs.
15 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Where the Queenes most Excellent Majestie ...
[Not to insult the King of Spain’s followers.]
[Westminster: 1 March 1553-4.]
1 f. Gothic letter.

As the Queen has concluded a marriage with the King of Spain, no insults are to be offered to his train when he arrives, but they and all strangers treated courteously. All noblemen and gentlemen are to order their servants. Any one offending will be imprisoned without bail, and otherwise punished.

Antiq. 83. B.M. Facs. MS. copy, Queen’s 79 A. 1 (6).
Lansd. 198. 8.

4 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation set forth by the Queenes highness with thaduise of her most honorable privy Counsell, the Fowrth daie of March, in the First yere of her graces Reigne, for the valucation of the French Crown of the Sonne. [Begins] The Queenes Highness is pleased and doth ordayne ... [Westminster]: 4 March 1553-4.
Found only in MS.

Antiq. 80.

Note: ‘This being examyned agreeth with the originall signed with the proper hand of Queen Mary. Ex. per me Hum Dyson Notarium Publicum.’ Ruding i. 327.

8 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queenes highnes by thaduise ... [Making certain foreign coins current.]

Westminster: 8 March [1553-4].
1 f. Gothic letter.

French crowns of the sun to pass at 6s. 4d., Emperor’s crowns 6s. 4d., Double dutch of Spayne with two faces 13s. 4d., Single dutch 6s. 8d., Spanish double royal of plate 6½d. Half royal ‘i;d. Any of these coins of standard fineness may be paid in or received at the Exchequer.

Acts P.C. iv. 410; see Acts P.C. iv. 406, ‘A lettre to the Quenes Printer with a Proclamation for the valuacion of Coygne, willing hym to pryncte the same and to desist from pryntinge or uttering the Proclamation last sent unto hym’ (?4 March, No. 447, q. v.). Ruding i. 328.

8 MARCH.
1 f. Gothic letter.

22 JUNE.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation made for shooting with hand-guns and bearing of weapons.

[Westminster: 22 June 1554.]
Not found.

21 JULY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation made viessimo primo die Julii Anno secundo marie Commanding such Noblemen and others, that were to attend the Queen at her marriage to repair to Winchester there to performe their service. [Begins] Forasmuch as God be thanked the Prince of Spaine is now safely arrived ... Winchester: 21 July 1554.

Found only in MS.

Antiq. 87.

26 JULY.—[BY THE KING & QUEEN.] [The style of the King and Queen.] [Begins] Philippe ... [Winchester: 27 July 1554.]
1 f. Gothic and Italic letter.

God, CyEcile Bra-
15 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation for the punishment and admouynting of sundrie disordiers growen by vaebunys and Iide persons. [Beginys] The Kyng and Quenes ... vnderstandyng the great and sundrye inconuenyences that daliy happen by such... [Hampton Court: 15 September [1554].] Found only in MS.

To leave Court and City in fuen days. All servants of curtyers to have a certeynate.

Antiq. 90. P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 990.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. m. 2. d.

See Acts P.C. v. 73; Machyn 69; Strype III. i. 316 (17th). No 455.

10 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation for the Pope’s Legate. [Beginys] Where is it hathes pleased our most holie Father Pope Julyo the thirde ...

Westminster: 10 November [1554].

Found only in MS.

All subjets are to obey the legate a latere ‘Reynolde Cardynall Polle’ as they would in 20 H. VIII.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 992. No 455 a.

13 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. [Beginys] Philipp and Mary ...and Where we be stayed in the right of our mympyrall ...

[Enlarging Rockingham Forest.]

Westminster: 13 November [1554].

Found only in MS.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 992 (8 Nov.).

Rot. Pat. p. 14. m. 3. d.

R. xv. 408. No 456.

24 DECEMBER.—[BY POPE JULIUS III.] Bulla Plenarie Indulgentiae. [Beginys] Cum nuper accepissemus...


London: J. Cawode: [1554-5].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Memoriam ius Quarto,

A Bull of plenary Indulgence to Philip and Mary and to all subjects of their Majesties against heresy, Lollardy, false rumours, excess of apparel, counterfeiting coin, unlawful assemblies, reading and expounding scriptures in secret corners, and encouring writs, sturdy vacabounds, journeymen, ale houses. Justices to execute the laws or to be proceeded against.

Antiq. 92. B.M. Facs.

Herbert 799; see Grey Friars Chronicle 95. No 459.

31 MAY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation of Pardon for certeyn murders, Robberies and spoiles committed in the North partes. [Beginys] Whereas the surname of the Greyanes and durers‘other adhering to them inhabiting the extreme parts of our West Marshe foranest Scotland...

[Hampton Court: 31 May 1555.]

Found only in MS.

Antiq. 113.

Acts P.C. v. 138; Strype III. i. 350. No 460.

13 JUNE. — BY THE KYNGE AND THE QUEENE. [Beginys] Whereas by the Statute made...

[Against heresy and heretical books.]

Hampton Court: 13 June 1555.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

kyng also 2) proclamation, yeares

The Statute of 2 Henry IV against heresy and heretical books revived. No one is to import any book of Martyn Luther, Oecolampadius, Swinglius, John Caluyne, Po-

merane, John Alsace, Bullynger, Bucer, Melanthon, Bar-

nardinus Ochinus, Erasmus Sarcerus, Peter Martyr, Hughe Latymer, Robert Barnes (freere Barnes), John (freer) Bale, Justus Jonas, John Hoper, Myles Couerdale, Wylyam Tynd-

dale, Thomas Cranmer, Wyllyam Turner, Theodore Basyll or Thomas Beacon, John Fryth, Roy, Halles Cronycles, or any of them in Latin, Dutch, English, Italian, or French. No one to print in Latin or English the Common Prayer Book of Edward VI set forth by authority of Parliament. Any one who has them to give them up within fifteen days. Bishops, Sheriffs, &c., to inquire as to persons owning such books.

Antiq. 93. B.M. Facs. MS. copy, Add. 5151. 311.

Wilkins iv. 128; Herbert 793; Machyn 80; Strype III. i. 417; Cardwell i. 165; Arber i. 52. Against ‘A Warning for England’. No 461.

21 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING & QUEEN. An Acte for the extinguisshement of the fyrsyte fruite, and touchyng order and disposition of the tenthes, of spirituall and ecclesiasticall promotions, and of rectories, and personages impropriat remaynyng in the quenes majesties handes.

[Westminster: 21 October 1555.]

[London: J. Cawode: 1555.]

78 ff. Gothic letter.

No- ament 2) their 3) landes 4) sundrye 5) and 6) have ca 7 ff. more

2 & 3 P. and M. c. 4.

B.M. 816 m. 1. (28 imp.) No 462.
Before 12 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KYNGE AND QUENE. [Begins] Where in the Parliament helden in the xxvii yeares of the Reigne...

[Against frauds in the winding of wool.]

Found only in MS.

Signed Ste. Winton, cancell.


(Humphrey Dyson has seen the original.) The Chancellor died 12 Nov. 1555.

18 DECEMBER. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation for the Merchants Adventurers to carry over money for their expences.

[Beginers] Where in the parliament, begunne and holde... Westminster... Westminster: 18 December [1555].

Found only in MS.

London copy.

Antiq. 94. 

1555-6

1 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation for the preservation of the Queenes MAsties Game of Hare, Pheasant and Partridge.

[Beginers] The King and Queene... the great decay... Greenwich and parishes adioyning...


Found only in MS.

No one to hunt or hawk in Greenwich, Charleton, Wollwiche, Plumpstead, Welwyn, Bexley, Etham, Beckenham, Bromley, Camerwell, Peckham, Lewisham, Lye, and Debford, as the hares, pheasants, partridge, mallard, and herne, are greatly diminished.


1 APRIL.—BY THE KYNGE AND THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the prices of Grain and Vitell.

[Beginers] Whereas Henry Dudly, Christofer, and others traitors...

Grenewych: 1 April [1556].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Chry- trayterously 2) every most

Henry Dudly, Christofer Aston theldorer and the younger, Fruncyces Horsey, Edwarde Horsey, Roberte Cornwell alias Cornwell, Richarda Tremayne, Nycolaus Tremayne, Richard Ryth, Roger Reinhokes, John Dale, John Calton, Hamond, & Meuerel have conspired against the King and Queen, and have fled the country. They are proclaimed traitors. No one is to aid them. All Justices, &c., to apprehend any person (except merchants) leaving the kingdom, under Statute of 1 Richard II and to notify the Council.

Antiq. 96. B.M. Facs.

Herbert 792; Strype III. i. 487 (4th).

19 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE KYNGE AND THE QUEEN. [Beginers] Whereas the kyng & Queenes...

[Rose pence of Ireland not current in England.]

[Croydon]: 19 September [1556].


1 f. Gothic letter.

bo of oryg-

Some rose pence, coined for the use of the Kingdom of Ireland, have been imported into England. They are not to be received as lawful or current money, except in Ireland.

Antiq. 97.1 B.M. Facs.

Herbert 793.

1Signature of Nico. Ebor. Canc.

1556

1 APRIL.—BY THE KYNGE AND QUEENE.

[Beginers] Whereas Henry Dudly, Christofer...


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Chry- trayterously 2) every most

Cites recent Proclamation [not found] as to prices. Prices have risen owing to the inclement weather. Beans formerly 5s. and 3s. 8d. to be sold at... Butter at 14d. per lb., Essex butter 3d. Barrelled butter 3d. Cheese 3d. per lb.

Queen's 78. A. 2 (10). B.M. Lansd. 198. 10.

See Strype III. i. 503.

22 DECEMBER. — BY THE KYNGE AND QUEENE. [Beginers] Where it is of late brought to the...

[Against the decrying of testons.]

Saynte James: 22 December 1556.

London: J. Cawode: [1556].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Queenes which them,

Many persons have spread rumours decrying testons, whereby the price of grain in this time of dearth has been increased. All persons are to receive testons at their just value [ed.] proclaimed on pain of imprisonment and fine. Justices to see this obeyed and the market furnished with victual.


See Machyn 122; Strype III. i. 508.

1555-6: 3-4 Mary

1555-6

27 APRIL.—BY THE KYNGE AND THE QUEENE. [Beginers] Forasmuch as... and...

[Against dealing in or melting the coin.]

Saynte James: 27 April [1556].

London: J. Cawode: [1556].

1 f. Gothic letter.
1556-7

17 MARCH. — BY THE KYNG AND THE QUENE. [Begin] The kyng and Quenes most excellent exellence . . . [Against unreasonable length of rapiers.]

Grenewyche: 17 March [1556-7].
London: J. Cawode: [1556-7].
1 f. Gothic letter.

owe bene wyll

Owing to the fighting and quarrelling in Churches and Churchyards, no person is to use, wear, or sell any sword or rapier above 1 yard and a half-quarter in the blade, nor any other weapon but swords, rapiers, daggers, or bucklers, on pain of imprisonment and fine. Justices, &c., to execute.


1557

30 APRIL—[BY THE KING AND QUEEN.]

A proclamation set fourth by the Kyngge and Quenes maiesties, agaynste Thomase Stafforde, and others truytouts his adherentes. [Begin] Where as Thomase Stafforde, and others malicious and euell . . .

Westminster: 30 April [1557].
1 f. Gothic letter.

disposed disturbance vitter-

Thomas Stafford and others conspired against the Queen and fled abroad. Thence he sent to England treasonable books and writings. He afterwards landed and took Scarborough Castle, and issued a Proclamation as Protector of the Realm affirming that King Philip had brought in 12,000 Spaniards and handed over the twelve strong places of the kingdom to their charge. He has since been taken. No person is to credit these rumours. All subjects to remain at home till ordered. Justices, &c., to execute this.


Strype III. ii. 513.
Stafford's Procl. from Scarborough, Strype III. ii. 515. N° 473.

7 JUNE.—BY THE KYNGE AND THE QUENE. [Begin] Although we y° Quene at our . . . [Reasons for War with France.]

Westminster: 7 June [1557].
1 f. Gothic letter.

to mes years

Henry [II] of France supported the rebellions of Northumberland and Wyatt, contrary to the treaty of peace. His ambassador was privy to Dudley and Ashtons's conspiracy, and received them into his house. They fled to France on the discovery of the plot, and were received with honour by the French King. He has also sheltered many notorious pirates, and of late supplied Stafford with arms, money, &c. He shelters forgers of the coinage, has attempted to surprise Calais, and has invaded the Low Countries. As no redress can be had traffic is to cease. Forty days allowed for French merchants to depart with the goods they may lawfully take away.

Antiq. 102. B.M. Facs. MS. copies, B.M. Harl. 353. 184; Cal. E. V. 40. MS. draft, Queen's 79 A. 1 (69). B.M. Laded. 198. 11.

Machyn 188; Strype III. ii. 6; see Acts P.C. vi. 98; see Wriothesley ii. 158. N° 474.

9 JUNE.—BY THE KYNG AND THE QUENE.

[Begin] The king and Quenes Maiesties . . . [Licencse for privateers against the French.]

Westminster: 9 June [1557].
London: J. Cawode: [1557].
1 f. Gothic letter.

diverse beare of

All subjects have licence to fit up as many ships for the French war as they wish, having for their own profit the ships and goods they take, without paying any part to the Lord Admiral. A duplicate of this Proclamation under Great Seal will be issued on payment of the petty fees for issue. All Mayors, &c., to help on this enterprise. No man to rob any of her Majesties subjects or friends, or take any mariners' munition or tackle from any man to equip himself for the sea.

Antig. 103. B.M. Facs. N° 475.

8 JULY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. [Begin] The King & Quenes . . . beinge credibly informed that dyvers . . . [Licensing subjects for annoyance of French and Scotch.]

[Westminster: 8 July 1557.]

Found only in MS.


BY THE LIEUT. GEN. OF THE NORTH.

A Proclamation to be made in all the market towns within the County of Northumberland. [Begin] Henry Earle of Westmereland . . . [All strangers Scots and French to leave England.]

Found only in MS.

All communication with Scots to cease, none to buy horses from soldiers. All leave stopped except from Lord Eueres, Sir Henry Pearseye, or Mr. Braund, Muster Master General. All strangers to leave within fourteen days.


13 AUGUST.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation for the price of beer and ale.

[Westminster: 13 August 1557.]

Not found.


5 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation to give notice unto suche as lent the sommes of c . . . the partes sayde

Henry at the openyng and . . .

Henry [II] of France had brought in 12,000 Spaniards and handed over the twelve strong places of the kingdom to their charge. He has since been taken. No person is to credit these rumours. All subjects to remain at home till ordered. Justices, &c., to execute this.


Machyn 184; Strype III. ii. 6; see Acts P.C. vi. 98; see Wriothesley ii. 158. N° 474.

5 JANUARY.—BY THE KING & QUEEN.

A Proclamation for the relief of Calais.

Greenwich: 5 January 1557[8].

Not found.


Westminster: 27 January [1557-8].
London: J. Cawode: 1557[7-8].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Proclamation No. 474, q.v. was made that all Frenchmen should leave the realm in forty days. Notwithstanding,
many Frenchmen, not denizens, remain. On the publication of this Proclamation any one may take these Frenchmen prisoners, and have all their goods and chattels.

23 March.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.
[Appointing the Lord Treasurer Lieutenant Governor of Trent.]

An Act for the hauynge of Horsse, Armour and Weapon.

[Westminster: 23 March 1557-8.]
London: J. Ca gode: [1558].
7 ff. Gothic letter.

of made 2) sufficient 3) houses, 4) by 5) lorde
6) con- 7) char- acte.

4 & 5 P. and M. c. 2.

Antiq. 105. B.M. Facs.
Proclaimed 23rd March; Machyn 169; Strype III. ii. 110, No. 482.

1558

29 March.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. [Begins] Where as the Queenes hyghnes is...

[Sailors not to absent themselves from the Fleet.]

Grenwiche: 29 March [1558].
1 f. Gothic letter.

informed, noyaunce March. script initial

Many persons lately pressed for sea have deserted from the fleet. No person is to leave their ship, on pain of death, without a licence from the Lord Admiral or Vice-Admiral.

30 March.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. [Begins] The Queenes moste excellent maiestie...

[To restrain from going to sea without licence.]

Grenwiche: 3 May [1558].
1 f. Gothic letter.

enformid, also truelye

Many seafaring men contrary to late Proclamations go to sea for merchandise and adventure, so that the navy cannot be manned. No one is to set out for sea without a special licence under Great Seal of the Admiralty. Any ship now at sea without licence is to return before 31 May. All Vice-Admirals, &c., to publish and execute this Proclamation.

Antiq. 110. B.M. Facs.

3 MAY. — BY THE KYNGE AND THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queenes moste excellent maiestie...

[Forbidding the importation of French wines.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

treason, Realme Jameses
divers books filled with heresie and treason have been imported from abroad or secretly printed here. Any one who is found to have one of these books shall be taken for a rebel and executed by martial law.

Antiq. 110. B.M. Facs.

6 JUNE. — BY THE KYNGE AND THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas dyuers bokes filled bothe....

[Proclaiming death to owners of heretical books.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

Divers books filled with heresy and treason have been imported from abroad or secretly printed here. Any one who is found to have one of these books shall be taken for a rebel and executed by martial law.

Antiq. 110. B.M. Facs.

JULY. — BY THE KYNGE AND QUEENE. [Begins] The Queenes moste excellent hyghnes...

[For manning the Navy.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

intenyng Thamys them Hist. initial

As a navy is to be sent out, no mariner or waterman is to be impressed for any other object. All mariners, &c., on pain of death, are to hold themselves at the orders of the Admiral and his officers.

Antiq. 112. B.M. Facs.

BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation made by the King and Queenes Maiesties, concerning masterless men, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and other Idle persons which doe use to the Cittie of London and Westminster and the suburbs of the same. [Begins] The King and Queenes...under- standing by credible report....

Found only in MS.

Signed Nicholas Ebor, Canceller, Winchester, Francis Englefield, Nich. Hare, John Baker.

Antiq. 114.

51

Letters Patent appointing William, Marquess of Winchester, Lieutenant of Buckingham, Bedfor, Huntingdon, Cambrydge, Midd. Oxenforde, Berk. Wigorn, Herefore, Gloucester, Monmouth, Northampton, Rutlande, Leicester, Warwick, Hereforde, Brecknocke, Glamorgan, Radouere, Carmarthen, Pembrone, Cardigan, Denbighe, Motigomey, Flint, Carnaroun, Anglesey and Merioneth, The Isle of Elie, the Cities of London, Gloucester, Bristol, Counetre, and town of Hauferford West, to levy, and array all subjects fit to bear arms against all enemies, and to seize and execute all traitors. To try them by martial law. To pass into other counties in case of any invasion or unlawful assembly there.

To appoint a provost marshal in all or any of these counties or cities. All officers to aid.
BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation for suppressing of seditious Rumours. [Begins] Forasmuch as many lewd malicious and seditious persons...

Found only in MS.

Antiq. 118.

17 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins] Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England France and Ireland....

London: R. Jugge: [1558].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Englelde blude belong.

Recites death of Mary, 17 November, and claims succession as 'only right heyre by blude and lawful succession'. All subjects to keep the peace and not to attempt alteration of any established order.


MS. copy, P.R.O. S.P.D. 1.

Strype, Ann. i. (2) 399.

500 copies printed, 22s. 6d.

N° 493.

17 NOVEMBER. France maner our

Another edition of No. 492, q.v.

Queen's (1).

N° 494.

21 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] A Proclamation touchinge suche as robb yeppon hope of pardon at the Coronacion.

Hatfield: 21 November 1558.

Not found.

Strype, Ann. i. (1) 8. See Acts P.C. vi. 4.

N° 495.

20 DECEMBER.—[BY THE QUEENE.] Forasmuch as it is giuen tunderstand....

[Officers on the Border to return to their posts.]

[Stronde House: 20 December 1558.]

Only found in MS.

Soldiers and officers on the frontier towards Scotland and in Berwick ordered to repair to their posts on pain of forfeiture of wages from last pay until January 1st next unless they answer their call on that day.


N° 496.

21 DECEMBER.—[BY THE QUEENE.] Whereas by duerse and sundrie proclamations heretofore published, set forth, and proclaimed...

[To restrain Piracy on the high Seas.]

[Strond Place: 21 December [1558].]

London: R. Jugge: [1558].

1 f. Gothic letter.

pu- vano Decem-

Recites Proclamations of Mary, 3 May, 1558 [No. 487, q.v.] restraining 'Shippes, Crayres, Vessels, Shipmasters, Mariners, or Seafaring men' from passing to sea or spoiling any subject or friend of the Queen—which Proclamations are determined by her death and of no force. Certain subjects with or with-

out licence have since done these things. No one is to do so in future without licence from the Admiralty on pain of confisca-

tion and imprisonment. All vice-admirals and other officers to execute.

B. M. G. 6463 (2). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (2). Queen's (2).

See Acts P.C. vi. 25. 400 copies, 16s. 6d.

N° 497.

27 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEUE. [Begins] The Queens Maiestie understanding that....

[Forbidding Ministers to preach without licence.]

Westminster: 27 December [1558].

London: R. Jugge: [1558].

1 f. Gothic letter.

cor- ly Westminster,

Certain ministers now attempt to exercise their former offices. All subjects are neither to preach nor listen to preaching, other than to the Gospel and Epistle of the day, and the Ten Commandments in the vulgar tongue without exposition, nor to use any public prayer but that received by law, with the exception of the common Litany used in the Royal Chapel, and the Lord's Prayer and Creed in English, till order is taken by the Queen in Parliament. This will be for the true advancement of Religion.

B. M. G. 6463 (3). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (3). Queen's (3).

Wilkins iv. 180; see Acts P.C. vi. 31; Cardwell i. 176; Gee and Hardy 416; Prothero 183. Strype, Ann. i. (2) 391.

100 copies, 5s.

1558-9

15 JANUARY.—[BY THE QUEEN.] Coronation Pardon.


Only found in MS.

Pardon for offences to 1 Nov. to cost 26s. 6d.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 26.

R. xvi. 496.

N° 498.

25 JANUARY.—[BY THE QUEEN.] An Acte whereby certayne offences be made Treason.

[Westminster: 25 January 1558-9.]


[3 ff. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

1 Eliz. c. 5.

See Add. 6756. f. 135. 500 copies printed, £3. 7s. 6d. (delivered 14 May). 8 Acts proclaimed 20 May.

N° 499.

25 JANUARY.—[BY THE QUEEN.] An Acte to revive a Statute made in the xxixi° yere of the Reigne of King Henrye the Eight, touching the conveying of Horses Geldinges and Mares into Scotlande.

[Westminster: 25 January 1558-9.]

[London: Jugge and Cawood: 1559.]

[1 f. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

1 Eliz. c. 7.

See Add. 6756. f. 135. 500 copies printed, £3. 7s. 6d. (delivered 14 May). 8 Acts proclaimed 20 May.

N° 500.

25 JANUARY.—[BY THE QUEEN.] An Acte that the caryeng of Leather Tallowe or Rawe Hides oute of the Realme for Marchandyse, shall bee Feloyne.

[Westminster: 25 January 1558-9.]

[London: Jugge and Cawood: 1559.]

[2 ff. Gothic letter.]

Not found.

1 Eliz. c. 10.

500 copies, 45s.

N° 501.

7 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]

The Quenes hyghnes vpon many great...

[Against eating of Flesh in Lent.]
[Westminster : 7 February [1558-9].
London : Juggge and Cawood : [1558-9].
1 f. Gothic letter.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

Considerations led as

All persons, except those excused by unfeigned sickness, are to abstain from killing, dressing, or eating flesh on all usual fasting days, and especially Lent, on pain, &c. Justices of Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, &c., to execute, sending offenders to prison during pleasure with a fine. Licencees to use them as modestly and secretly as may be.

B.M. G. 4643 (4). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (4). Queen’s (4). Original signed and sealed, Hunt. S. 1. 9 (2). 500 printed, 22s. 6d.

 Another edition of No. 502, q.v.

22 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas the Queenes majestie, hath in this ... [Sacraments to be received in both kinds.]

Westminster : 22 March [1558-9].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (5). Queen’s (5).

1559

7 APRIL.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queenes maiestie consideryndge, howe ... [Peace between England, France, and Scotland.]

Westminster : 7 April [1559].
1 f. Gothic letter.

The Queen has made peace with Henry the French king and his subjects by ‘land, sea, and fresh water, and elsewhere’, and with ‘the King and Queen, Dolphins of Scotlands’. All subjects to observe it. It is published at Paris.

B.M. G. 4643 (7). Queen’s (7).

See Acts F.C. vi. 81; Machyn 193.
500 copies, 22s. Initial ‘Christian teaching’.

N° 504.

7 APRIL. [It of Ire]

Another edition of No. 504, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (7)—probably a proof.

‘Theros’ initial; ‘considering’ 1. 1.

N° 505.

28 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins] Whereas by our proclamation heretofore ... [Licensing going to sea.]

Only found in MS.

Annals Proc. 21 Dec. [No. 497, q.v.] forbidding persons going to sea without licence, as there is peace on all parts.


N° 506.

1 MAY.—[BY THE QUEENE.] A Proclamation for the Marchante Adventurers.

[For carrying small sums of money out of the realm.]

Westminster : 1 May [1559].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Anglise, magis con-

Printed writ of Proclamation for London. Whereas an Act of 7 Ed. VI revising 17 Ed. IV ordains that no person should carry out of this realm any coined money, or plate, vessel, bullion, or jewel of gold or silver, but such as are dispensed by 2 Henry VI and other statutes. This statute of Ed. IV lasted for 7 years from Easter 18 Ed. IV, was revived 4 Henry VII for 20 years from Purification (Feb. 2) 1489, and in 7 Ed. VI for 20 years from May 1st ensuing. The Queen allows merchants and licensed travellers to carry with them four pounds or under in money, and their finger or signet rings.


Rot. pat. p. 4. m. 18. d.; Ruding ii, 333.

N° 507.

1 MAY. [Ex parte contra-

Another edition of No. 507, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (6).

N° 508.

16 MAY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Forasmuch as the time wherein common Interludes in the Englishe tongue are wont usually ... [No plays to be played without licence.]

Westminster : 16 May [1559].
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1559].
1 f. Gothic letter.

in terludes dulye

As the time for Interludes is past till next Allhallowtide [Nov. 1] and some inconvenient ones have recently appeared, none are to be played openly or privately unless they have been licensed by the Mayor, or in a shire by the Queen’s Lieutenants or by two Justices of Peace of the neighbourhood. No matters of religion or of civil government to be touched on. Offenders to be imprisoned for fourteen days or more and find sureties for behaviour. Noblemen and gentlemen to take order with their players.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (9).

See Machyn 193. 500 copies, 22s. 6d. Flor. Initial, Roman Imprint.

N° 509.

16 MAY. [in terludes dulye]

Another edition of No. 509, q.v.
B.M. G. 4643 (9). Queen’s (9).

Historiated initial, Gothic Imprint. ‘Queen’ 1. 1, ‘ar’ 1. 2.

N° 510.

17 MAY.—[BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Forasmuch as contrary to good order and express laws made by Parliament, in the ... [Against the use of Handguns and Dagges.]

Westminster : 17 May [1559].
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1559].
1 f. Gothic letter.

order such execu-

Contrary to 33 Henry VIII many men ride with handguns and dagges less than three quarters of a yard long, by which robberies and murders have happened in certain Shires. The statute is to be strictly enforced, and Justices of the Peace in their next sessions are to inquire as to its enforcement.

B.M. G. 4643 (10). Queen’s (10).
500 copies, 22s. 6d. Script initial, Gothic Imprint.

N° 511.

17 MAY. ex- of thereof.

Another edition of No. 511, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (10).

Sphinx initial, Roman imprint. ‘Queen’ 1. 1.

N° 512.

13 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the keeping of the peace in London.

Hampton Court : 13 August [1559].
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1559].
1 f. Gothic letter.

her ordinary safete
Peace is to be kept in London and elsewhere especially towards strangers. All past quarrels to be remitted to the Justiciers. All officers to execute justices indifferently, the first raisers of quarrels to be severely punished. The circumstances of the recent frays between subjects and strangers will be closely inquired into. Every man shall live in the safety and protection of her laws.

**B.M. G. 4603 (11). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (11). Queen's (11).**

N° 513.

23 AUGUST.—[BY THE QUEEN.] A Proclamation against selling of Ships.

Hampton Court: 23 August [1559].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1559].

1 f. Gothic letter.

The Queen, learning the scarcity of Timber fit for shipbuilding, commands that no ship of any burden soever shall be sold to any person born or resident without her Majesty's dominions on peril. All persons to have due regard to the statutes for increase of timber.

**B.M. G. 4603 (12). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (12). Queen's (12).**

N° 514.

23 AUGUST.

of within in

Another edition of No. 514 q. v.


N° 514 a.

20 OCTOBER.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]

Articles agreed upon by the Lordes and other of the Quenes Maiesties pryuy Counsayle, for a reformation of their seruauntes in certayne abuses of apparel, thereby to geue example to al other Lordes, noble men and Gentlemen.

Westminster: 20 October 1559.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1559].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Every Lord and Master shall take a view of his servants in the city, and note the clothing of those assessed to the Subsidy at £20 a year or £200 in goods. All who have unlawful apparel to leave it at once if they can afford it. A fit person to take a view of all servants' dress and to enter in a book all unlawful garments. No new ones to be bought or worn. These books to be handed in to the Counting House in the city, and note the clothing of those assessed to the Subsidy. Gentlemen and servants who have furs and embroideries beyond their station to hand in a list to the Lord Chamberlain if they would wear them in the Queen's chambers, or to the Counting House if they would wear them elsewhere in Court. Tailors to be moderate in their charges, and to make a difference between poor and rich men.

**B.M. G. 4603 (13). Original signed, P.R.O. S.P.D. 7. 13.**

MS. copy, B.M. Lansd. 4. 500 copies printed, £3. 7s. 6d.


N° 515.

21 OCTOBER.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]

Queues commyng shyps

Westminster: 6 January [1559-60].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1559-60].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Queens commyng shyps

2 ff. Gothic letter.

of vnlocked hyghnesse 2 degrees, lor

The Queen thinks well to give notice that the law is to be observed rather than suddenly to levy heavy fines. The statutes 1 & 2 Philip and Mary and 24 H. 8 against excessive apparel are to be enforced, and the decree of the Privy Council is published by her authority [No. 515, q. v.]. All Mayors, and Governours, Nobles, and men in authority are to take order within 12 days that their subjects obey the law. No toleration after 20 December for breaches of 1 Philip and Mary, nor after 31st January for 24 H. 8, except for certain costly furs and rich embroideries bought by gentlemen at great cost. The schedule, 'The briefe content of certayne Acts of Parliament,' gives 4 classes (24 H. 8) and one 1 & 2 Philip and Mary.

(1) All degrees above Viscounts, and Barons in their doubles and sleeveless coats, may wear Cloth of Gold, silver or Cincele. Satin, silk, or cloth mixed with gold and silver.

(2) Children of Dukes, Marquesses, and Earles, Barons and Knights of the Order. Foreign Woollen Cloth, Crimson, Scarlet, or Blue Velvet, Black Jenets or Luzernes Furs. (3) Children of Barons, Knights, or men who spend £200 a year. Velvet in Gowns, Coats, or outer garments, Leopard's fur, Embroidery, pricking with gold, silver, or silk.

(4) Men that may spend £100 a year. Taffata, Satin, Damaske, or Silk Chamelot in outer garments, Velvet or foreign fur except grey jenets or bodge. (5) None below the son and heir of a knight, his daughter or heir's wife, or a man who may spend £20 a year or has £200 in goods, may wear silk in his hat, bonnet, nightcap, girdle, scabbard, hose, shoes, and spur leathers. Certain exceptions, to Jousters, men serving in war, presents or licences from the Queen. Estates to be estimated by the Subsidy rolls.

**B.M. G. 4653 (14). Original signed, P.R.O. S.P.D. 7. 12.**

Florenc initial.

N° 517.

21 OCTOBER.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1559].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

of vnlocked hyghnesse 2 degrees, to

Another edition of No. 517, q. v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (14). Antiq. 14, Sh1. 2 only.

Florenc initial. N° 518.

21 OCTOBER.

exam- beare hygh- degrees her

Another edition of No. 518, q. v.

Queen's (14).

Histeric initial, 'reigne' last line f. 1. Ne imprint p. 2.

N° 519.

2 ELIZABETH

1559-60

6 JANUARY.—BY THE QUENE. [begins]

Where of late order hath ben gouen . . . [French ships to have free intercourse as before.]

Westminster: 6 January [1559-60].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1559-60].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Queues commyng shyps

The Queen's recent order to ascertain the number of ships and to keep some in readiness is not to be understood as meaning war, but only as a precaution in view of the great French preparations. All French ships are to have free intercourse as in times of peace.

**B.M. G. 4653 (10). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (17). Queen's (16).**

150 copies printed. N° 530.
25 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins] The Queen's Majesty considering the evil disposition...

[Against eating Flesh in Lent.]
Westminster: 25 February [1559-60].
London: Jugge and Cawood [1559-60].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

her and 2) and then

All persons are to keep Lent, and all authorities are to see that it is observed. No butcher, groller, or victualer is to kill any flesh before the Tuesday next after Palm Sunday, nor dress such flesh before Easter Day, on pain of £20 fine, and, if a citizen, to be disfranchised; if not, 10 days' imprisonment. In default of fine six hours in the pillory on a market day. Presentments to be made by a Jury of twelve, one on the Monday after Midlent Sunday, the other in the week before Easter, of all offenders. Search to be made once a fortnight of the houses of butchers, &c. All officers to report to Chancery before first day of Easter term what steps have been taken under pain of £100 fine. Dispensations to be notified to Alderman and Curate. Corporate towns within 140 miles of London to report to Chancery before the second return of Easter, others before the last day of Easter term. Bishops, curates, &c., to praet, on the matter.

Strype, Ann. i. (1) 297. See Machyn 226 (March). 500 copies, 45s. N° 521.

24 MARCH.—[BY THE QUEEN.] A Proclamation declaring the Queen's Majesty's purpose, to keep peace with France and Scotland, and to prostrate for the surety of her kinglydomes.
Westminster: 24 March 1559-60.
London: Jugge and Cawood [1560].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

The Queen notifies her purpose and intent. First the injurious pretence of the Queen of Scots to the English crown proceeds not from her or the French king, but from the house of Guise. It is they who have assumed on behalf of their niece the Queen the arms and claims of these kingdoms. The Queen, bearing this in mind, hath divers times required of the Cardinal of Lorraine and his brother to cease offering them speedy and safe-conduct; of which requests she can get no satisfaction. She will keep peace with France and Scotland as long as there is no invasion. All her subjects are to be friendly with France and to make no preparations except for legitimate defence. This Proclamation is injurious pretence of the Queen of Scots to the English crown proceeds not from her or the French king, but from the house of Guise. It is they who have assumed on behalf of their niece the Queen the arms and claims of these kingdoms. The Queen, bearing this in mind, hath divers times required of the Cardinal of Lorraine and his brother to cease offering them speedy and safe-conduct; of which requests she can get no satisfaction. She will keep peace with France and Scotland as long as there is no invasion. All her subjects are to be friendly with France and to make no preparations except for legitimate defence. This Proclamation is injurious pretence of the Queen of Scots to the English crown proceeds not from her or the French king, but from the house of Guise. It is they who have assumed on behalf of their niece the Queen the arms and claims of these kingdoms.

350 copies. From B.M. MSS. Add. 5756, f. 135- 8 we learn that sixty copies of this were printed in French and sixty in Italian.

24 MARCH.—[BY THE QUEEN.] Proclamation contenant la déclaration de l'intention de la Maisté de la Royn, sur l'observance de la paix anée les Royaumes de France D'Escosse : et aussi la maniere de proceder pour la seureté de ces Royaumes.
Londres: Jugge et Cawood: 1560.
16 pp. sm. 8vo. A 8 blank.
Translation of No. 522, q.v.
See Strype, Ann. i. (1) 11.
60 copies printed, 15s. A copy sold at Sotheby's, Dec. 26, 1896, 1st s. 815. N° 523.

1560

18 MAY.—BY THE QUEEN. Proclamation for the maintenance of Artillery.
[London : Jugge and Cawood: 1560.]
5 ff. Gothic letter.

Not found.

From the printer's bill B.M. Add. Ms. 5756.
560 copies, 25. 12d. 6d. N° 524.

24 MAY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation to aduance part of Midsommer Term.
Westminster: 24 May [1560].
[London : Jugge and Cawood 1560.]
1 ff. Gothic letter.

and of

The Vias, Quindecim, and Tres Semaines of Trinity term adjourned till the Vias of S. Michael next coming. Two Judges, one of each Bench, to keep the Essoynes of Crustino Trinitatis on the first day of term, and keep the Courts till the Vias, to continue processes, award writs and records. Circuit notices to be set up in Easter term. All suits to be postponed. All who have to pay money are to do so, this Proclamation notwithstanding.


19 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] A Proclamation against breakinge or defacing of monumentes of antiquitie, being set vp in Churches or other publique places for memory, and not for superstition.
Windsor: 19 September [1560].
London: Jugge and Cawood [1560].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

meanes of 2) charitayble pryuye

Certain ancient monuments of metal or stone in churches and other public places having been destroyed, the Queen forbids any one to deface any monument or memorial of any person deceased, any image of kings, princes, or nobles of this realm or any other, to break any image in glass windows except by consent of the Ordinary, on pain of prison, &c. All Ordinaries are to inquire by presentment what spoils have been made during the reign, and by whom, whether the parties are able to restore them, to order that this be done, and to report offenders to the Star Chamber. If offenders are unable to restore, let them do open penance two or three times in the Church. The revenues of the Churches to be used in such repairs. Certain patrons have taken down and sold the bells and the lead of the Churches. This is forbidden under pain of fine and imprisonment. Offenders to be reported to the Star Chamber.

B.M. G. 6463 (22). MS. copies, P.R.O. S.P.D. 13. 32.
Wilkins iv. 221; Cardwell i. 257; Fuller. Strype, Ann. i. (1) 297.
400 copies, 25s. 6d. Sheet 1 of this ed. with signature of Elizabeth superscribed sold at Christie's, 8 July, 1906, 425. "Theta" initial. N° 526.

19 SEPTEMBER.

meanes of superstition 2) charitayble taken

Another edition of No. 526, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (24) has sheet 1 of No. 526, sheet 2 of this. Douce S. sub. 67 (1). U.L.C. Sel. 3. 143 (56). Antiq. 1 (3).

The Bodleian copy (Arch F.) has the sign manual of Elizabeth superscribed. Floriate initial. N° 527.
19 SEPTEMBER.

Another edition of No. 526, q.v.
Queen's (21), 79 A. 1 (106).
Floriate initial.

N° 528.

22 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUENE. [Begins]
The Queenes Majestie vnderstanding, that of late tymes.

[Banishing Anabaptists.]

Windsor : 22 September 1560.
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1560].
1 f. Gothic letter.

persons yt com-

The Queen learns that Anabaptists have come into London and other maritime towns under the pretence of fleeing from persecution. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, and other Bishops are to visit suspected places. All manner of persons holding Anabaptist opinions to depart out of this Realm within twenty days on pain of forfeiture.

27 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUENE. [Begins]

The Queen is informed that Anabaptists have come into London and other maritime towns under the pretence of fleeing from persecution. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, and other Bishops are to visit suspected places. All manner of persons holding Anabaptist opinions to depart out of this Realm within twenty days on pain of forfeiture.

22 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUENE. [Begins]

All manner of persons holding Anabaptist opinions to depart to be allowed. Every one to attend Church, save in sickness. London, and other Bishops are to visit suspected places.

and other places under the pretence of fleeing from out of this Realm within twenty days on pain of forfeiture.

27 SEPTEMBER—BY THE QUENE. [Begins]

The Queen learns that Anabaptists have come into London and other maritime towns under the pretence of fleeing from persecution. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, and other Bishops are to visit suspected places. All manner of persons holding Anabaptist opinions to depart out of this Realm within twenty days on pain of forfeiture.

27 SEPTEMBER. —B Y THE QUENE. [Begins]

[Valuation of base money called Testons.]

Windsor : 27 September 1560.
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1560].
2 ff. Gothic letter and 1 f. ' rates of the coin '.

wayswyte before 2) ster- therein 3) 1560. ob.

Base money destroys trade and raises prices to the lamentable hurt and oppression of pensioners, hired servants, and other mean people that live by wages. All money shall be of one fineness. Base coin, not being counterfeit, shall be current at these prices: a penny as three farthings; twopence as halfpenny, save those marked with a lion, a rose, a harp, or a fleur de lis, which are current at twopence-farthings for four months only. These may be exchanged at the Mint, and will have there a bonus of threepence of silver on the day of the coin's being Spanish, the third Venetian, and the fourth Florentine. None shall be current but four sorts. The first and second shall be made plain. The Gold Burgundian, Kaisars, or French Crowns hitherto current at 6s. 4d., from henceforth are to be current at 6 shillings, and the gold Pistolettes valued at 6s. 2d. shall be current at 5s. 10d.


500 copies, 22s. 6d. Probably a proof copy with paste-on over printer's note to Cecil. Floriate initial.

N° 531.

2 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUENE. [Begins]

The Queenes Maiestie vnderstanding, that where of late

[The identification of Pistolets.]

[Hampton Court : 2 November 1560.
London: Jugge and Cawood : [1560].
1 f. Gothic letter. (4 cuts of coins.)

late value same

Certain persons have taken advantage of the recent Proclamation [No. 530, q.v.] to pass other coins off as Pistolets. None shall be current but four sorts. The first and second being Spanish, the third Venetian, and the fourth Florentine. The mint will pay the gold value of other coins.


Ruding ii. 338.
350 copies, 29s. 2d.

1 Probably a proof copy with paste-on over printer's note to Cecil. Floriate initial.

N° 532.

2 NOVEMBER. —that for same

Another edition of No. 532, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (32); Wood 276 A. (122) impft.
Queen's (23). P.R.O. S.P.D. Add. 9. 79 impft. MS. draft, S.P.D. 13. 11.

1 'Thetis' initial, ' vnderstandinge '.

N° 533.

4 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE QUEN.] A Proclamation for pardon to them of Tyndale and Riddesdale.

London : Jugge and Cawood : [1560].
1 f. Gothic letter. (of Tyndale.)

Verses are by of but

Wheras the Queen is informed by the Duke of Norfolk,
Lieutenant-General in the North, and Lord Grey of Wylton, Warden General of the East and Middle Marches, that there were and are many subjects in Tyndale and Riddlesdale worthy of death, against whom he caused execution to be made in March last, till he found their 'number and repen-
tance very large and great': she will pardon all who have incurred death before March last, and not those after March. They must bring a certificate under seal, containing their name and surname, a note of such offences, and a surety for good behaviour. Pardons will be issued under the Great Seal (except for wilful murder and high treason) at Coronation Pardon fees. Pardons must be sued before end of Hilary term.


17 FEBRUARY.

Sub. clesiasticalli 2) sayd execution

Another edition of No. 538, q.v.


E.R. Hodgkin (with sign manual superscribed).

1. "Queen," 'consideringe.'

17 FEBRUARY.

London: Deps. of C. Parker: [1594].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

sundy well 2) sayd execu-

A re-issue of No. 538, q.v.

1 F.C. (76). Bodl. Douce. S. subs. 67 (2), sheet 1 only.²

Queen's (32).

1. MS. note: 'This Proclamation was first dated at her Maj. palace of Westminster the xxvth of February in the second year of her Maj. reign and was afterwards yearly imprinted without any date & published as occasion required.'

2. "This copy has a MS. note on the back 'issued for Lent 1594 with orders by Council.' See also No. 595.

19 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [BEGINGS]

The Quenes Maiestie, continuing her most gracious purpose . . .

[Calling in base money.]

Westminster: 19 February [1560-1].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1560-1].

1 f. Gothic letter.

the sixith vntyl

The Queen in pursuance of her design calls in all base money. The teston now current at 4¼d. shall not be current after 9th April next, which is 15 days after our Lady day in Lent, that poor people may pay their rent. The Mint will exchange at this rate, with a bonus of 3d. in the pound, till April 25th; from April 26th to May 20th with no bonus, and after that time will not receive them. The rate of coining is now such that there is little delay, for small sums can be paid at sight and larger with 8 or 10, at the most 20 days' delay. The small base money may remain current longer.

B. M. G. 6463 (31). Queen's (31).

Ruding ii. 340.

500 copies, 22s. 6d. 'Thetis' initial, Gothic imprint.

N° 541.

19 FEBRUARY.

of dered as

Another edition of No. 541, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (35).

Florate initial, Roman imprint. 'Queenes,' 'continuyng.' 1. 1.

N° 542.

24 APRIL.—[BY THE QUEENE.] [BEGINGS]

Elizabeth . . . To our Admiralles, vice Admiralles . . .

[Portuguese complaints of English trade.]

Westminster: 24 April [1501].

Only found in MS.

The Portuguese Ambassador complains that his master's subjects have been spoiled by English ships, that English ships have sailed to parts of Ethiopia conquered by the Portuguese and traded there, and that Scottish letters of mark are permitted to sell Portuguese goods in our ports. The first is strictly prohibited. The second, though the Queen sees no reason why it should not be so, is to be stopped for the present. The Queen can find no example of the third, except some malt which has long been in the possession of the Scots, but it must be entirely prohibited.

B. M. G. 6463 (34). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (40).

Rot. Pat. p. 10, m. 35. d.

N° 543.
12 JUNE.—BY THE QUEENE. [Beginns] The Queene Maistrie contynuing in her former...
[Concerning base money, ships and half slps.]
Greenwich: 12 June 1561.
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1561].
1 f. Gothic letter.

disposition lishing bryn-

Recites the Queen's intention to restore the coinage. The base moneys current, three halfpence, penny, three farthings, halfpenny, and farthing are not to be lawful money after July 20th next. A premium of 3d. in the pound will be paid at the Mint for the three halfpence and the three farthings till the 25th August, and till the 20th September they will be taken at face value. After that they, and the other pieces from now, will be taken at their bullion value. All base money is to be brought in. B.M. G. 6463 (35). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (41). Antig. MS. 116 (37). Original signed, Hunt. S. 1. 3 (6), day of month blank; and a draft (corrected) Queen's 79. A. 1. 57. 500 copies, 22s. 6d. .Kuding ii. 340. See Machyn 260. Titles initial, Roman imprint. N° 544.

12 JUNE. dispositi- thabolysyenye bryn-

Another edition of No. 544, q.v. Queen's (24), day of month filled in in MS. A proof with corrections marked on it. 'Thietas' initial, Gothic imprint. N° 545.

8 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Beginns] The Queenes Maistrie understondyng that certayne...
[Forbidding export of armour to Russia.]
Greenwich: 8 July 1561.
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1561].
1 f. Gothic letter.

A report has been spread that the armour and munitions made in Germany for the Queen are to be sold to Russia, to the hurt and damage of Christendom. This is not so, and made in Germany for the Queen are to be sold to Russia, to be taken at their bullion value. All base money is to be brought in.


21 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Beginns] The Queenes Maistrie hearyng by reporte of some...
[Against pirates.]
Ingatestone: 21 July [1561].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1561].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Spanish subjects complain that English sailors with old letters of reprisal accompany Scottish expeditions against the Spanish coast. The Queene Pecioner there, of £x. li. by yere. The maker of this Acquitance not to receive more than 4d. for making it.


[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL]. Articles for instruction of all the Vicesadmiralles within the Realme, howe to procede for the preservation of the quiet trade of all Marchantys and Fyshermen, aswell strangers as Englyshe, resorting to the Seas for exercise of their lawfull trades. [n.p. n.d.]
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1561].
1 f. Gothic letter.

58
30 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. 
A Proclamation made for the reverence vsage of all Churches and Churchyards.

St. James: 30 October 1561.
London: C. Barker: [after 1578].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Another edition of No. 553, q.v.

B.M. G. 6463 (40). Queen's (40).
Floriate initial. U° 555.

30 OCTOBER.
London: C. Barker: [after 1578].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 4 used all 2) bounde of
Another edition of No. 553, q.v.

B.M. G. 6463 (40). Queen's (40).
Floriate initial. N° 554.

30 OCTOBER.
London: C. Barker: [after 1578].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 4 behauiours dinances 2) stand their
Another edition of No. 553, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (47).
Historiate initial. N° 555.

15 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes Maiestie vnderstandeth, that now ...
[Value of foreign gold coins.]
St. James: 15 November [1561].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1561].
2 ff. Gothic letter. With cuts of six coins (four and two).
late or 2) lyke into
Owing to the calling in of the base coin, there is a great inconvenience for want of small change. No more shillings will be coined, but besides groats, half-groats, and pence, there shall be half-shillings, quarter-shillings of 3d, and a half-piece of three halfpence. A three-farthings piece will be coined instead of a halfpenny which is too small. The Queen will not lose the fruit of so famous an act by debasing any coins. No foreign coins of gold or silver to be received except the French, and Flemish or Burgundian crowns whereof a print is set forth. For values see Proc. Oct. 2 Eliz. [No. 531, q.v.]. Others to be brought into the Mint. Prints are given of two foreign coins resembling Angels only worth 9s. 3d. Moneta nova aurea Thorensis. Moneta nova aurea Bat. A° LXXI.

Ruding ii. 341. See Machyn 275.

1561-2

30 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes Maiestie vnderstandeth that [Against false reports of decrying money.]
Westminster: 30 January [1561-2].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1561-2].
1 f. Gothic letter.

10 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Forasmuch as divers crouetous people haue ...
[Against hoarding grain.]
Westminster: 10 March [1561-2].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1561-2].
1 f. Gothic letter.

13 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Although the Queenes majestic had determined (after the turning of the base moneys to fynes sterling money...) 
[Currency and rate of certain coins.]
Only found in MS.

Restoring coins to the values between 6 Ed. IV and 16 H. 8. Sovereign, Royal, Angel, and half Angel of fine gold, reduced from 30s. &c to 20s. &c. The sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, and half-crown from 20s. to 13s. 4d. &c. The French and Burgundian crown of 6s. to 4s. The shilling, &c, of fine sterling silver from 12d. to 8d. Three groats to be current for 8d, three pence for 2d.

Ruding ii. 343.

13 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queens Maiestie perceuyeth that notwithstanding...
[Against false reports of decrying money.]
Westminster: 13 March [1561-2].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1561-2].
1 f. Gothic letter.

lately nate do.
Notwithstanding a previous Proclamation [No. 557, 30 Jan., q.v.] false reports are still current. The moneys will not be altered or decribed. Those who spread the rumour shall be...
imprisoned three months and set in the pillory. Those who listen to them without informing the Justices shall suffer one month's imprisonment. Enhancers of vicitual to be duly punished, if necessary by the Privy Council.

B.M. G. 6463 (46). Antiq. MS. 116 (39). Hunt. S. I. 3 (9), original signed.¹

¹ Note on back: Printe this with all speed so as it may be proclaimed to morrow in the morning (signed) W. Cecill. Ruding ii. 343. See Machyn 279. ‘Triton’ initial. N⁰ 560.

13 MARCH, pu-grayne theyn

Another edition of No. 560, q.v.


1562

6 MAY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Articles for the due execution of the Statutes of Apparel, and for the reformation of the outrageous excess thereof grown of late time within the Realm: Deysued uppon the Quenes Maiesties commandement, by aduise of her Counsell, the vi. of May.

Anno MDLXII. [Westminster]: 6 May 1562.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1562].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

made posely 2) corpo- 3) Sco- auxoye

The laws 24 H. VIII and 1 & 2 Philip and Mary to be observed. The meaner sort to be especially punished. Order to be taken in Court by the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward. All offenders to be examined as to their master’s knowledge of their extravagance, and their master to be punished by fine. The same examination to be made in the City of London, the Inns of Court and Chancery, the suburbs, all cities, towns, and villages in the Realm, and ‘The Countie Palentine,’ certificates of examination to be sent to the heads of Colleges and Halls. Ladies and gentlewomen at Court to follow the ancient order. No man to wear a sword, rapier, &c., longer than 1¼ yard in blade, no double ruffs, nor (if under the degree of knight) with gilt buttons, nor in a shirt with the nether stockes and vpper stockes more than a yard and three quarters of the broadest kersey, nor in a shirt with double ruffs, nor (if under the degree of knight) with gilt spurs, and damascened or gilt sword, rapier, or dagger, on pain of forfeiture. Execution of this order provided for in every fortnight for two months, and every six weeks for the rest of the year. Justices of Assize to inquire as to execution of order. The size, material, and lining of great hose regulated. Tailors and hosiers to be put under bond. No person after 14 days to show himself wearing hose containing ‘in the nether stockes and upper stockes’ more than a yard and three quarters of the broadest kersey, nor in a shirt with double ruffs, nor (if under the degree of knight) with gilt spurs, and damascened or gilt sword, rapier, or dagger, on pain of forfeiture. Execution of this order provided for in London and elsewhere. In the two Universities order to be taken in Court by the Lord Chamberlain and certainy others, published the last yeare, and nowe to be all executed.

[Westminster]: 7 May 1562.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1562].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

of ment 2) the 3) of Ed.

This recites the provisions of the Statutes (1st) ‘concerning the Actes remayninge in force for apparell’ (an abridgement of 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, cap. 2). (2nd) Concerning the increase and breeding of Horses, Geldynges and Mares. Recites 27 H. 8. cap. 6. Each park-owner or farmer shall keep two bred-mares of ‘xiiii hands in heigre’ at least. If the park is 4 miles in compass, he must keep four. These are not to be covered by any horse under 14 hands. No ‘stoned horse’ over two years and under fifteen hands of four inches to be put to pasture in any forest, &c. (32 H. 8. cap. 13). All forests, &c., to be driven yearly and unserviceable animals killed. (3rd) For the haulyge and kepyng of Horses and Geldynges. And for the furnyture and haulyng of Armour and weapon. Recites 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, cap. 2. All having £1000 a year in land to keep six horses for demilances, and ten for light horsemen, with 40 corslets, ‘Almayne Ryuettes’ or Coats of Plate or Brigandines furnished, 40 Pikes, 30 long bows, 30 sheaf of arrows, 30 steel caps or skulls, 20 black bills or halberds, 20 haquebutts, and 20 murrions or sallets. Corresponding quantities prescribed for smaller owners down to £5 in land per annum and £10 in goods. Persons who do not possess the proper number of horses or arms for three months at a time to be fined. (4th) Against the carrying and conveying of Horses and Mares oute of thy Realme. Recites 11 H. 7. cap. 13. No mare to be sold out of the kingdom. 1 Ed. 6. cap. 5. No horse to be sold into Scotland or beyond sea. Any offender may be arrested and imprisoned. Licensed dealers to be calendared. 23 H. 8. cap. 16. Exchange or delivery of horses to a Scotchman a felony in both parties. This Statute repealed 1 Ed. 6 & 1 Mary is now revived by 1 Eliz. cap. 8.

B.M. G. 6463 (52). Queen’s (52).

Roman large caps. on f. 1. N⁰ 567.
7 MAY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] The seuerall rates and taxations for wages, made & set forth by the Justices of the Peace of the County of Rutland.

[Westminster: July 1563.] London: Jugge and Cawood: [1563].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Proclaiming the rates of wages for Rutland, with 'The certificate of the rates of wages of Artificers, Labourers, and Servauntes, ratydy and syllysed by the Justices of peace, within the Countye of Rutlande, the seventh day of the moneth of June, in the fiftie yeare of the raygne of oure Souveraygne Lady, Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Irelan, Qeney, defendour of the fayth, &c. According to the Statute in that case prouyded, upon consideration of the great pryses of Lynnen, Wollen, Lether, Corn, and other victualls, &c.'

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (80).

From Add. 5766 (Jugge’s bill) it seems that 16 of these broadsides were set forth. 77 bundles of them being charged £20. 16s. at 8d. per hundred in 1565/6.

8 JUNE.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] The seuerall rates and taxations for wages, made & set forth by the Justices of the Peace of the County of Southampton.

[Westminster: July 1563.] London: Jugge and Cawood: [1563].

Sheet 1 only. Gothic letter.

Proclamation with Certificate of Alard Welby, Thomas Holland, Leonarde Irby, Thomas Ogle, John Man, and William Derby. J.P.’s meeting at Spalding, 8 June 5 Eliz. Rates in consideration of the dearth, for persons engaged in Husbandry, Cloth trade, Smith, &c., in all counties.

Queen’s (77). N° 575.

[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] [The seuerall Rates and taxations for wages, made & set forth by the Justices of peace, for the Towne County of Southampton.

[Westminster: July 1563.] London: Jugge and Cawood: [1563].

Sheet 1 only. Gothic letter.

Similar to No. 574 for Rutland. Rates lost.


13 JULY.—[BY THE QUEEN.] The Quenes Maiestie certaynely vnderstandyng, ... [English subjects may seize French property.]

Greenwich: 13 July 1563.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1563].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

The French kyng having declared war against England while the town of Newhaven [Havre] is occupied by English...

Spanish ships passing through the narrow seas have been taken by French pirates from Newhaven in Normandy [Havre] assisted by English subjects. This is contrary to the Queen’s will and expressed intention. All persons who helped to take any ship or goods in the narrow seas or elsewhere are to be arrested and their goods seized until judgement is given.


1. Endorsed 'a wrytt for a proclamation for Flemyshe and Spansyshe goods.'

N° 573.
men, all prizes taken by them are good. Subjects are licensed to do their utmost by sea and land against the French, until Calais is restored, for which purpose only Newhaven is held.


Machyn 312 (16 July).

1 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queues Maiestie consedyng the returne... [Reasons for delivery of Newhaven to the French.]

Richmond: 1 August [1563].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1563].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Order is to be taken that the return of the troops does not spread infection at home. There is no discretion attached to them for their composition with the French, for they yielded to the plague, on honourable conditions, having suffered it for five or six months, and, by composition between Earl Warwick and the Constable of France, carrying off all their arms, stores, and private property. Sir Hugh Pawlet, Sir Maurice Denis, and the Knight Marshal, Master Randolph, are at present occupied with this.

B.M. G. 6463 (59). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (68). Queen's (59); 75. A. 1 (11), sheet 1 only. P.R.O. Original signed draft, with corrections and insertions by Cecil. S.P.D. 29 (57).

Machyn 313 (31 July).

2 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Ryght trusty and welbeloued, we greete you well...

For punishment of those who seized French goods in London.

Richmond: 2 August [1563].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1563].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Whereas by Proclamation [No. 577, q.v.] subjects were licensed to do their utmost for their defence and safeguard against the French king's subjects, sundry lewd persons have seized upon French property in London, where it was not proclaimed, even when the owners were native born or not. These goods are to be not proclaimed, even when the owners were native born or not. The import and sale of all French wines is forbidden. Lawful prizes may be sold, being only agents. This is high treason, aiding and comforting the Queen's enemies. The import and sale of all French wines is forbidden.


10 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas the Queues Maiestie by her Proclamation dyd adjourne...

[Hilary Term adjourned to Hertford Castle.

Windsor: 10 December [1563].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1563].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Whereas by Proclamation [No. 582, q.v.] Hilary term is now adjourned from Westminster to Hertford Castle, on the Quindena sancti Hilarii, two justices sitting at Westminster on the Utas. People who have had plague in their houses, &c., are not to resort to Hertford during the term, unless commanded, when they are to hold in their hand a white rod one yard long. The receipt of the Exchequer to be removed from Syon House to Hertford.

B.M. G. 6463 (64), paragraphs separated. Queen's (64), the old form without the additional paragraph.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (75).

Historiast initial, Roman imprint. 'Queene,' 1. 1.

DECEMBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins] Forasmuch as through the natural... [Prohibiting portraits of the Queen.]

[Westminster]: December 1563.

Only found in MS.

Draft Proc. in Cecil's hand. No portraits to be made till a pattern hath been drawn from life by some skilful painter by her Majesty's order.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 31. 35.

N° 585.

1563-4

8 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queues Maiestie perceauyng by experience...

[Against the import of French wines.]

Windsor: 8 January 1563-4.

[London]: Jugge and Cawood: [1563-4].

1 f. Gothic letter.

French, And her

Certain persons importing French wines have pretended to be owners, being only agents. This is high treason, aiding and comforting the Queen's enemies. The import and sale of all French wines is forbidden. Lawful prizes may be sold, but the quantity must be notified to the Council within
30 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]

The Quenes Maiestie by sundry wyves ... [Against the engrossing of Hops.]

Windsor: 30 January [1563-4].

[London]: Jugge and Cawood: [1563-4].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Gothic imprint.

N° 587.

30 JANUARY.

ways as Execution,

Another edition of No. 587, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (76).

Roman imprint. "Queene," 1 i, "being," 1. 2.

N° 588.

18 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]

Whereas the Quenes Maiestie vpon the earnest ... [To apprehend those who have wronged Spanish subjects.]

Windsor: 18 February 1563[-4].

[London]: Jugge and Cawood: [1563-4].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

yet great 2) to myght

Cites Proc. Sept. 1st [No. 580, q.v.] and its good effects. Again warns English subjects against aiding the French. Persons suspected of injuring Spanish subjects to be apprehended, with their ship. Ships likely to be used against Spaniards to be detained till bail is given. Special care to be taken not to injure the Scots.

B.M. G. 6463 (67). Queen's (67). Hunt. S. 1. 3 (15), original signed, 'vouching the price of hops.'

Gothic imprint.

N° 587.

18 FEBRUARY.

had cially 2) to myght

Another edition of No. 589, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (77).

'Herences' initial, Gothic imprint.

N° 590.

12 MARCH.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] [Begins] William Cecil knight, High Stewarde of the Citie ... [For regulation of the City of Westminster. Plague.]

Windsor: 12 March 1563[-4].

[London]: Jugge: [1563-4].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Westminster others sene

Cecil and Cave as High Steward of Westminster, and Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, two of the Queen's Privy Council, to officers of the City of Westminster, and Liberties of Duchy of Lancaster, within the said city. To shut up any house which has been or shall be visited with the plague. Those in it are not to come out. The Curate is to take up collections every Sunday for those who being poor are thus shut up. Rules to prevent crowding.

Antiq. 1 (8).

N° 591.

1564

20 APRIL.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Quenes most excellent Maiestie, wylleth ... [Cleansing the streets of London.]

Windsor: 20 April 1564.

[London]: Jugge and Cawood: [1564].

1 f. Gothic letter.

vnderstande, Frenche Apryll

Peace between England and France was concluded on April 11. All persons are to disarm and live in peace. No person to be discommoded for lawful prizes taken between September 1, 1562, and the publication of this, appointed to be April 23.

B.M. G. 6463 (72). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (81). Queen's (72); 79. A. 1 (14). Antiq. 1 (9). Hunt. S. 1. 3 (14), original signed. MS. draft corrected by Cecil, P.R.O. S.P.D. 33. 64.

N° 595.
11 MAY.—BY THE QUENE. A Proclamation to explain the Quenes Maiesties meaning, vpon a former made in March last.
Richmond : 11 May 1564.
[London]: Juggge and Cawood: [1564].
1 f. Gothic letter.

21 JULY.—BY THE QUENE. [Begins] The Quenes Maiestie perceauyng, that notwithstanding... [For apprehension of Thomas Cobham.]
Greenwich : 21 July [1564].
London : Juggge and Cawood: [1564].
1 f. Gothic letter.

31 JULY.—BY THE QUENE. [Begins] The Quenes Maiestie being in good and perfect peace... [For Peace with Foreign Princes.]
Enfield : 31 July 1564.
London : Juggge and Cawood: July 1564.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUENE. [Begins] The Quenes Maiestie vnderstandeth, that where she... [Against the purchase of Privy Seals.]
St. James : 11 November [1564].
London : Juggge and Cawood : [1564].
1 f. Gothic letter.

11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL. This is the ordi-... Regulations for the marking of swans and cygnet. Swans' nests not to be disturbed. No netting in the day-time between the Invention of the Cross (3 May) to Lammas (1 Aug.). No hunting between Easter and 1st Sunday after Trinity. No snare for 'Bittors' or Swans between Easter and Lammas. No nets 'named tramels' nor 'drayes' from the 16th day before S. Mark (25 April) to the 16th day after in the waters of Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, nor in Ely.

London : Jugge and Cawood : [1564].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 601, q. v.
Queen's (81).
N° 602.

22 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUENE. [Begins] Where in the Parliament begon and holden at... [For the pricing of Wines.]
Westminster : 22 December 1564.
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1564].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 603, q. v.
Antiq. 1 (90). N° 604.

29 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUENE. [Begins] Where of late tyme there hath ben a certayne staye... [Restoring intercourse with the Low Countries.]
Westminster : 29 December 1564.
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1564].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Restoring intercourse of merchandise with the Low Countries from the 1st of January next otherwise called New Year's Day: notwithstanding any ordinances made on or after January 1st, 1 Elizabeth.

1 B.M. G. 6463 (83), Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (92). Queen's (83).²
2 The paste-on has been removed and a correction made later by pen. 20 copies in bill, 10d.
N° 605.
29 DECEMBER.

inter- and amitie

Another edition of No. 605, q.v. ‘Seuenth’ in the regnal year is printed in full.

Hunt. V. 1. 17 (23). Copy superscribed by the Queen.

N° 606.

1564-5

14 MARCH.—[BY THE QUEEN.] A Proclamation for keeping of Lent.

Westminster: 14 March 1564-5.

Not found.

See Acts P.C. vi. 205.

N° 607.

21 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queues moste excellent Maiestie beyng informed, [Against assaulting Her Majesty’s Officers.]

Westminster: 21 March 1564-5.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1564-5].

1 f. Gothic letter.

is frayes West-

Certain persons have resisted by force Officers of Justice. Proclamation 29 H. 8, April 18 [No. 171, q.v.] cited. Any one resisting arrest to incur further severe punishment for contempt. Bystanders to aid Justice.


1 f. Gothic letter.

1 ends ‘hauing’. Roman heading and imprint.

N° 608.

21 MARCH.

is frayes West-

Another edition of No. 608, q.v.

Queen’s (84). Gothic heading and imprint. 1. 4 ends ‘hauing’.

N° 609.

22 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins] Where in the last cession of parlement . . . [Licensing export of corn from East Riding.]

Westminster: 22 March 1564-5.

Only found in MS.

As the prices of corn are below the statute limits, the inhabitants may export from Hull and Bridlington, 500 quarters of wheat, 1000 of barley and malt, and 1000 of peas and beans, unless prices rise. P.R.O. MS. draft corrected by Cecil, S.P.D. Add. 12 (46).


N° 609a.

1565

1 JUNE.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Where as the Quenes Maiestie, by her proclamation . . . [Concerning Coins.]

Westminster: 1 June [1565].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1565].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Being the last cession of parlement . . .

Cites Proclamation 15 Nov. 3 Eliz. [No. 556, q.v.] respecting foreign gold Angles worth less than 9s. 3d. of silver. There are now some current not worth 7s. Subjects are cautioned only to receive foreign money as bullion.


Rading ii. 344.

N° 610.

14 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Quenes Maiestie wylleth all her louyng . . . [For keeping horses and geldings.]

Greenwich: 14 July 1565.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1565].

1 f. Gothic letter.

uderstand, tayne the

Orders all persons to have their due number of horses and geldings for demi-lances and light horsemen ready for muster by the last day of July.


N° 611.

16 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Quenes Maiestie gaue all maner her . . . [For maintaining intercourse with Spain.]

Westminster: 16 October 1565.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1565].

1 f. Gothic letter.

that gation v-

By the Treaty of Bruges it has been agreed that intercourse should be temporarily renewed from September 29th last to March 15th and then renewed; this to be published at London and Antwerp on October 20th. Traffic may pass till further order.

B.M. G. 6463 (87); Galba, C. II, f. 122, Antiq.* 2. Queen’s (87). Hunt. S. 1. 3 (21), original signed, day left blank.

N° 612.

16 OCTOBER.

her and order

Another edition of No. 612, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (96).

1 f. Gothic.

N° 613.

1 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins] The Quenes Maiestie haung not long since . . . [Respecting foreign gold coin.]

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1565].


Queen golds, 2) shal pre-

Refers to Proclamation [No. 610, q.v.] warning against coins like the Royals of 10s. All these coins are to be brought into the Mint, and English gold only to pass as money. In case of any further attempt to copy English coins this Proclamation is to be re-issued without further order.


Rading ii. 344.

500 copies, 41s. 8d.

N° 614.


Westminster: 20 December 1565.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1565].

1 f. Gothic letter.

of vppon refuse.

As in Proclamation 22 Dec. 1564 [No. 604, q.v.] Gross price of best Gascoigne and French wines £7. 6s. 8d. per tun. Retail price 16d. per gallon. Best Muscadel to be sold at 16d. the gallon, best Malmesey 14d., best Sack 12d. per gallon.


N° 615.
22 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queens Maiestie is inforced from the Maior... [For gauging all barrels of Salmon or Herrings.]
Westminster: 22 December 1565.
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1565].
1 f. Gothic letter.
London, Sumns sun-

Some Northern Ships laden with Salmon and Herring will not sell because the fish are packed in smaller casks than usual. These casks are to be gauged and marked with their content, so that no person be deceived, and the seller be not molested.

B.M. G. 6463 (91). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (100). Queen’s (91). Hunt. S. 1. 3 (29), original signed ‘for fysshe’.
50 copies printed, 2s. 1d. N° 616.

1565-6

20 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queens Maiestie is presently geuen to vnder-

[Against engrossing grain.]

Westminster: 20 January 1565[-6].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1565-6].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

persons, scarcitie 2) vnordinate of

Rumours have been spread of a scarcity of food-stuff, and that the Queen has licensed the exportation of wheat. These rumours are to cease. The circumstances giving colour to the rumour of a licence are recounted. All ingrossers, forestallers, regraters, &c., are to be sought out and punished, and the markets duly served.

400 copies, 3s. 4d. N° 617.

12 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queens Maiestie considering what extremi-

[Against excess of Apparel.]

Greenwich: 12 February 1565[-6].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1565-6].
3 ff. Gothic letter.

Clauses from Statutes for reformation of apparel are issued to be obeyed within fifteen days. Ten clauses from 24 H. 8: three clauses from 1 & 2 Phillip and Mary: and seven clauses from the Proclamation, 4 Eliz. [No. 502, q.v.]

Strype, Ann. i. (2) 533.
700 copies, £4. 6s. 4d.

N° 618.

1566

8 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queene Maiestie geueth all maner her...
[Treaty between England and Spain.]
St. James: 8 July [1566].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1566].
1 f. Gothic letter.

vnduring the

 Cf. Proclamation 16 Oct. [No. 612, q.v.]. The agreement for intercourse with the Low Countries, made 18 December, 1564, holds until either of the parties denounces it, when the subjects have forty days to depart freely in. This to be proclaimed in London and Antworp, July 20th.

B.M. G. 6463 (97). Queen’s (97).
Italic imprint. N° 619.

8 JULY.

vnderstands, the any

Another edition of No. 619, q. v.

10 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queenes Maiestie vnderstandyng the great disorder...

[Against such as abuse Informers.]
Westminster: 10 November 1565.
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1566].
1 f. Gothic letter.

A popular outcry has been raised against informers or promoters, and some have been beaten and evil entreated. Any persons committing this misbehaviour shall be imprisoned three months, and suffer whipping, pillory, or otherwise as the Council shall order. All Justices, &c., to apprehend and commit offenders to the Star Chamber.


1 The date is 6166 by misprint.

10 NOVEMBER.

1 f. Gothic letter.

A reprint of No. 621, q. v.
P.C. (6). Queen’s (98).

N° 622.

1566-7

11 JANUARY.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins] The Queens Majestic understanding that certen of ye French K. subiects.

[Against those who invaded Madeira.]

[Westminster: 11 January 1566-7.]

Only found in MS.

For staying young Montluc who under pretence of trafficking by sea has invaded Madeira, belonging to Portugal.

1567

Before 24 AUGUST.—[BY THE PRIVY COUN-

CIL.] A very rich Lotterie generally, without any Blanckes, containing a great number of good Prices, aswel of redy Money as of Plate and certaine sorts of Marchaundizes, having been valued and priced by the commandement of the Queenes most excellent Maiestie, by men expert and skilfull: and the same Lotterie is erected by hir Maiesties order, to the intent that such commoditie as may chance to arrive thereof after the charges borne, may be converted towards the reparation of the Hauncs, and strength of the Realme, and towardes such other publique good workes. The number of Lots shall be Four hundred thousand, and no moo: and euery Lot shall be the summe of Tenne shillings sterlign one, and no more.

3 ff. Gothic letter.

adventure) gilte 2) Poundes, 3) within to

List of prizes. 3 welcomes to the first 3 drawn of £50, £30, £20, in plate.

Prizes of £5000, £3500, £3000, £2000, £1500, £1000, £700, £500, £400, £300, £250, £200, £140, 12 at £100, 24 at £50, 60 at £21. 10s., 90 at £22. 10s., 114 at £18,
120 at £12. 10s. 150 at £8. 200 at £6. 10s. 300 at £4. 10s., 500 at £3. 10s. 500 at £3, 500 at £5, 2000 at 40s., 6000 at 25s, 10,000 at 15s., 9418 at 14s., the rest at 2s. 6d., part in money, part in plate, tapestry, linen cloth, &c.

Subscribers to have safe conduct to London for a month after S. Bartholomew, 1567 (24 August) to remain seven days, or for three weeks after the proclamation in York, Norwich, Exeter, Lincoln, Coventry, Southampton, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Chester, Ipswich, 'Sarisbury,' Oxford, Cambridge, and Shrewsbury. A safe conduct to London during the drawing. Those who take 30 lots and more before November 24, and don't win one-third of their stake, are to have a yearly pension of that amount. The lottery is open in the country till April 15, in London till May 1st, 1568. The Queen and the City of London responsible. Prizes may be seen at the Queen's Arms in Cheapside, in the house of M. Derickes, Goldsmith.


Kempe, 'Losely MS.' p. 188, with reproduction of block. Also L. Mayor's Proclamation of 13 September. Some winners p. 207.

1567-8

3 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas in the Chart of the Lotterie lately creeted, ... Concerning the great Lottery. [Westminster: 3 January 1567-8.]

London 1; H. Bynneman: 3 January 1567-8.

1 f. Gothic letter.

for sundrie satis-

extends period of three months during which adventurers might take up thirty lots in the great Lottery (see preceding Proclamation) with certain advantages to three months after December 24th last. Corrects certain verbal errors. Death of adventurer does not nullify the lot. Any may take up thirty lots in the great Lottery (see preceding

Prizes may be seen at the Queen's Arms in Cheapside, in the house of M. Derickes, Goldsmith.


Kempe, 'Losely MS.' p. 188, with reproduction of block. Also L. Mayor's Proclamation of 13 September. Some winners p. 207.

1568

24 JUNE.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas by an act of Parliament made in the fifth ... [Export of sea-fish, eating flesh on fish days.]

Greenwich: 24 June 1568.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1568].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Queenes act as

By 5 Eliz. the export of herrings and other sea-fish was permitted free of duty for four years from April 1st, 1564; this privilege is now extended till further notice. The fish days expressed in that act, as well the ancient ones as the Queenes act as

Another edition of No. 628, q.v.

London respectively. The thirty lot benefit (see No. 624) shall be available till September 20th.


Kempe, 'Losely MS.' p. 196.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (115).

Another edition of No. 630, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (112). Hunt. S. 1. 3 (31), original signed, 'Proclamation for fish etc.' Corrected draft by Cecil, B.M. Lansd. 10. 95.

Strype, Ann. i. (2) 274.

Roman imprint. "Hercules" initial. 626.

2 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Where as the Queenes most excellent Maiestie by her ... [Postponement of drawing of the Great Lottery.]

Hampton Court: 2 November [1568].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1568].

1 f. Gothic letter.

The date of drawing fixed by Proclamation [No. 628, q.v.] as November 3rd is postponed to January 10th next. All books to be returned by the last of November.


2 NOVEMBER.

her for and

Another edition of No. 630, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (113).

Roman imprint.

630.

2 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A proclamation to admonishe all persons to forbeare traffique in the king of Spaynes countreys, with other ad-

Havering: 15 July 1568.

Ambassadour to their

Complaint having been made by the Spanish Ambassador that rebels from the Low Countries were using England as a base, though the Queen has no knowledge of others than Merchants or those who would 'enjoy in this Realme a quietnesse of their consciences in the service of God, which they preferred afore al worldly respectes of their natire countreis, possessions, or firesides, a matter very lamentable,' yet she orders no rebels to be entertained, and no armed ship to be allowed to leave her ports.

B.M. G. 6463 (106). Queen's (106).

Hodgin.

Italic imprint.

631.

6 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A proclamation to admonishe all persons to forbeare traffique in the king of Spaynes countreys, with other ad-

Hampton Court: 6 January 1568-[9].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1568-9].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

1) comman- ner 2) should 3) discontent of

The Duke of Alva has seized the persons and goods of the English merchants at Antwerp on December 29th last, and since that time elsewhere in the Low Countries, a thing unexampled in the intercourse between England and Burgundy. All traffic is to cease. All Spanish persons and goods to be arrested without violence. Naturalized Spaniards to be put under bond for appearance. An account is given of the circumstances relating 'to the staying of one shippe and three or four small barkes ', called 'zabras', detained with treasure in English ports for fear of the French. This could not have been the cause since the Ambassador's demand was
made on the very same day (December 29) as the arrest of Antwerp.


9 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas the Queenes most excellent Majestie by her... [Drawing of the Great Lottery.]

Hampton Court: 9 January 1568[-9].

London: By Bynneman: [1568-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Proclamation—first attendance.

Date of Drawing fixed from January 10th by Proclamation [No. 630, q.v.]: The amount subscribed is only one-twelfth of that in the Chart of August [No. 624, q.v.] so all prizes are reduced to one-twelfth of their amount, and every Ticket has twelve chances.


22 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation declaryng the vntrueth of certaine malitious reportes devised and published in the Realme of Scotland.

Hampton Court: 22 January 1568[-9].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1568-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

These tise shall

Reports are current in Scotland that the Earl of Murray has agreed to hand over the Queen of Scot’s son, and the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, and Dunbretton: and that her... her most... Whereas the Queenes most excellent Maiestie by... [Drawing of the Great Lottery.]

Hampton Court: 22 January 1568[-9].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1568-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Inquisition and musters of horses and geldings are to be held. All persons are to be provided with the proper number by April 1st next, under pain, &c.


N° 634.

3 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. The Queenes Maiestie vpon very wayghtie and... [For breeding and maintaining Horses.]

Hampton Court: 3 February 1568[-9].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1568-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Inquisition and musters of horses and geldings are to be held. All persons are to be provided with the proper number by April 1st next, under pain, &c.


Hunt. S. 1. 3 (67), original signed.

‘Triton’ initial, l. 2 italics.

N° 635.

3 FEBRUARY. neces- of a-

Another edition of No. 635, q.v.

Queen’s (115).

Floriate initial, l. 2 roman.

N° 636.

1 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for maintenance of Tillage.

Westminster: 1 March 1568[-9].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1568-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Sundry persons have let tillage decay into pasture in defiance of the acts made to prevent it. This to be remedied, under pain, &c. Justices of Assize and Justices of Peace to inquire and report.


Hunt. S. 1. 3 (65), original signed.

N° 637.

1 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas... where diueres bookes made or translated by... [Against importing unlawful books.]

Westminster: 1 March 1568[-9].

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1568-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

N° 638.

27 APRIL.—BY THE QUEENE. A proclamation to represse all piracies and depredations upon the Seas.

Westminster: 27 April 1569.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1569].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Sundry persons have turned pirates and are seen eastward betwixt the kingdom of Denmark and Sweden, and westward to the dominions of France. They are not to be received, nor aided, or dealt with. Officers letting pirates go to sea responsible for their piracies. Pirates are out of protection, and may be ‘taken, punished, and suppressed with extremity’.


Arber i. 480.

N° 639.

3 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation against the maintenance of Pirates.

Oatlands: 3 August 1569.

London: Jugge and Cawood: [1569].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Former Proclamations have not entirely suppressed piracy. No ship to have any victual, &c., in any port unless well known there. No person to buy goods till they have passed the Customs, on pain of punishment for piracy. Informers against negligent officials to have their places. No armed ship to go to sea.


MS. copy, F. R. O. S. P. D. 49. 79.

N° 640.

3 AUGUST. com- they remayne

Another edition of No. 640, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (125). Queen’s (116).

1 f. Gothic letter.

most tutes ycre

N° 641.
28 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Forasmuch as the Queenes Maiestie our Soueraigne Ladie...
Michaelmas Term adjourned. Plague.
Windsor: 28 September [1569].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1569].
1 f. Gothic letter.
that the this
On account of Plague Michaelmas Term is postponed from the Utas to Crastino Animaon. Two Judges to sit and keep the Essoyes and postpone. All payments to be made as usual.
B.M. G. 6463 (117). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (126). Queen's

3 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Forasmuch as it can not but be dangerous to the... Access to the Court forbidden. Plague.
Windsor: 3 October 1569.
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1569].
2 f. Gothic letter.
No persons to come or bring goods from London to Windsor or Eton on pain of a month's imprisonment, and whipping. In case of extreme necessity, the Mayor of Windsor shall certify the Lord Steward or other who shall give a warrant for entry. Such person not to enter any house. Persons leaving Windsor not to return without leave. The Knight Marshall to stop all traffic between London and Windsor.
B.M. G. 6463 (118). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (127). Queen's

23 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Whereas the Queenes Maiestie our Soueraigne Lady by... Further adjournment of Michaelmas Term.
Windsor: 23 October [1569].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1569].
1 f. Gothic letter.

24 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes Maiestie was sundry wyse about the latter ende... Against the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland.
Windsor: 24 November 1569.
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1569].
2 f. Gothic letter.

28 NOVEMBER.—BY THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE NORTH. A Proclamation set forth by Thelre of Sussex, the Queenes Maiesties Lieutenant general in the North, declaring truly the falsehoods and vayne delusions whereby Thelre of Northumberlande and Westmorelande, and their confederates, do abuse the Queenes Maiesties subicetes, to mayntayne their rebellious enterprises, the xxviiith. of November 1569.
[Carlisle]: 28 November 1569.
[London]: Jugge and Cawood: [1569].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

1569-70

18 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes most excellent Majestie considerying that... Pardoning certain Rebels in the North.
Hampton Court: 18 February 1569-70.
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1569-70].
1 f. Gothic letter.

18 FEBRUARY.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCILL. The fourme of the othe made by such as haue made their humble submission to the Queenes Maiesties Commissioners, for their offences in the late rebellion begun in the North in November, 1569, and the twelfth yere of the raigne of the Queenes Maiestie, Elizabeth by the grace of God, &c.
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1569-70].
1 f. Gothic letter.

28 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE NORTH.] A Proclamation set forth by Thelre of Sussex, the Queenes Maiesties Lieutenant general in the North, declaring truly the falsehoods and vayne delusions whereby Thelre of Northumberlande and Westmorelande, and their confederates, do abuse the Queenes Maiesties subicetes, to mayntayne their rebellious enterprises, the xxviiith. of November 1569.
[Carlisle]: 28 November 1569.
[London]: Jugge and Cawood: [1569].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

These Earls are in rebellion against the justice of the Queen, pretending sometimes 'a popish holynesse' or a 'desire to preserve the state of the ancient nobilities from destruction'. We notify that they are Traitors, and all who have reason, duty to their Sovereign, or love to their country, are not to aid them.
B.M. G. 6463 (123). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (132). Queen's

1569-70

18 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes most excellent Majestie considerying that...
Pardoning certain Rebels in the North.
Hampton Court: 18 February 1569-70.
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1569-70].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Conspiracies, discovered inheritance.
The late rebellion being put down, the Queen will pardon all rebels, not owning lands, tenements, hereditaments, or estate of inheritance, who obtain from the Commissioners within 40 days a note of their submission, which shall be a sufficient warrant for a pardon under great seal within 3 months of the date of the note. This pardon does not apply to persons in prison, on bail, or out of the kingdom.
B.M. G. 6463 (125). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (134). Queen's

18 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCILL. The fourme of the othe made by such as haue made their humble submission to the Queenes Maiesties Commissioners, for their offences in the late rebellion begun in the North in November, 1569, and the twelfth yere of the raigne of the Queenes Maiestie, Elizabeth by the grace of God, &c.
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1569-70].
1 f. Gothic letter.

That they are heartily sorry for rebellion and will be true and faithful subjects. That they will never make unlawful assemblies. That they will never commit treason, nor know it to be committed. 'That no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath or ought to have an jurisdic- power, superioritie, preeminence, or auctoritie, ecclesiastical or spirituall within this Realme: &c.'
B.M. G. 6463 (126). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (135). Queen's

B.M. Cal. B. ix. 405; Bodl. Arch. P. c. 1 (131); P.R.O. S.P. D. Add. Eliz. 15. 29 have copies of the rebel Proc. Nov. 15th.

NO 642-8
rulers of Scotland, however good-willed, are unable to restrain their offices, and corporations their charters. Goods taken by pirates on the high seas are still smuggled in. The forces now gathered are not to make any conquest but to pursue rebellious subjects. The Queen wishes to live in love, concord, and amity with Scotland.

The Queen's Maiestie beyng informed, that where... [Against Pirates.] Hampton Court: 6 June 1570.

London: Jugg and Cowdow: [1570].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

6 JUNE.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation of the Queenes Maiestie gaunted to certaine of her subiectes vpon the west borders, haungy offended by Leonard Dacres abusyng of them in rebellion lately stirred by him. Hampton Court: 4 March 1569—[70].

London: Jugg and Cowdow: [1569—70].
2 ff. Gothic lettres.

Attemp and more their English rebels are now entertained in Scotland, and the outlaws on the Borders are making incursions into England. Since the murder of the late Regent (Moray) the present rulers of Scotland, however good-willed, are unable to restrain them. The forces now gathered are not to make any conquest but to pursue rebellious subjects. The Queen wishes to live in love, concord, and amity with Scotland.

The Proclamation of August last [No. 640, q.v.] has led to the apprehension and execution of certain pirates. Goods taken by pirates on the high seas are still smuggled in. Officers who do not prevent this will be imprisoned and lose their offices, and corporations their charters.

Chenes : 20 July 1570.
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1570].
1 f. Gothic letter.
cons- handes thence

All persons into whose hands any Spanish ships, goods, or merchandize has come from within a month or two before Dec. 29, 1568, to now, are to give within fourteen days a full and true declaration of the same to the chief officer of the nearest corporate town for transmission to the Admiralty.


24 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Forasmuch as the Queenes Maiestie, our Soueraigne Ladie, . . . [Adjournment of Michaelmas Term, Plague.]

Reading: 24 September [1570].
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1570].
1 f. Gothic letter.

that of they

Michaelmas Term adjourned from the 7thas to the fourth return (Mensis Michaelis). Payments to be made as usual.


14 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation against many teyners of seditious persons, and of trayterous bookes and writings.

Hampton Court: 14 November 1570.
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1570].
1 f. Gothic letter.

al- both alle-

Subjects are warned against the seditious practices of fugitives and rebels, who scatter traitorous books and speeches. They are to be arrested. Those who aid and shelter them will be severely punished. Ignorance not to excuse this default.


1571

7 JUNE.—[BY CONVOCATION.] To all and every the Queenes Maiestie Officers, Churchwardens, Sidemen, Swornemen, and others, hauyng any government or oversight for the time being, of or in any Churehe, Chappell, or Parish, within the Provinces of Caunterburie. [Begins] Where the Queenes Maiestie . . . Westminster : 7 June [1571].

Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.

be vndernamed and

No other services to be used other than those in Common Prayer Book.


24 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Where the Queenes Maiestie hath of late tyme had of . . . [Concerning repayment of loans to the Queen.]

Greenwich : 24 November 1571.
London : Jugge and Cawood : [1571].
1 f. Gothic letter.

subjectes, to certayntie

As regards the time of repayment of loans fixed last summer, those to be paid in November will be paid before the last day, in December and so on, on the twentieth of the month. All loans on Privy Seal will be repaid by a commission of the Lord Keeper, the Earl of Leicester, the Lord of Burghley, and Sir Walter Mildmay. No commisions are to be paid on this. The Privy Seal must have the collector's receipt on the back. If any reward or loan has been paid to escape payment to the Queen, these will be recovered if information is given.


[BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CONCEALED LANDS.] [Begins] These be to require and charge . . . [Articles of inquiry concerning concealed lands.]

Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.

pa- day or

Jury to certify on parchment sealed: (1) Extent of all lands, &c., belonging or reputed to belong to any late monastery, &c., wrongfully concealed, and value of the same; (2) of colleges, chauontries, chapels, &c.; (3) lands to keep a priest for ever; (4) annual rents for a stipendiary priest; (5) the same for years; (6) for Anniversaries, Obits, &c.; (7) and (8) the same; (9) what brotherhoods, guilds, and fraternities, not being mysteries or crafts, and what lands they have; (10) goods of monasteries concealed; (11) escheats concealed; (12) lands bought by aliens; (13) determined grants concealed; (14) spoil of timber; (15) what castles, &c. decayed; (16) value of their stone, timber, &c.; (17) what lead and bellmetal has been taken away, (18) and is still there; (19), (20) as to Parks; (21), (22), (23) as to Queen's houses; (24) timber spoiled by a woodland; (25) fines received and not accounted for; (26) offers for any royal leases, &c.

B.M. G. 6463 (407); 190. g. 13 (390). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (143). Queen's (407). Antiq. 5.


1571-2

3 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A proclamation for theexecution of the lawes made agaynst unlawful retyners, &c. Westminster : 3 January 1571[-2].

London : Jugge and Cawood : [1571-2].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

poll- lion 2) the offences

Recent events have recalled the evils due to the practice of retainers, badges, &c. The law, and especially 3 H. 7 against unlawful retainers, is to be put in force. A general pardon is offered to all who before February 20th next dismiss their retainers, or being retainers, give up their service. Royal servants and tenants are specially warned. Judges of Assize, &c., are to inquire next Sessions, and a special jury is to be empanelled to present offenders.


N° 663.
3 JANUARY.

Another edition of No. 663, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (149).
1 f. Gothic letter.

14 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Forasmuch as it is notorious, in what sort, sithence the . . .
[For recompense of those whose goods were seized by the King of Spain.]
Westminster: 14 January [1571-2].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1571-2].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

13 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes Maiestie, hearing credibly by report, that in . . .
[Revoking the Commission to inquire into Concealments.]
Westminster: 13 February [1571-2].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1571-2].
1 f. Gothic letter.

13 FEBRUARY.

1. 2 f. Gothic letter.

13 JANUARY.

ob- full 2) xx. sayde
Another edition of No. 663, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (149).
1 f. Gothic letter.

14 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
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[For recompense of those whose goods were seized by the King of Spain.]
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2 ff. Gothic letter.

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[Revoking the Commission to inquire into Concealments.]
Westminster: 13 February [1571-2].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1571-2].
1 f. Gothic letter.

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[For recompense of those whose goods were seized by the King of Spain.]
Westminster: 14 January [1571-2].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1571-2].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

13 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes Maiestie, hearing credibly by report, that in . . .
[Revoking the Commission to inquire into Concealments.]
Westminster: 13 February [1571-2].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1571-2].
1 f. Gothic letter.

13 FEBRUARY.

1. 2 f. Gothic letter.

13 JANUARY.

ob- full 2) xx. sayde
Another edition of No. 663, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (149).
1 f. Gothic letter.

14 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Forasmuch as it is notorious, in what sort, sithence the . . .
[For recompense of those whose goods were seized by the King of Spain.]
Westminster: 14 January [1571-2].
London: Jugge and Cawood: [1571-2].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
1572

29 APRIL.—[BY THE QUEEN.] A Proclamation concerning hats and caps.


Only found in MS.

As 27 April, 1573 [No. 681, q.v.] enforcing 13 Eliz. c. 19.

B.M. Lansd. 198. 19b

No 675.

16 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation for restraint of transportation of grain beyond the seas.

Woodstock : 16 September 1572.

London : R. Jugge : [1572].

1 f. Gothic letter.

The recent increase in the price of grain being due to excessive export, no manner of grain is to be taken out of the kingdom. All customers, &c., are to stay the export, and if they cannot, to notify the Privy Council on pain of forfeiture. This restraint to be in force till the end of October.


No 676.

16 SEPTEMBER.

proyse within cont-

Another edition of No. 675, q.v.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 89. 9. Queen's (145).

No 677.

22 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for prises of wines.

Hampton Court : 22 December [1572].

London : R. Jugge : [1572].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites 28 H. 8, 34 H. 8, and 5 Eliz. and a Proclamation 8 Eliz. [No. 619, q. v.]. In consideration of bad vintages and civil war in France the price of best Gascony and French wines is raised until Michaelmas (Sept. 29), the next vintage, to £8 6s. 8d. the tun, by retail 13d. the gallon. After that time they are to go back to the old rates. Sweet wines to be sold at the old rates save Sack, which is to be 13d. the gallon. Constables are to put 37 H. 8 in force against vintners that will not sell at these rates.

B.M. G. 6463 (147). Queen's 147; 79. A. 1. 17. Hunt. S. 1. 3 (49), original signed.

No 678.

22 DECEMBER.

of kynges 2) quantities, theyr

Another edition of No. 678, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (155).

'the' in title, 'Iugg' in imprint.

No 679.

1573

13 APRIL.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins] Elizabeth ... Whereas we vpo humble sute made . . .

[Collection for a Church and Hospital at Bath.]

Westminster : 13 April [1573].

London : John Daye : [n.d.].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 8057 of dissolved our

The citizens of Bath wish to build a church on the foundations of the late Abbey Church, and to enlarge the Hospital called St. Jhones. A collection is authorized for 7 years. Constables, &c., to collect the sums granted and to endorse it on the back.


Bowes 68.

No 680.


A proclamacion concernyng hattes and cappes.

[Westminster : 27 April 1573.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

in of offen-

The Act 2 April 13 Eliz. for the continuance of making of caps has had very beneficial effects on the poor of many towns by finding them employment. This Act is now neglected. All Bailiffs, Constables, &c., are to make search every Sunday and festival day for offenders, and present them at the next Assizes or Courts, so that those responsible may be punished.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (157). Hunt. S. 1. 3 (48), original signed.

No 681.

27 APRIL.

London : R. Jugge : [n. d.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

in potent sta-

Another edition of No. 681, q.v.

Queen's 79. A. 1 (12).

No 682.

27 APRIL.

London : Christopher Barker : [1578].

1 f. Gothic letter.

in potent forfey-

Another edition of No. 681, q.v.

B.M. G. 6463 (145).

MS. note : 'per breve dat 29. Aprilis 14 Eliz.'

No 683.

27 APRIL.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 681, q.v.

Queen's (146).

No 684.

27 APRIL.


1 f. Gothic letter.

in tute of

Another edition of No. 681, q.v.


1 MS. note : 'This Proclamation vpon occasion was published divers tymes.'

No 685.

30 APRIL.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the restitution of thentercourse betwixt the king-

domes, countreys, and subiectes of the Queenes maistrie and the king of Spayne.

Greenwich : 30 April 1573.

London : R. Jugge : [1573].

1 f. Gothic letter.

enter- same traf-

The intercourse between England and Spain has been disturbed by persons not understanding the benefit of such an ancient amity. The Princes have agreed that their sub-

jects shall have complete intercourse for two years from May 1st next, and will appoint Commissioners within two months to arrange terms of a permanent understanding. No offence to be given on either side.


No 686.
11 JUNE.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queenes Maiestie considering that notwithstanding… [Confiscating Cartwright’s ‘Admonition to Parliament’]

Greenwich: 11 June 1573.

London: R. Jugge: [1573].

1 f. Gothic letter.

The Queenes Maiestie considering that notwithstanding. All persons are to...

28 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas certayne obstinate and irrepentant traytours,…

[Against slanderous books.]

[Westminster]: 28 September 1573.

London: R. Jugge: [1573].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Certain persons dissatisfied with the godly order of the Book of Common Prayer, use of their own devices other rites, and publish books, among them ‘An Admonition to the Parliament’ and other books in defence of the admonition. These books are to be handed over to the Bishop of the diocese, or the Privy Council by any one in whose hands they are within twenty days, ou pain, &c.


Arber i. 464. No 687.

15 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queenes Maiestie being geuen to vnderstand, …

[Forbidding import of French wine sold over £10 per tun.]

Kyllyngworth: 15 July 1575.

London: R. Jugge: [1575].

1 f. Gothic letter.

The Queenes Maiestie being geuen to understand. No French wine is to be brought into the kingdom which cannot be sold at £10 per tun with all ordinary charges. Officers imprisoned with forfeiture.


Hampton Court: 1 October [1574].

London: R. Jugge: [1574].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Michaelmas term adjourned owing to plague from the Utas to Crastino animarum. Money to be paid in as usual.


Arber i. 461. No 688.

20 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation against the despisers or breakers of the orders prescribed in the booke of Common prayer.

Greenwich: 20 October 1573.

London: R. Jugge: [1573].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

The Order of Common Prayer set forth by Parliament 1 Eliz. is now of late despised and spoken against by some. This is the fault of the lax administration of the Bishops and other Magistrates. The Act of Uniformity is to be strictly put in force. Any person speaking against it to be imprisoned. Those absent from prayer or sacrament to be strictly put in force. Any person speaking against it to be...

3 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins] To the Justices of Peace, or chief Gentlemen of our Parishes, and all other officers, toward the furtherance of this good worke …

Westminster: 3 February [1574-5].

Sine nota. 1 f. Gothic letter.

de- greate raigne.

Between Exmouth and Lyme Regis there is a dangerous Bay in which there has been a haven called Culliton Haven at Seaton. This place having fallen into decay and the inhabitants having petitioned for its repair we grant Letters Patent to Jhon Clarke, Walter Rawlin, and Thomas Weston and Willynam Morris, merchants of London, to collect for same. The said Thomas Weston and Willynam Morris to pay the sums they collect to Sir Gawen Carew, Sir Humfrey Gilbert Knight, Sir Jhon Moore Knight, Sir Robert Denis Knight, and Sir Humfrey Gilbert Knight, Bernard Drake Esquire, and Jhon Clarke and Walter Rawlin, inhabitants of Culliton. The town to have first claim for a corporation.

Antig. 8. MS. draft in Burghley’s hand with corrections, dated May, 1574 B.M. Lansd. 18. 90.

Arber i. 464. No 689.

15 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queenes Maiestie being geuen to understand, …

[Against excess in apparel, with a schedule.]

Hampton Court: 15 July 1574.

London: R. Jugge: [1574].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 693, q.v.

Queen’s (159): 79. A. 1 (19).

1. 5 ends ‘furnishing’, last line ‘Regie’.

1575-5: 15-17 ELIZABETH
20 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] A Proclamation touching the Faier of Wodstock, that grete hede be taken to such as shall come or send to the Faie from places infected with the plague.

Woodstock: 20 September 1575.

Not found.


26 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins]

Forasmuch as the Queens Maiestie our soueraigne... [Michaelmas Term adjourned. Plague.]

Woodstock: 26 September [1575].

London: R. Jugge: [1575].

1 f. Gothic letter.

enour- derations proclamati-

Michaelmas Term adjourned from the Utas to the fourth return called Mense Michaelis. All payments to be made as usual.

No one shall arm or victual any vessel for sea, except for merchandise, passengers, or fishing, and no seaman serve in any vessel either of an English subject, or of a foreign country, except those who have licence from the Queen or the Lord Admiral. All officers are to see that this order is obeyed, on pain of sharp punishment.

B.M. 6463 (160). Queen's (160); 79. A. 1 (22). Hunt. S. 1. 3 (42), original signed. MS. Historicate initial. N° 696.

26 SEPTEMBER.

enour- cities made,

Another edition of No. 696, q.v.


26 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins]

Forasmuch as the Queens Maiestie is inoumored... [Against serving foreign princes as soldiers or mariners.]

Windsor: 26 October 1575.

London: R. Jugge: [1575].

1 f. Gothic letter.

hight- stones and

Certain English subjects, enlisting under foreign leaders, have spoiled both French, Low Country, and Englishmen, leaving their usual trade of fishing and sea-faring. No one is to enlist with any foreign power, without the Queen's leave, and any one so engaged is to return immediately.

Officers to apprehend any one disobeying this order, and to stay their ships, &c. Warning to officers, &c., as to the execution of this Proclamation.


28 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins]

The Queens Maiestie vpon considerations very... [Against the import of French wines above £10 per ton.]

Windsor: 28 October [1575].

London: R. Jugge: [1575].

1 f. Gothic letter.

the payne eyther

No person shall arm or vtiual any vessel for sea, except for merchandise, passengers, or fishing, and no seaman serve in any vessel either of an English subject, or of a foreign country, except those who have licence from the Queen or the Lord Admiral. All officers are to see that this order is obeyed, on pain of sharp punishment.


28 OCTOBER.

the payne eyther

Another edition of No. 699, q.v.

Queen's (161). N° 699.

1 f. Gothic letter.

DECEMBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] A Proclamation against carrieng of daggs and pistols. [Begins]

Forasomuch as of late great and heynous robberies and murders... Only found in MS.

B.M. Lansd. 21. 48.

Drawn by Mr. Secretary Smith, December, 1575. N° 701.

26 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins]

Forasmuch as within these few days there haue... [For discovering authors of certain seditious libels.]

Westminster: 26 March 1576.

London: R. Jugge: [1576].

1 f. Gothic letter.

certaine whereof Maiestie

Seditious libels have been set up in sundry places about the City and Court, invented for the ruin of some of good estimation with her Majesty. A reward of £40 to any below the rank of gentleman and £100 to any gentleman will be paid for the name of the author. Any of these bills found to be given up to the Lord Mayor or one of the Privy Council.


2 JULY.—[BY THE QUEEN.] The seuerall Rates and taxations for wages, made and set fourth by the Justices of peace for the City of Canterburie.

Westminster: 2 July 1576.

London: R. Jugge: July 1576.

3 ff. Gothic letter.

can- ge vnlesse be the Baylyffe 2) webbe, 3) a a-

Rates fixed 2 July, 1576. The causes and considerations why the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Shyryffes, haue rated and taxed the wages and rates abouesayd, is onely the dearth of vitayles, cloth, and other necessaries, which at this present are so scarce and deare within the sayde Citie, that poore men are not able at reasonable prices to atteyn t'heyr necessities. In witness 8d. is allowed for a master mason's diet instead of 6d. in 1594. A Bailiff of Husbandry has 50s. with his livery against 60s. in 1594.

Canterbury 49. N° 703.

27 JULY.—BY THE QUEEN. [Begins]

Whereas the Queens most excellent Maiestie, vpon... [Against the impoi't of French wines above £10 per tun.]

Westminster: 27 July 1576.

London: R. Jugge: [1576].

1 f. Gothic letter.

The Proclamation of 15 July, 17 Eliz. [No. 693, q.v.] is renewed. No wine is to be sold over £10 per tun, on pain of imprisonment, &c. The retail price must not be more than 16d. per gallon.


1. 37 Roman type.

Another edition of No. 704, q.v.

Queen's (162); 79. A. 1 (23). N° 704.

27 JULY.

Another edition of No. 704, q.v.

Queen's (162); 79. A. 1 (23). N° 705.
20 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE QUEENE. A
Proclamation for the ordering of the exchange of
Money used by Merchants, according to the Lawes
and Statutes of the Realm.
[Westminster]: 20 September [1576].
London: R. Jugge: [1576].
1 f. Gothic letter.

late due bee

Owing to the abuses of Merchants and Brokers, as well
strangers as English, upon bargains of exchange, the laws
and statutes are to be put in force. Orders will be set up
in convenient places giving the authorized rates.
Queen’s (163. B.).
Portrait initial.  1 ff. Gothic letter.

27 SEPTEMBER. — [BY THE PRIVY COUN-
CIL.] September xxvij Anno xviiij. Regine
Elizabethe. The orders appointed for the government
and order of the Exchange, that the same
may be used and kept accordyng to the lawes and
statutes of the Realme, which are nowe ordered to
be observed by the Queens Maiesties Proclamation.
[Westminster]: 27 September [1576].
[London: R. Jugge: 1576.]
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 7 sub. And es-

(1) No exchange of money to be made except as her
Majesty shall authorize.
(2) Edmende Calthrop, Thomas Maston, Haberdashers,
and John Wanton, Grocer, are authorized to give warrants
for exchange, and Bills of Exchange endorsed by one of
them shall be sufficient warrant.
(3) No new method of exchange to be introduced.
(4) The old rate was Id. per noble of both deliverer and
taker, making 6d. in the £. In future it shall be ½d. per
noble, being 1¼d. per £.
(5) The exchange is to be so reckoned that the moneys of
this Realm may not exchange at less than their real value.
(6) Any other matter necessary will be notified in a
similar way.
Ruding il. 348.  2 ff. Gothic letter.

29 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Forasmuche as the Queens Maiestie our soueraigne
Lady . . .
[Adjournment of Michaelmas Term, Plague.]
Reading: 29 September 1576.
London: R. Jugge: [1576].
1 f. Gothic letter.

infor- goodnesse Pro-

Michaelmas Term adjourned through Plague from the
Utas to the return Mense Michaelis. All payments to be
made as usual.
B.M. G. 6463 (163). Queen’s (163). Hunt. S. 1. 3 (37),
original signed.

29 SEPTEMBER.

enfour- by made,

Another edition of No. 708, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (175).

10 NOVEMBER. — BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Whereas of late yeeres, there hath ben an intermission . . .
[Restoring traffic with Portugal.]
Hampton Court: 10 November 1576.
London: R. Jugge: [1576].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Traffic between England and Portugal is to be resumed
from 15th of November now coming for three years, that is
to say her Majesty’s subjects ‘in Portugal and Algarbia and
the Isles of Medera and Azore’ and the Portuguese in Eng-
land and Ireland. Commissioners to be appointed within 3
months to arrange for continuance of intercourse. No
Pirates to be entertained, and no Rebels or Traitors.
B.M. G. 6463 (164). Queen’s (164). Hunt. S. 1. 3 (38),
original signed.

28 NOVEMBER. — BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Forasmuche as vpon the lamentable complaynt made . . .
[Against buying up woolas.]
Hampton Court: 28 November 1576.
London: R. Jugge: [1576].
1 f. Gothic letter.

The Clothiers complaint that the greed of the Licensees in
selling wool out of the kingdom has raised the price and
diminished the supply. No such licensee is to buy any
wool before All Saints next (Nov. 1, 1577). All licences to
be returned into the Exchequer for revision within two
months. The Merchant Staplers shall not buy wool before
the end of February next.
B.M. G. 6463 (166). Queen’s (166); 79. A. 1 (24). Hunt.
S. 1. 3 (35), original signed.
‘Procris’ initial.
Proclamation to temporise licences for buying and selling again
of woiles within this Realm.’  1 ff. Gothic letter.

28 NOVEMBER.

Queenes yeere, due

Another edition of No. 712, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (178).
Floriate initial.  1 ff. Gothic letter.

14 DECEMBER. — BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queens moste excellent Maiestio, buyng . . .
[Against vagabonds.]
Hampton Court: 14 December 1576.
London: R. Jugge: [1576].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Many vagabonds and masterless men resort to London
and Westminster and the neighbourhood, and are an occa-
sion of much crime. All are to depart within two days of
this Proclamation to their own country on pain, &c. The
Mayor, &c., and Justices are to keep good watch on such
folk and arrest them, searching Tabling houses, Innes,
Bowling Alleys, &c. The Mayor may publish this Pro-
clamation from time to time as he pleases.
1576-8: 19-20 Elizabeth

14 DECEMBER.
London: Deputies of C. Barker: [1594].
1 f. Gothic letter.
that Almighty convenient.
Reissue of No. 714, q.v.
P.C. (18).

14 DECEMBER.
London: Deputies of C. Barker: 1596.
1 f. Gothic letter.
that pleasure reign e.
Reissue of No. 714, q.v.

1576-7
16 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Whereas the Queenes Maiestie hath by sundry former...
Against excess in apparel, with a schedule of Acts.
Westminster: 16 February [1576-7].
London: R. Jugge: [1576-7].
6 ff. Gothic letter.
Proclamations full 2) understanding 3) clauses (certain)
4) persons 5) mentioned any 6) ordinarie, tolleration
The Queen lays special stress that the correction of the
abuse should begin at Court. All Justices, &c., are to make
inquiry at Sessions, and after March 31st next to cause all
offenders to be apprehended and committed for a month
unless they find bail to appear at Quarter Sessions or Assize.
The Subsidy book to be the test of income, unless the
accused asserts his income to be larger, when the Subsidy
Commissioners will rate him accordingly. Persons not
assessed to Subsidy must prove their estate. The order
not to be an occasion of private malice.
The schedules as in No. 690, q.v. with on f. 6 'necessary
additions'.
B.M. G. 6463 (167). Queen’s (167). 1

16 DECEMBER.
Proclamations full 2) understanding 3) clauses (certain)
4) persons 5) mentioned any 6) ordinarie, tolleration
Another edition of No. 717, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (180). 1
1 f. 6 from No. 745, q.v.

15 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Whereas the Queenes Maiestie our most gracious
souveraygne...
Michaelmas Term further adjourned. Plague.
Windsor: 15 October [1577].
London: C. Barker: [1577].
1 f. Gothic letter.
plague Almighty had
Michaelmas Term adjourned for plague from Mensis
Michaelis to Crastino Martini. All payments to be made
as usual.
B.M. G. 6463 (176). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (188). Queen’s
(176). 1

1577
16 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Forasmuch as the Queenes Maiestie our soueraigne...
Michaelmas Term adjourned. Plague.
Oatlands: 16 September [1577].
London: C. Barker: [1577].
1 f. Gothic letter.
the iornment answere
Michaelmas Term adjourned for Plague from the Utas to
the fourth return, Mensie Michaelis. All payments to be
made as usual.
B.M. G. 6463 (174). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (186). Queen’s
(174); 79. A. 1 (25). Portrait initial.
1 At her Majesties commandement.

30 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Whereas her Maiestie is giuen to vnderstand, that...
Household expenses of the Queen to be paid.
Windsor: 30 September 1577.
London: C. Barker: [1577].
1 f. Gothic letter.
disburse tym the
The Queen’s household charges are all paid to Michaelmas,
1575, and most since then, but as some are complaining of
debt, all are to bring to the chief officers a declaration with
proof of what money is owing them. In case the debt is
small, and they are far off, they may take it to a Justice of
the Peace, who is to forward it to the Council, that it may
be known where the default of payment is.
B.M. G. 6463 (175). Queen’s (175).

30 SEPTEMBER.
London: C. Barker: [1577].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Queen’s Maiestie but.
A later edition of No. 720, q.v.

22 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Pro-
clamation for adjournment of part of Michaelmas Tearme.
Loughborough: 22 September [1578].
London: Cristopher Barker: [1578].
1 f. Gothic letter.
enformed, vtas con-
Michaelmas Term adjourned for plague from the Utas
to the fourth return Mensie Michaelis. All payments to be
made as usual.
B.M. G. 6463 (177). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (189). Queen’s
20 OCTOBER.—BY THE QVEENE. [Begins] Where the Queenes Majestie our most gratious... [Michaelmas Term further Adjourned. Plague.] Richmon: 20 October [1578].
London: C. Barker: [1578].
1 f. Gothic letter.

the being done...

31 OCTOBER.—BY THE QVEENE. An Exemplification of her Maiesties Letters Patent, concerning her Highnesse Towne and Port of Hastings, in the Countie of Sussex.
Chenies: 31 October 1578.
London: C. Barker: [1578].
3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 of England, are 2) of 3) moneth not...

1 Corrections on il. 18 and 19 transposing 'Highnes' and 'Maiestie'.

31 OCTOBER.

Arms 4 of England, are 2) of 3) moneth not...

24 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QVEENE. [Begins] Where it is ordain'd and prov'd by a statute made...
Richmond: 24 November [1578].
London: C. Barker: [1578].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Par- chie...
28 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Whereas by the auncient treaties of entrecourses,...
[For drying of Wool fells.]
Westminster: 28 February [1578-9].
London: C. Barker: [1578-9].
1 f. Gothic letter.

The ancient intercourse between the merchants of the Staple of England and the countries of Holland and Zeeland having long been interrupted, but being now open on the petition of the States, the trade must be regulated. All the wool-fells lately have been pulled, and the wool wrought in England by strangers. From Shrove Tuesday till the last of March no Marchantable or Staple Fells shall be pulled or clipped, but all fells during that time shall be dried. If these fells are not bought before August 1st, the Fellmongers, wool-fells lately have been pulled, and the wool wrought in having long been interrupted, but being now open on the Staple of England and the countries of Holland and Zealand England by strangers. From Shrove Tuesday till the last of March no Marchantable or Staple Fells shall be pulled or clipped, but all fells during that time shall be dried. If these fells are not bought before August 1st, the Fellmongers, Grovers, and others may pull all unbought fells.


28 FEBRUARY.

Greenwich: 26 July [1579].
London: C. Barker: [1579].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

The Queenes most excellent Maiestie, finding the... of molested two Grants made of Commissions for the recovery of lands, &c., concealed have been used to vex the subjects. All such grants are now to cease. No officer is to aid in execution of such Commission, but to apprehend any one using it. The Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, and Barons of Exchequer may compound all cases pending.


27 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Although her Maiestie hath had so good profe of... [Against Stubbe's 'Gaping Gulf'].
Giddie Hall in Essex: 27 September [1579].
London: C. Barker: [1579].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites the happy history of the reign. A lewd seditious book dissuading her Majesty from marriage with the Duke of Anjou has been secretly printed and circulated. The falsity of the charges against Monsieur and his Ambassador are stated at length. The book shows no true regard for the state of the Realm or for the Queen. The book to be destroyed in sight of some public officer wherever found, and its favourers attached.


24 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Where it is ordainyd and prouided by a statute...
Greenwich: 24 November [1579].
London: C. Barker: [1579].
1 f. Gothic letter.

For the pricing of wines.

15 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queens most excellent Maiestie, finding the... [Annulling all Commissions for Concealments.]
Greenwich: 15 December 1579.
London: C. Barker: [1579].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 736, q.v.
Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (201).

20 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queens Mост Excellent Maiestie, for divers good... [Licence to import wines for a certain space.]
Greenwich: 20 December 1579.
London: C. Barker: [1579].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Licence is given to any person to import any quantity of wine from Guienne or Gascony, or any other part of France, till March 20th, 1580, in any ship, crayer, bottom, or boat, on paying the accustomed duties.

1579-80

12 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation with certaine clauses of divers Statutes, & other necessary additions, first published in the Six, yeere of the Queenes Maiesties reigne, and now requisite by her highnesse commandement to be put into execution, upon the penalties in the same contained.

Westminster: 12 February [1579-80].

London: C. Barker: [1580].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Repeats Proc. 16 Feb. 1579. [No. 717, q.v.] adds 2 leaves, (1) concerning clowns and ruffs of excessive length and depth. From 21st of the month no one to wear such excessive long cloaks or great and excessive ruffs in the uppermost part of their necks. (2) Proc. 12 Feb. 8 Eliz. [No. 618, q.v.] concerning Swords, Daggers, Rapiers, and Bucklers, repealing its provisions, second offence, offending cutler to be banished from the place and town of his dwelling.


5 MAY.—BY THE QUEEN.] The exemplification of the Queenes Maiesties Pattens directed, for the Towne of Portsmouth, to her Maiesties louing Subjects within this Realm.

Westminster: 5 May 1580.

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter with (No. 748).

Elizabeth to all Archbishops, &c., spiritual persons. Justices of the Peace, &c. Is certified by Robert, Bishop of Winchester, Sir Henry Radcliffe, Sir Edward Horsey, Sir Richard Norton, and Thomas Uvedale, Esq., J.P., in County of South, that the fire in the royal storehouses at Portsmouth, August, 1576, has caused damage to the poor there, destroying goods, &c., value £2209. 4s. Richard Jeruis and Thomas Poynier, two merchant of Portsmouth, are authorized to make a collection in every parish. The object is commended. Arrangements for the collection. (With letter from the Council to all Bishops, 16 June, 1580.)

B. M. 1581. c. 10 (90).

Bewes 77, 90. N° 747.

18 JUNE.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] The Copye of the Counsels letters, directed to the Bishop of this diocese, for the speedy collection and gathering to be made within your Diocesse, for the Towne of Portsmouth: desiring that the benevolence may be enlarged for the poor Towne, in consideration that this is the last Collection that shall come vnto you for the sayde Towne.

Nonesuch: 18 June 1580.

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

The city of London, aunciently termed [the Queen's] Chambre, is becoming too crowded with families in one house or small tenements, to the danger of Plague. Until order is taken by Parliament no new building is to be erected within 3 miles of the gates of London. Not more than one family to inhabit any house. Mayor and Corporation to execute, seizing stuff, committing offenders. Under-sitters, Indwellers or Inmates (lodgers) must find new homes in other boroughs before All Saints next (Nov. 1).


See Acts P.C. xii. 94. tw-o

1 f. Gothic letter.

15 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queenes Maiestie perceiving the state of the Citie... [More families than one not to inhabit any house in London.]

Nonesuch: 7 July 1580.

London: C. Barker: [1580].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 London, Justice 2) habitation.

The Queenes Maiestie findeth the continuance... [Against rebels and traitors in foreign parts.]

Outlands: 15 July 1580.

London: C. Barker: [1580].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 increase all 2) well peo-

Translated Into Dutch. 1580. 4° (B.M. C. 33. b. 24 (S)). N° 751.
3 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation against the Sectaries of the Family of Love.
Richmond : 3 October [1580].
London : C. Barker : [1580].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

The Bishops report a certain heresy, called the Family of Love, with a monstrous new speech, affirming all its sectaries will be saved, and all others rejected and damned. The heresies are founded on Dutch books by H. N. [Hendrik Niels] otherwise nameless, called Evangelium Regni, or a joyful Message of the Kingdom. Documentall sentences. The Prophetic of the spirit of love. A publishing of the peace upon the earth, &c. These sectaries hold it lawful to deny their faith to Magistrates not of their belief. All suspected persons are to be sought out and punished. Those having these books to be imprisoned, printers of them fined and imprisoned.

Wilkins iv. 297; Cardwell i. 396; see Acts P.C. xii. 232-3.

3 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the prices of wine.
Richmond : 3 November [1580].
London : C. Barker : [1580].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 a the of Gascoeny and French wines to be sold £12 per tun duty free, or £5 6s. 8d. charges unpaid. Rochelle and thin wines £10 per tun duty free, or £7 6s. 8d. charges unpaid.

3 MS. note: ex per me Hum: Dyson.

BY THE QUEEN. [Begins] Forasmuch as amongst all the benefices that her Majestic hath received... Against allowing ships to go to sea as pirates. Only found in MS.
P.R.O. S.P.D. 146. 11. MS. draft with Walsingham's corrections.

1580–1

10 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for reuocation of Students from beyond the seas, and against the retaineing of Jesuities.
Westminster : 10 January [1580–1].
London : C. Barker : [1580–1].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 Col. and 2) the her Seminaries have been established in Rome and elsewhere, to train up English subjects as instruments of rebellion. All subjects having children, wards, or kinsfolk beyond sea, to whose support they contribute, are to give a list of them to the Ordinary within 10 days and procure their return within four months. If they do not return, the contributions are to cease. Parents are to inform the Ordinary if others support them. No merchants are to aid by drawing bills of exchange or otherwise. No person may leave the kingdom without special licence (except merchants or their agents). Jesuits, English subjects, have lately disturbed the loyalty of the realm, especially in Ireland. All Jesuits and Seminaries-Men are to be imprisoned, and not to be harboured or in pain of contempt. Informers to be rewarded. B.M. G. 6463 (211). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (226) MS. copy. P.R.O. S.P.D. 152. 3.

Strype, Ann. iii. (1) 57.
Translated into Latin. Concertatio Ecclesie, &c. 1583. 8° B.M. 860. b. 9.

1581

18 APRIL.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queen's most excellant Majestie, foreseeing that... [For good usage of the French Ambassador.]
S. James : 18 April 1581.
London : C. Barker : [1581].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 thir- raigne els An Act against Usury, 13 Elix., for five years is thought to have expired during the prorogation of this present Parliament. The Queen, by the advice of her Judges and Counsel, declares that the Act is therefore not expired, but remains in force until the end of the first session of the next Parliament which shall be summoned. This question is not to be raised in any Court of Record.

Westminster : 19 May [1581].
London : C. Barker : [1581].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 of the or Another edition of No. 758, q.v.
Queen's (216).

21 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for adiournment of parte of Michaelmas Term.
Greenwich : 21 September [1581].
London : C. Barker : [1581].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 Par- the and That God answeere Michaelmas Term adjourned for plague from the Utas to the fourth return Mass Michaelis. Payments to be made as usual.

11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the prices of wine.
Richmond : 11 November [1581].
London : C. Barker : [1581].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 Par- the and Best Gascoeny and French wines £13 per tun duty free, or £10. 6s. 8d. charges unpaid. Rochelle and other small and thin wines £11 per tun, or £8. 8d. charges unpaid.

Two last lines Roman.
11 NOVEMBER.
Arms 4 Par- the twen-
Another edition of No. 761, q.v.
Queen’s (218).
Two last lines italic.

1582

1 APRIL.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation
to denounce Jesuites traitours.
Greenwich: 1 April [1582].
London: C. Barker: [1582].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

2 ff. bened 2) they such

Refers to Proc. 10 Jan. 23 Eliz. [No. 755, q.v.] against
Seminary Priests and Jesuits. Edmond Campion, Jesuit,
Raulphe Sherwine, & Iohn Bryant, Seminary Priests, have
been executed for treasons. These examples have not been
sufficient, and some have, by letters, libels, pamphlets, and
books, given out that they were condemned without cause.
The coming of these Jesuits is to stir up rebellion and
deprive (depose) the Queen. All Jesuits and Seminary
Priests coming secretly into the kingdom are to be counted
traitors; all who harbour or maintain them commit high
treason. Every person who might arrest one and does not
is in case of misprision of treason. All subjects abroad in
seminaries are to return within three months.

Queen’s (219). Antiq.* 13 (1).

18 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Procla-
amtion for adiournment of part of Michaelmas
Term, 1582.
Oatlands: 18 September [1582].
London: C. Barker: [1582].
1 f. Gothic letter.

that God they

Michaelmas Term adjourned for Plague from the Utas to
the fourth return Mense Michaelis. Payments to be made as
usual.

B.M. G. 6463 (221). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (235). Queen’s
(221). Canterbury (29).

8 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Procla-
amtion for keeping the Terne at Hertford Castell, and
for adiournement of the same, from Mense Michaelis,
vntill Crastino Animarum.
Windsor: 8 October [1582].
London: C. Barker: [1582].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Highnesse, might and

That the people keepe Church

B.M. G. 6463 (222). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (236). Queen’s
(222). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1389. A MS. draft
Proclamation differing from this, Queen’s 79. A. 1 (55).

16 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Pro-
clamation for the prices of Wines.
Windsor: 16 November [1582].
London: C. Barker: [1582].
1 f. Gothic letter.

the said Wines

Best Gascony and French wine £13 or £10. 6s. 8d. per tun,
Rochelle and other small wines £11 or £8. 6s. 8d. per tun,
as duty is paid or no.

B.M. G. 6463 (223). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (237). Queen’s
(223).

3 MARCH.—[BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
CAUSES ECCLESIASTICAL.] Certaine ne-
necessary Articles set out by the Archbishop of Yorke
and his Associates, Commissioners in causes Eccle-
siastical, to be observed in the Diocese of Yorke.
1582 Martii 3.
Sine nota
1 f. Gothic and Italic.

(Signed) Edwyne Eborum, Mathewe Hutton, Ro. Lougher,
William Palmer, Henry Wright, Ry. Percy. Instructions:
Ministers to do their duetie, That the people keeps Church
and Catechisme, That churchwardens take the forfaiture of
absences, That churchwardens keep a note thereof.

Hodgkin.

19 APRIL.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation
against Retainers.
Greenwich: 19 April 1583.
London: C. Barker: [1583].
1 f. Gothic letter.

enormities strictly fine

The Queen has already notified by Proclamation [No.
663, q.v.] that the laws against Retainers are to be observed.
Any one retaining or being retained after May 31st next shall
have no grace or remission of penalty from her. No retainer
may serve on Juries. Recites 8 Ed. IY and 3 H. VII.

B.L. B.M. G. 6463 (224). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (238). Queen’s

APRIL—[BY THE QUEEN.] A Proclamation
declaring the causes of the reformation of the
Calendar and accounting the year, hereafter to be
observed to accord with other Countries next hereto
adjoyning beyond the seas.
Richmond: [April 1583].

A calendar is to be printed for this year from the end of
May next to the last of August the year following with the
reformation. [Not proclaimed.]


30 JUNE.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation
against certaine seditious and scismatical Bookes
and Libelles, &c.
Greenwich: 30 June [1583].
London: C. Barker: [1583].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 vnderstande seditious high-

Certain printed books, written by Robert Browne and
Richard Harrison, now fled the country and living in
6 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the prices of wines.

St. James: 6 November [1583].
London: C. Barker: [1583].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Par the twen—
Best Gascony and French wines £12 or £9. 6s. 8d. per tun, Rochelle and thin wines £10 or £7. 6s. 8d. per tun, as duly is paid or no.

1. 6 ends 'that'.

1583-4

14 JANUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders set downe and allowed by the Lords of her Maiesties priuie counsell, and appointed to be put in print for the Postes betweene London, and the borders of Scotland.

Westminster: 14 January 1583-[4].
London: C. Barker: [1583-4].
1 f. Gothic letter.

in Item with.

The following are the regulations of the Privy Council for Posts:—No man shall execute the charge of post by deputy. A man riding post by commission can only take horses from the ordinary or standing post. The commission must be signed by the Queen, three of the Council, the Lord Treasurer, Earl Marshal, Governor of Berwick, President of the North, Wardens of the Marches, the Queen's Secretary, or the Master of the Post. He shall pay 3d. per mile, but if any one rides without commission 2d. per mile. The post master is responsible for all faults of his servants.

London: C. Barker: [1584].
2 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 false, whereof 2) or Hampton

Certain seditious and slanderous books are imported slandering the government with cruelty and reproaching Henry VIII, dishonouring the Council and the Judges, and thus bringing into obloquy the Queen and her government. These books are to be given up to the Privy Council, or to the Custos Rotulorum of the shire. No subject is to be injured who gives them up. All parties spreading these books to be imprisoned, &c. No shipmasters to allow them to come in in their ships.

Queen's
1 f. Gothic letter.

22 JANUARY.—[BY THE MASTER OF THE POSTS.] Articles set downe by the right worshipfull Thomas Randolph Esquier, Master and Comptroller general of all her Maiesties Postes, and straightly by him commanded to be kept by the Postes from London, to the Northern borders against Scotland, for the better observation, and due execution of such orders, as lately were appointed by the Lords of her Maiesties priuie Councill.

London: 22 January 1583-[4].
[London: C. Barker: 1583-4].
1 f. Gothic letter.

his 8 contra—

Every post master for the service of the packet shall have 3 horses ready in his stable, 3 good and strong leather bags lined with 'bayes or cotton', and 3 horns to blow by the way. Every post shall set out with his packet within 1/2 hour of its arrival. Every post master shall have 4 horses and 2 horns always ready for those who would ride by post. He shall keep two books, or one large and great one, to register names, number of horses, and commissions of riders, as well as the packets carried. These to be reported monthly within 10 days of the end of the month. No packets to be forwarded except by a servant of the Post, on pain of forfeiture of one quarter's wages and subsequent loss of office. Posts are to bring the party riding into the house of the next Post or show it to him. He is not to pass a stage without leave on pain of 10s. fine. If any hackneyman or innkeeper takes a stage the next post is not to supply horses. No post to ride without a horn. The guide to carry 'the male or cariage' provided it weighs less than 40 lb. No private letters to be delivered before the Queen's packet is handed over. No postboy is to open or break up, or 'imbossil' any private packet. The master is responsible for all faults of his servants.

Queen's

1584

13 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the suppressing of seditious Bookes and Libelles.

Hampton Court: 12 October [1584].
London: C. Barker: [1584].
2 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 4 false, whereof 2) or Hampton

Best Gascony and French wines £11 or £8. 6s. 8d. per tun, and Rochelle and small wines £9 or £6. 6s. 8d., as duty is paid or no.

Queen's

83

M 2
29 JANUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]

Orders agreed upon, and set downe by the right honourable Sir William Brooke Knight, L. Cobham, and J. Wardein of her Maiesties Cinque Ports; and the right worshipfull Thomas Randolph Esquire, Master and Comptroller generall of all her Highnesse Postes, for her Maiesties service, concerning the Postes established in Kent, according to the direction and authoritie given by the Lords of her Highnesse most honorable privie Councill in that behalfe.

[London] : 29 January 1584[-5].

[Sine nota.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

All standing posts in Kent enjoy the privileges of posts elsewhere. Every post shall have six horses ready, two for the Packet; the others for affairs. With three horses, to blow at every town and thrice in a mile. A book to be kept, in the Packet, the others for affairs. With three horns, to blow for every four miles of a market town or clothing town, or within eight miles of a market town or clothing town, or within four miles of a market town or clothing town, or within eight miles of any house of the Queen's. All persons growing woad are to report the land used, and the former crops on it, to the Sheriff of the County, who shall forward it to the Exchequer. Erasing marks a year's imprisonment. Dinner or supper not to exceed 6d. or 8d. Rules for young broods. Cobbe or Peen swans.


[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] The Order for Swannes.

London : for Thomas Woodcoke [1584].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Swan mark pays 6s. 8d. for life. Freehold qualification to keep swans 5 marks. Driving breeding swans penalty 13s. 4d. Weirs without grates may be cut. Swan hooks not to be carried, penalty 13s. 4d. Owner of swan's 'heiry' may take one bird and pay 12d. Stealing swans' eggs 13s. 4d. each. Swan owner pays 4d. each and dinner and supper free to the master. Swans that heiry on private waters and swim on common river pay a land bird to the Queen. Swan marking begins Monday after Trinity. Fine for private marking 40s. Fence time for swans as in Proc. [No. 601, q.v.]. Erasing marks a year's imprisonment. Dinner or supper not to exceed 6d. or 8d. Rules for young broods. Cobbe or Peen swans.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Headpiece. hath pence had

Another edition of No. 778, q.v.

Queen's (233).

2 MARCH.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins] Elizabeth ... Forasmuch as we are giuen to understond awell by the credible report ...[Collection for the Haven at St. Ives.]

Westminster : 2 March [1584-5].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Powle.

Arms 59-80 the great at

The burden of building a sea-wall for the haven of St. Ives is too great for it to bear. Collections are to be made in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Pembroke, Glamorgan, London, Exeter, Bristol, Gloucester, Southampton, Salisbury, and Ipswich, to be paid to Sir F. Godolphin, Thos. Cosworth, Thos. Chenerton, John Tregose, John Nance, and William Godolphin.

Antiq. 1 (31).

Bowe 87. N° 780.

14 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation against bringing in of Wines or other Merchandise from Bourdeaux, in respect of the Plague being there.

Richmond : 14 October [1585].

London : C. Barker : [1585].

1 f. Gothic letter.

infection with Maiesties

The Plague being at Bordeaux and its neighbourhood, nothing is to be imported from there. No one is to go there till December 1st next, and no foreigner is to bring anything from there for eight months in any vessel. Licence is given to bring in wines freely, however, during that period of eight months, provided they do not come from the neighbourhood of Bordeaux.


N° 781.

14 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation against the sowing of woade.

Richmond : 14 October [1585].

London : C. Barker : [1585].

1 f. Gothic letter.

understandeth, lique her

The breaking up and sowing of the most fertile ground with woad is a cause of great complaint. No person is to break up fresh ground for the present, nor sow woad within four miles of a market town or clothing town, or within eight miles of any house of the Queen’s. All persons growing woad are to report the land used, and the former crops on it, to the Sheriff of the County, who shall forward it to the Exchequer.


[BY THE QUEEN.] An Acte for the maintenance of the Peere and Cobbe of Lyme Regis, in the Countie of Dorset.

London : C. Barker : [1587].

1 f. Gothic letter.

the -therly notwithstanding

27 Eliz. cap. 1 (Private Acts). Duties to be laid on goods, &c. landed at Lyme Regis for maintenance of the pier. One merchant of Chard and one of Taunton with the Maior or head man of Lyme to be responsible.

Antiq. 1 (32).

N° 783.

1585
1585-6

12 MARCH.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders to be published and put in execution by the Vice-admirals of this Realm, set down by the Lord Admirall, with the assent of the Lords of her Maesties priuie Counsell the 12th of March 1585.


1 f. Gothic letter.

The King of Spain in May last seized all English ships and goods and imprisoned English subjects, and in July following sold them. The Queen in Council granted Letters of Reprisal. Any who prove in the Admiralty that they have suffered loss may have warrant to pass to sea for war. Some have never gone to Spain with these letters, but remained within a day's sail of England, making spoil of French and Danish ships on the ground that they might contain Spanish goods. Every ship with letters of reprisal shall make sail for Spain or the Islands, and take no vessel but Spanish or Portuguese on pain of suffering as a Pirate. These orders are to be published by Vice-admirals. Pincnics to be tried at once.


Stryke, Ann. iii. (1) 422. N° 784.

1586

? MAY.—[BY THE QUEENE.] A declaration of the Queenes Maiesties most gratious dealing with William Marsden, and Robert Anderson, Seminerie Priests, sithe the time of their last condamnation, being convicted according to the Lawes, and of their obstinacie in refusing to acknowledge their dutie and allegiance to her Maistie. 1586.

[Westminster: May 1586.]

London: C. Barker: [1586].

1 f. Gothic letter.

ordinance certainely offence.

An Act was passed last session against Seminary Priests and Jesuits. William Marsden and Robert Anderson were reconciled at Doway in Artois by a Jesuit, Father Columbine, of the Law. Marsden said he would do the duty of a priest. Both re-examined as to their attitude in case of a forcible invasion of their real intentions, and they were left to the punishment of the Law. They were executed 25 April, 1586.


1 They were executed 25 April, 1586. N° 785.

? MAY.

or by to

Another edition of No. 785, q.v.

Antiq. 1 (33). N° 786.

16 JUNE.—[BY THE QUEEN.] The exemplification of the Queenes Maiesties Letters Patters, directed for the use of Gregory Pormote, Merchant of the Towne of Kingstone vpon Hull... Westminster: 16 June 1586.

[London: Purfoot: 1586].


Gregory Pormote, merchant, having lost nine ships by fire, is recommended to the charity of H.M. subjects. Covering letters from Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth, 27 June, and John Bishop of London, Fulham, 30 June.

Antiq. 1 (33).

Bewes 67.

N° 787.

11 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]

Whereas ceruine persons naturall born sujects of this realm whereof...

[For the arrest of Babington.]

[Westminster: 11 August 1586.] Only found in MS.

A draft Proclamation for the disclosing and apprehension of Babington, &c., with Cecil's alterations. Portraits of the conspirators to be exhibited to aid in their detection.

B.M. Lansd. 49. 61. No 788.

15 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation notifying the dissolution of the Parliament that was prorogued unto the xiii day of November 1586.

Windsor: 15 September [1586].

London: C. Barker: [1586].

1 f. Gothic letter.

and Her twentieth

The Parliament begun Nov. 23, 27 Eliz., was on April 26 prorogued by letters patent to Nov. 14th. It has now been dissolved by letters patent of Sept. 14th, and the Queen will summon a new Parliament in due course.


N° 789.

4 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A true Copie of the Proclamation lately published by the Queenes Maiestie, vnder the great Scale of England, for the declaring of the Sentence, lately givn against the Queene of Scottes, in fourme as followeth.

Richmond: 4 December 1586.

London: C. Barker: [1586].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms. 4 Ire. 7 other 2) also 3) aswell yeere

Attempts at stirrung up rebellion on the part of the Queen of Scots and her confederates had been discovered and confessed, Whereon the Queen by Act 23 Nov. 27 Eliz. issued a Commission under Great Seal, October 6th, 1586 to 42 lords and others with 5 Judges to examine the matter and give judgement, 36 of the Commission heard the case in Mary's presence at Forderinglee Castle and gave judgement on October 25th last, that Mary was privy to the conspiracy of Anthonie Babington and others after June 1st 27 Eliz. (1585): That after that date she had claimed the crown, and compassed, &c. the death of the Queen. Since that judgement Parliament have fully considered the matter and urged 'most instantly upon their knees ' its execution, protesting the impossibility of securing otherwise the country, whereit is to be carried out. This Proclamation to be returned into Chancery, with an endorsement of the time and place of proclaiming.


Antiq. 1 (34). M.S. copy, B.M. Harl. 290. 189.


N° 790.
1586-7

2 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes most excellent Maiestie, foreseeing the general...
[Providing against scarcity of corn.]
Greenwich : 2 January 1586[-7].
London: C. Barker: [1586-7].
1 f. Gothic letter.

6 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes Maiesty being gien to understand, that sundry...
[Against seditious rumours.]
Greenwich : 6 February 1586[-7].
London : C. Barker: [1586-7].
1 f. Gothic letter.

1587

23 MAY.—[BY THE QUEENE.] xxiii Maij 1587.
Anno 29. Elizabethae Reginae. A publication of an order lately granted by the Queenes Maiestie, in favour of a great number of her loving sujectes, occupying the trade of Clothing in the Realme; whereby they may have better sales of their Clothes to be transported out of the Realme by the Porte of London.
[Westminster]: 23 May 1587.
London : C. Barker: [1587].
1 f. Gothic letter.

12 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for reforming of the deceits in diminishing the value of the coin of Gold currant within the Queenes Maiesties dominions, and for remedying the losses that might growe by receiuing thereof being diminished.
Richmond : 12 October [1587].
London : Deputies of C. Barker: [1587].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

2 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes Maiestie is crediblie enformed, that... [Dwellers on the coast to return home.]
Richmond : 2 November [1587].
London : Deps. of C. Barker: [1587].
1 f. Gothic letter.

good decayed commande-
Many persons having gone inland or to London, every person who has had his habitation within two years before Michaelmas last on the sea-coast, or who has removed thence during that time (except by authority), is to establish his household in his former place within one month, with sufficient servants. All persons appointed to any charge of the sea coast, and to bring in goods, shall have the same privileges as before. The Warden of the Mint in the Tower to provide a number of upright pounds and weights of each of our current gold coins, to be sold at a price fixed by the Treasurer. The chief officer of all corporate cities, &c., to provide himself with one before November 30th next. No other weights to be used on pain of six months' imprisonment. The scale of abatements and remedies is 3 grains on 20s. to 1 grain on 5s. The gold coins are 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d., 1/2s., 1/3s., 1/4s., and the Flemish crown on 5s.
Ruding ii. 350.

2 NOVEMBER.

Another edition of No. 795, q.v.
Canterbury (31).

16 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for Weightes published by the Queenes Maiesties commandement.
Somerset Place : 16 December [1587].
London : Deps. of C. Barker: [1587].
3 ff. Gothic letter.

and and 2) of 3 ounce, 12.
Importance of just Weights and Measures. There are two ancient weights: Troy weight, used only for the weighing of gold, silver, bread, and electuaries; and Avoir de poiz weight for spices and all other things vendible by weight. The standards should be in the Exchequer at Westminster, but were much damaged, so two Juries of Aldermen, Merchants, and Goldsmiths were appointed to try the standards and bring a standard into Court. They brought certain brass piles of Troy weight and certain bell weights

NOS 791-6
1587-8: 30 Elizabeth

and round flat weights of Avoir de poiz which the Queen in Council appoints to be standards. The Exchequer are to make standards for the Mint, the Clerk of the Market, and every city, &c., limited in 11 H. VII; and for every other which desires it. The Troy weights are to be marked with $^\text{G}$ crowned and $^\text{T}$ (T R conjoined) and the Avoir de poiz with $^\text{C}$ crowned and a Roman A on each weight above two ounces, as also the true content. These cities are to send a qualified representative for the standards before June 24th next, S. John Baptist. These cities are to make copies for public use, and to mark other weights as genuine of brass, copper, lead, tin, &c., charging 1d. for a cwt., 3d. for half a cwt., 3d. for every weight under.

The use of these weights is to be limited. Troy to gold, silver, bread, and electuries; Avoir de poiz to spices, wool, lead, and other things, on pain of false weights (9 H. V).

13 FEBRUARY—[BY THE QUEENE.] A de-

claration of the Queenes Maiesties will and commandement, to haue certain Lawes and orders put in execution against the excessive of Apparell, notified by her commandement in the Starrechamber the 13th of Februario in the xxx yeere of her reigne.


1 JULY.—[BY THE QUEENE.] A Proclamation against the bringing in, dispersing, vutting and keeping of Bulles from the Sea of Rome, and other Traiterous and sedidious Libels, Books and Pamphlets.


Recalls the many plots and seditious writings of seminary Priests and Jesuits. By several Proclamations (e.g. 770, 775) the way to deal with seditious books, &c., has been shown. Great forces are levied to invade this Realm, and Pope Statax V has published a most malicious Bull against the Queen and her subjects. This Bull and other books and pamphlets are not to be circulated, and full instructions are given for their disposal (as in Proc. 775 q.v.). Dispensers of them are to be tried under Martial Law. This Proclamation is to pass the Great Seal as a Warrant.

1588

13 JUNE.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins] Eliza-

beth... Whereas we by our letters...

[Monopoly of playing cards to Ralf Bowes.]

Westminster: 13 June [1588]. London: T. Purfoote: [1588]. 3 ff. Gothic letter. Arms 82-55 Ireland ties 2) as 3) our the

Cities Patent of 4 June, 20 Eliz., 1578, to Raffe Bowes and Thomas Bedingfield for importing cards. These are given for their disposal (as in Proc. 775 q.v.). Dispersers of them are to be tried under Martial Law. This Proclamation is to pass the Great Seal as a Warrant.


Ruding ii. 301. N° 801.

1588
8 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE. [Begin] The Queenes most excellent Maiestie, being minded in this dangerous time...

[Price of victuals at Tilbury Camp.]
Saint James: 8 August 1588.
London: Deps. of C. Barker: 1588.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 4 to cassaries yeore 2) 62 lines
The assize of victuals for the camp within 20 miles of Court is this: Wheat, 20s., 16s., 12s. a quarter; rie, 12s., 10s. 8d. a quarter; barley, 10s. 8d., 8s. 4d. a quarter; malt, 11s. 4d., 10s. a quarter; beans, peas, 12s. a quarter; oats, 6s. 8d. a quarter; couple of capons, 20s. or 16d.; chickens or rabbits, 8d. or 6d.; dozen pigeons, 16d.; 1lb. tallow candles and wick, 3d.; 3 horse loaves of 18oz. Troy, 1d.; a soldier's meal, meat, bread, drink costs 3d.; a feather bed for one night, 1d.; a vacant room for a week, 4d.; a bushel of oats, 13d.; a bushel of wheat meal, 2s. 8d., 2s. 6d.; a bushel of barley meal, 21d., 18d.; a bushel of oatmeal, 2s. 4d.; quarter of veal, 12d. or 9d.; a fat pig, 14d.; a lean pig, 8d.; quarter of lamb, 12d. or 9d.; a thirindell of best ale, 1d.; a full quart of single ale, ½d.; butter, fresh, 2d., salt, 2½d. per lb.; cheese (Essex or Suffolk), 15d. per lb.; eggs, 7 for 2d.; 8lb. of beef, 12d. or 11d.; quarter of veal, 2s. 2d. or Is. 8d.; quarter of mutton, 2s. 4d. or Is. 8d.; hay, 8d. per cwt.; straw, 4s. per load.

25 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begin] The Queenes Maiestie being given to understan, that divers...

[Forbidding soldiers to sell their arms.]
Saint James: 25 August 1588.
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1588].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 4 upon Subjects thirty-year
Certain soldiers returning from camp at Tilberie have sold their armour and weapons, giving out that they received no pay, which is false. Arms are not to be bought, but the soldier should be handed to the nearest Constable and taken to gaol. Any one who has bought armour is to give it up to the Mayor and state what price they gave for it, &c. Offenders to be imprisoned and fined, one-half fine to the Mayor and state what price they gave for it, &c.

4 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begin] The Queens most excellent Maiestie having orde...[Soldiers pressed to go with Sir John Norris.]
S. James: 4 October 1588.
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1588].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 4 of sayde Oc
The soldiers pressed for service in the Low Countries are under the charge and orders of Sir John Norris. All persons pressed to be obey under pain of Martal Law. Peter Crisp is to be Provost Marshall: all officers, Justices, &c., to aid.
No. 804.

14 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the prorogation of the Parliament from the xiiij of November next comming, to the illi. of Februarie following.
S. James: 14 October 1588.
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1588].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 4 upon Subjects thirty-year
Parliament prorogued for good causes from November 12th next to the 4th of February next following.

9 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the restraint of transportation of Graine.
Greenwich: 9 November 1588.
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1588].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 4 upon Subjects thirty-year
Certain subjects, under pretence of selling corn to France, actually helped to victual the Armada now by God's only goodness defeated. No person is to carry any kind of grain out of the country. Customers are to see that none goes out except to the parts of Holland, Zeeland, or Flanders, where we have a garrison, and then only by special licence. The Commissioners now in the maritime counties are to appoint trusty persons to report as to how officers obey the Proclamation. Offenders imprisoned and fined.

26 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the prices of Wines.
The Strand: 26 November [1588].
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1588].
1 ff. Gothic letter.
Para...chief in Best Gascony and French wines £15 or £12. 6s. 8d. per tun, and Rochelle or thin wines £13 or £10. 6s. 8d., as duty is paid or no.

1588-9

23 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation concerning the Souldiers appointed to serve in her Maiesties seruice beyond the Seas, under the charge of Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake.
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1588-9].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Par...chief in The Queen has authorized Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake to press men for service abroad. Pressed men are under martial law. The punishment for absenting themselves is death. Peter Crisp is Provost Marshall. No soldier is to sell his arms, &c. (which are to be marked) on pain of death, the buyer to be imprisoned and the goods confiscated. Deserters to be arrested. Norris and Drake to have the right of quartering their men on the journey.

23 JANUARY.
Another edition of No. 809, q.v.
Canterbury (92).
'Tristan': initial. No. 810.
8 FEBRUARY.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Orders concealed and set downe by the Lords of her Maiesties Priue Counsel, by her Highnesse special direction, to be put in execution for the restraint of killing and eating of flesh, aswell by the L. Major within the Citie of London, and other officers of the seural liberties and exempt places, as by the Lords Lieutenants in the seuerall Counties of the Realme. In the xxxxi yeare of the Queenes Maiesties reigne.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: 8 Feb. 1588[-9].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

disorder their 2) shall pla.

5 Eliz. to be observed. Juries to examine victuallers, &c. Only four butchers to be licensed to kill within the city, to be under bond of £100 only to sell flesh in Lent to persons with a licence from the Lord Mayor, at reasonable prices. Recognizances to be taken of victuallers and poulterers. Watchmen to be appointed at the gates during Lent. The Warden of the Fishmongers to appoint some. The price of fish not to be raised. Butchers killing beves for sea to certify the number to Lord Mayor.


13 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation against certaine seditious and Schismatical Books and Libels, &c.

Westminster: 13 February 1588[-9].

London: Deps. of C. Barker: 1588[-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

yeare and the

Certain schismatical and seditious books, &c., have been printed and circulated by evil-disposed persons, attacking the discipline of the Church and the ministration of the Sacraments. All persons who have any of these are to bring them in to the Ordinary. No one is to print them, on pain, &c. Any one having knowledge of the printers, authors, &c., who discovers them within one month will be pardoned.


Wilkins iv. 340; Cardwell ii. 15.

22 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE COMMANDEMENT. [Begins] Forasmuch, as it is found by good proofe, . . . [No one to come from the Fleet to the Court. Plague.]

Nonsuch: 22 July 1589.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1589].

1 f. Gothic letter.

which did thereof.

Persons coming from the Spain and Portugal Fleet have fallen sick of the plague when coming from Plimmouth and other ports, and it is likely will bring the infection to London. 'It is commanded by publication hereof, both at the Court gate and in all the Townes within the Verge, that no person come therein except with letters from the Generals, on pain of imprisonment.' Suits or informations may be sent in writing to the 'Maiesters of Requests or to the Knight Marshall.'


1589

29 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation, inhibiting the execution of any exemplification of her Maiesties grant of the penalty of the Statute for sowing of Hemp and Flaxe seede.

Nonsuch: 29 July [1589].


1 f. Gothic letter.

seueral and thirtieth

Certain persons having obtained exemplifications of parts of the patent for sowing of hemp seed containing the penalties only, have used them to the vexation of loyal subjects. No person is to execute such exemplifications, duplicates, or enrolments, and all persons found with them in their possession are to be arrested.


22 JULY.

Another edition of No. 814, q.v.

Antiq. 1 (55).

24 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation, forbidding unlawful assemblies of Norris and Drake's men.

Oatlands: 24 August 1589.


1 f. Gothic letter.

as ther Man

Some engaged in the late Portugal Fleet have assembled in disorderly troops and marched to Court in spite of the recent Proclamation [No. 814, q.v.] to obtain payment of money due. As regards pressed men, Mariners are to make their claim to the Admiralty, and on the return of Norris and Drake they will be paid: Soldiers (as proclaimed already by the Lord Mayor by order of the Council) are to claim from the Lieutenants of their Counties. Volunteers are to return to their vocations. All officers are to set watches in such thoroughfares as shall be thought convenient to intercept any persons in contempt of this.


1589
18 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the prices of Wines.

Best Gascony and French wine to be sold at £15 or £12. 6s. 8d. per tun duty unpaid, and Rochelle, &c., wine at £13 or £10. 6s. 8d. per tun duty not paid.


18 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the prices of Wines.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (293). Queen's (277).

1589-90

13 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the calling in and frustrating all Commissions for the making of Salt-peter granted forth before that to George Evelyn and others, the 28 of January 1587, whereby many of her Majesties subjects were greatly abused, as also that all peter made by the said later Commissions doe bring the same into her Majesties store, &c.

Richmond: 13 January 1589[-90].
1 f. Gothic letter.

The Commission was granted to George and John Evelyn for the making of saltpetre at their own charges, revoking all former commissions. Several of their licensees have been ruined. Certain orders have been devised in their favour, and these obeyed. They are not to be sued by any Alnager, searcher, or informer. This to be published in London, and such other towns as may be deemed convenient.

The Queen to the Lord High Treasurer (William L. Burghley), Judges, &c. Petition has been made by the clothiers of Suffolke, Norfolk, and Essex for some mitigation of the Statutes 5 & 6 Ed. VI, and 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, which cannot be precisely obeyed, whereby many of them have been ruined. Certain orders have been devised in their favour, and these obeyed. They are not to be sued by any Alnager, searcher, or informer. This to be published in London, and such other towns as may be deemed convenient.


13 MARCH.—[BY THE QUEENE.] Certaine Orders diverse and set downe by the Queens most excellent Maiestie, with the aduise of her most honourable priuie Counsell, for mitigation of the strictness of certaine payntes in statutes standing in force, touching the making of wollen Cloth within the Counties of Suffolke, Norfolk, and Essex, granted by her Maiestie the xij of March in the xxxij yeere of her Highnesse reigne.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: 1589[-90].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

in ing 2) o- aforesaide

As Suffolk and Essex of short clothes are made for oversea, they shall pass as good merchandise. These clothes are between 23 and 25 yards long, and ought to weigh 64 lb.; they may pass if they weigh 60. The long clothes may have 5 lb. allowance. None are to be stretched above 2 yards. The colours shall be good, sure, and true. Long clothes, not more than 31 yards, and short clothes of full weight (64 lb.) shall be allowed to pass without trial by water. The list of any short cloth is not to be more than a nail broad. All clothiers are to bring their cloth to Blackwell Hall, and not to private markets. The long cloth now is between 27 and 30 yards. In future all long tenters shall be cut to 31 yards, but short tenters and racks to 27 yards and 1 foot. Tenors not to stand within 2 feet of each other. Fines for light weight to be levied.


1589-90: 31-32 Elizabeth

22 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders conceiued and set downe by the Lords of her Maiesties Privie Council, by her Highnesse speciall direction, to be put in execution for the restraint of killing and eating of flesh, aswell by the Lord Maior within the Citie of London, and the Officers of the liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by the Lords lieutenants in the seuerall Counties of the Realme. In the xxxij yeere of the Queens Maiesties reigne.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: 22 Feb. 1589[-90].
1 f. Gothic letter.

comit or

A reissue of No. 811, q.v.


13 MARCH.—[BY THE QUEENE.] Certaine Orders devised and set downe by the Queenes most excellent Maiestie, with the aduise of her most honourable priuie Counsell, for mitigation of the Statutes 5 & 6 Ed. VI, and 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, which cannot be precisely obeyed, whereby many of them have been ruined. Certain orders have been devised in their favour, and these obeyed. They are not to be sued by any Alnager, searcher, or informer. This to be published in London, and such other towns as may be deemed convenient.


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2 ff. Gothic letter.

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1590-1: 32-33 Elizabeth

1590

6 JUNE.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation commanding the execution of an Act of Parliament, provided for avoiding of dangerous annoyances about Cities, Burroughes and Townes within the Realm...

Greenwich: 6 June [1590].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites the provisions of 12 Richard II against corruption of water supply. This Act is to be strictly enforced. No entailed, filth, or dung is to be thrown into any ditch, river, or water in or near London, Westminster, or the suburbs. And all such filth is to be carried away before 25th August next, on pain, &c.


24 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Pegina]

Where the Queens most excellent Maiestie, being given to understand...

[Apprentices to be in after nine p.m.]

Ely Place: 24 September [1590].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Certain apprentices and masterless men having assaulted Lincoln’s Inn and spoiled some chambers there, it is ordered that all householders in the parishes of St. Dunstanes, S. Brides, S. Andrewes in Holborne, S. Giles in the field, S. Martin in the field, the Strand, and S. Clements without Temple barre cause their apprentices, journeymen, servants, and family to be in before 9 o’clock at night, on pain of contempt. Masterless men are to return to their parishes.


8 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation forbidding the transportation and carriage of grain and Beere out of the Realm, to endure until the next Michaelmas hereafter following. The viij graine and Beere out of the Realme, to endure vntill

Richmond: 8 October 1590.
1 ff. Gothic letter.

No wheate, rye, barley, malt, beans, otes, or pease to be taken out of the country, on pain of imprisonment for life and fine. Shipowners aiding, one year’s imprisonment. No beer to be used for and fine.


1 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the prices of Wines.

Richmond: 1 December [1590].
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1590].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Best Gascony and French wine to be sold at £15 and £12. 6s. 8d. per tun duty not paid, Rochelle, &c., wine at £13 or £10. 6s. 8d. duty unpaid.


31 DECEMBER.—[BY THE QUEENE.] Ordinances and Instructions for Musters, to be observed by the Governors, chief Officers, Captaines and Souldiers, in her Maisties pay in the Lowe Countrees, and to be put into execution by the Officers and Commissaries of the Musters resident in the Garrisons, and attendent on the Companies employed in the field: established by her Maiestie, and the Lordes of her Highnesse priuie Counsaile, for reformation of such disorders as are grown by lacke of discipline among her Martiall men.

Richmond: 31 December 1590.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

By Inprimis 2; whole out

Rules drawn up to ensure that no names are entered on the Pay-roll except those of effective soldiers. All officers, &c., are to keep the ‘Orders established by the Queenes Maiestie, with the advise of the Lordes, and others of her Highnesse priuie Counsell, for the reformation of sundrie frauds and abuses practised in the distribution of the Imprests, Painments, and Apparell appointed to be delivered to the common Souldiers in her Maisties pay, &c. Dated the 20th of December, 1590.' Musters to be taken with notice only overnight at 7 in the morning, in a closely prescribed way. A list of all the English victuallers ‘called in dutch Sutlers,' &c., in the garrison to be kept, avoiding personation. No soldiers to go out ‘bootchaling or vreebooting'. Leave may be granted for not more than 8 weeks on passport, which is to be registered by Thomas Wylkes Esquire, Clecke of the Counsell. A list of checks to be certified by the Commissaries at Musters is given.


1590-1

3 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. The Queenes Maiesties proclamation, declaring her Princelie intention to inhibit her subiects vpon most extreme paines, from offering on the Seas: any persons in their ships or goods, being the subiectes of any Prince, Potentate, or State, in amitie with her Maiestie.

Richmond: 3 February 1590[1].
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1590-1].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Certain ships have been taken, under colour of being Spanish, belonging to friendly powers, especially one Venetian, and one claimed to be Florentine. The Venetian has had bulk broken, but will be returned as far as possible Spanish, belonging to friendly powers, especially one


91

N 2

Nos 825-30
FEVERARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]

Orders conceived by the Lords of her Maiesties privie Councell, and by her Highnesse speciall direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing and eating of flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswel by the Lord Maior within the City and Suburbes of London, and by the Officers of the liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by the Lords Lieutenants in the severall Counties of the Realme. In the xxxxiij yeere of the Queenes Maiesties reigne.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1590-1].
1 f. Gothic letter.

and they which

A reissue of No. 811, q.v. (verbal amendments).
Antiq. 2 (67).

1591

14 APRIL.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation to forbid all maner of persons to resort to any Townes held by the French Kings rebels, or to traffiqe with any of them, vpon paine to be punished as Traitors: with a declaration of the iust causes of the said prohibition. Gluen vnder her Maiesties signet at

Greenwich: 14 April 1591.
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1591].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

rebellion crowned, 2) in whole

Recites undisputed accession of Henry IV, and the rebellion of the House of Lorraine, supported only by one monarch, not satisfied with the dominions left him by his most noble father, and the riches of the Indies. The rebellion is on the coasts of 'Pirardie, Normandie, or Britaine,' where people live by purchase and 'vent' of merchandise. All intercourse with rebels is to cease. Special attention is to be paid to shipments to 'Garnsey or by disaffected persons, and oaths and bonds are to be taken.

Canterbury (14). Antiq. 2 (69).
MS. draft with Burghley's corrections dated 13 April, B.M. Lansd. 66. 229; another, 14 April, Lansd. 104. 74; another, Lansd. 115. 112.

Translated into Dutch. 1591, 4°. (B.M. 9200. bb. 12). N° 832.

26 APRIL.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas heretofore sundry waues have been deuised ...
[Against disorders in the posts.]

Greenwich: 26 April 1591.
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1591].
1 f. Gothic letter.

rebellion crowned, 2) in whole

Reiterates previous orders that no person is to carry letters out of the kingdom except under authority. All 'Males, Bougets,' and other Carriages are to be searched. Ed. Treasurer, Lord Warden, and John Stanhop Esq., Master and Comptroller general of Posts to publish this.

Antiq. 2 (70).

21 JULY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]


[Westminster]: 21 July 1591.
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1591].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

contains 57 Articles of Enquiry for a Jury. (5) Any prisoner of alliance to any King or Prince, is the King's prisoner. (7) If any person has set up Mills, Kiddles, between the first bridge and the sea. (9) If any Whales, Sturgions, Porposes, Balenes, or Graspes have been taken. (12) If Oysters or Muscles have been taken between May 1, and the exaltation of the Cross (14 Sept.). (34) The charge for anchorage, over 50 tons fourpence, under twopence.

Antiq. 2 (71).

1590-1: 33 Elizabeth

1590-1: 33 Elizabeth
not tried. The Jesuits have lately promised the King of Spain that many thousands will aid him if he invades England next year. Certain persons have been shown, to the King by Parsons, to the Pope by Allen (who has been made a Cardinal), containing the names of those likely to join in revolt, which have been drawn up by the Seminary Priests and Jesuits on their visits this last year. The King has promised to invade England next year. Precautions are to be taken. The Church is to teach true doctrine faithfully. Having a sufficient force at sea, the Lieutenants are to keep up a force both horse and foot well armed, and all subjects are to aid "with handes, purses, and aduises" and prayers. Commissioners will be appointed to seek out suspects. An account of the disguises under which the Seminary Priests and Jesuits enter is given, as scholars, servants, &c. All masters are to report on all the persons whom they have entertained or admitted to their houses during the past year, giving for each his livelihood, his history, attendance at church, &c., on pain, &c.

Another edition of No. 837, q.v.

18 OCTOBER.
12 pp. 4°. Roman letter.
No. 837.

18 OCTOBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] Articles annexed to the Commission for a further instruction to the Commissioners how to proceed in the execution thereof.

Concerning Recusants.

[Sine nota.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

(1) Arrangements for meeting of Commission and division of inquiries. (2) Information to be obtained from the Bishop and Archdeacon, and from the Custos Rotulorum and Clerks of the Peace or Assize as to presented or suspected Recusants. (3) Matters of conscience not to be pressed, Recusants to be examined respecting their allegiance to the Queen, their devotion to the Pope or Spain, and their maintenance of Jesuits. Seminary Priests, &c. (4) Form of question to be put on oath to those suspected of wish to aid the Pope or Spain in case of invasion. (5) Form of question (not on oath) to those suspected of being Priests or dangerous Fugitives. "Have you been in Rome, Rheims, Spain, or elsewhere?" (6) Refers to Procl. [No. 837, q.v.]

Another edition of No. 841, q.v.

Queen's (301). Antiq. 2 (76).

1 f. Gothic letter.

Set of in

Certain London ships sailing with Sir Thomas Howard have taken Spanish prizes from the West Indies into remote ports, and these, though upon wages, have taken goods out of the cargo, defrauding the Queen and the Adventurers. Any one who has bought coin, bullion, jewels, pearls, stones, musket, wrought or raw silk, cochineal, indigo, or other merchandise, is within 10 days to bring a note of it, with order to punish the same, with Orders prescribed by her Majesty.

Port Officers will allow all discharged soldiers sufficient conduct money. Martial Law is to be executed on offenders. The Church is to teach true doctrine faithfully. Having a sufficient force at sea, the Lieutenants are to keep up a force both horse and foot well armed, and all subjects are to aid "with handes, purses, and aduises" and prayers. Commissioners will be appointed to seek out suspects. An account of the disguises under which the Seminary Priests and Jesuits enter is given, as scholars, servants, &c. All masters are to report on all the persons whom they have entertained or admitted to their houses during the past year, giving for each his livelihood, his history, attendance at church, &c., on pain, &c.

Another edition of No. 843, q.v.

Queen's (302). Antiq. 2 (77).

1 f. Gothic letter.

5 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] The Queenes Majestie understanding of the common wandring... [Against vagrant soldiers.]

Richmond: 5 November [1591].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Many vagrants claiming to be discharged soldiers are wandering abroad committing evimes. If any claim to have been soldiers and have no discharges they are to be arrested as deserters, if they have, they are to be aided to their homes and there re-engaged by former employers (see No. 818). Vagabonds are to be severely punished. Port Officers will allow all discharged soldiers sufficient conduct money. Martial Law is to be executed on offenders.


No. 840.

17 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
Where it is ordered and prouided by a statute...
Westminster: 17 December [1591].
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1591].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Par- Scale there-
Best Gaseony and French wines to be sold at £16 or £13. 6s. 8d. per tun duty unpaid, Rochelle and thin wines £14. 6s. 8d. or £11. 13s. 4d. duty unpaid.

No. 841.

17 DECEMBER.
Parlia- Bench as
Another edition of No. 841, q.v.
Queen's (301). Antiq. 2 (76).

1 f. Gothic letter.

708.0x992.2
in London and other places near to the same for the observation of her Majesties Proclamation (see No. 826).

N° 845.

1591-2

8 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation to charge all persons that have gotten any manner goods into their possession, which have beene taken on the Seas this last yeere, and haue not been therefore, to restore the same vpon paine to bee punished as Felons and Pirates.  

Westminster : 8 January [1591-2].  
1 f. Gothic letter.  

Recites preceding Proclamation [No. 843, q.v.]. The Queen learns that other similar cases have happened. The Proclamation is made general for all goods that have been bought and not paid custom during last year. Twenty days allowed, on pain of piracy.


20 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the reformation of sundry abuses about making of Clothes, called Devonshire Kersies, or Dozens, whereby the Statutes made in Queene Maries time, for the weight, length, and breadth thereof, may be duely obserued hereafter.  

2 f. Gothic letter.  

Allí menciona los tejedores y los que han hecho use de los tecidos e hilados de Devonshire Kersies o Dozens, quienes los hacen demasiado ligeros para su peso, medida y tamaño, y que se deben hacer de acuerdo con las leyes establecidas por la Reina María.


2 FEBRUARY.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL. [Begins] Whereas the Queenes Maiesties doth understand...  

[Against vagrant soldiers.]  

1 f. Gothic letter.  

Notwithstanding the recent Proclamation [No. 846, q.v.], deserters from Raleigh’s fleet, some maimed, some wounded or infirm, and others who have never served, still remain in or near London. The Treasurer for the Wars and the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex will sit at the ‘Old Bailey on Saturday next’ and examine all who have served; those who cannot show passports to be indicted as rogues and vagabonds. [Signed] W. B. C. H. H. T. B. W. J. F.  


2 MARCH.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Where, for the service of her Maiestie, and her Realme,...  

1 f. Gothic letter.  

committed bee further  

Men pressed, or to be pressed, for the fleet of Sir Walter Raleigh, Captain of her Maiesties guard, are to repair thither without delay, that he may sail as soon as possible.

B.M. G. 6463 (308). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (325). Queen’s (308).

1592

11 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation by her Maiesties commandement, forbidding the making or forging of any Iron Ordonnance, aboue the quantitie of the piece commonly called the Minion, without the Queenes speciall licence: and prohibiting also the cariage out of the Realme to any forraine parts, of any maner of Ordonnance of brasse or Iron, vpon the paines hereafter contained in the Proclamation.  

Sudeley Castle : 11 September 1592,  
1 f. Gothic letter.  

[Against deserters from Raleigh’s fleet.]  


18 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for adjournment of part of Michaelmas Term.  

Woodstock : 18 September 1592.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  

Michaelsmas Term postponed for plague from the 17th to
the fourth return Mense Michaelis. Payments to be made as usual.

23 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins]
The Queenes most excellent Maiestie being certainly...
[Discovery of goods taken in a Spanish Carraque.]
Oxford: 23 September 1592.
1 f. Gothic letter.

A Spanish Carraque lately brought into Dartmouth in
Deuonshire has had goods taken out of her and secretly sold
without passing through Customs. Every person who took
goods out is to discover the same within ten days. All
Merchants, &c., who have bought goods, and all Innkeepers,
&c., are to report suspicions. Adventurers taking goods
before the ship is condemned by the Commissioners lose
their share. Mariners shall have their claims of pillage duly
considered, but are not to conceal anything or they lose
their wages, thirds, &c.
See Smythe, Ann. iv. 177 sqq.

12 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclama-
tion to restrain access to the Court, of all such as
are not bound to ordinary attendance, or that shall
not be otherwise licenced by her Maiestie.
Hampton Court: 12 October 1592.
1 f. Gothic letter.

No Person to come to Court, or within two miles of it,
except ordered, on account of plague. Arrangements are
made for the delivery of messages and letters. No private
suitors to come to Court till November 20th next.
No servant of the Court to go to London. All pless, &c., returnable at Hert-
ford after Quindena Martini are adjourned to Westminster.
All matters, causes, suits, &c., shall be adjourned from
Quindena Martini to Octabis Hilarij.

21 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Procla-
mation for keeping the Terme at Hartford Castle, and
for adjournment of the same from Mense Michaelis,
vntill Crastino Anianurum.
Hampton Court: 21 October 1592.
1 f. Gothic letter.

the that October
Refs to Procl. 18 September [No. 852, q.v.] adjourn-
ing Term. The Plague still continues in London. The
Term is further adjourned to Crastino Anianurum, and the
Courts are to open at Hartford Castle. No persons who
have been infected, or who have had plague in their houses
since July 20th, are to come near the Court except by
special order. If such a person does come he is to hold
a red rod, one yard long or more, in his hand while he is
there. The orders for the plague are to be strictly obeyed
within a circuit of 8 miles.

22 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Pro-
clamation to adjourn the Terme ending for
Michaelmas unto Westminster, to beginne at
Octabis Hillarij.
Hampton Court: 22 November 1592.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

1592-3

FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]
[Orders] conceived by the Lords of her Maiesties priuie Councell, and by her Highnesse speciall direction, commaundd to be put in execution for the restraint of killing and eating of flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the Citie and Suburbes of London, and by the Officers of the liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the Realme to the Justices of peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of corporate Townes. In the xxxv. yeere of the Queenes Maiesties reigne.
[Westminster: February 1592-3.]
1 f. Gothic letter.

17 APRIL.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] An
order to be published and executed by the Lord Maior of the Citie of London, and other officers in all places within three miles of the sayd Citie, for
auoicing of all kinde of Beggars that doe wander
about contrary to the Lawes and Statues of the
Realm.
S. James: 17 April 1593.
1 f. Roman letter.

Recites provision for poor, aged, and impotent persons
lately made in their own parishes. A collection has been
made to help the maimed in the Queen's service to their
own parishes. All officers to see that these persons depart
at once with sufficient passports, or to arrest them as rogues.
No pretended wounded soldier to be suffered to remain.
The Lord Mayor to execute this on his peril.


1593
17 APRIL.  
City arms in so peril.

Another edition of No. 858 with arms of city at head, and in lower right-hand corner Singleton's mark.

Queen's (317. A.). N° 859.

28 MAY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queen's most excellent Majesty being credibly en-formed . . .

[Adjourning part of Trinity Term. Plague.]

Nonesuch: 28 May 1593.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1593].

1 f. Gothic letter.

at commonly this

Adjourns Trinity Term from Odabis Trinitatis to Tres Trinitatis on account of plague. Parties may appear by signed, P.S.B. 1554.

18 JUNE.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation

28 MAY—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The order. Since Trinity Term (beginning 15 June) is adjourned infected place. Kogues to be apprehended.

October. Directions for extraordinary cases. No follower of the Court to go within two miles of London or other holder 6d., &c., &c., &c.

Wages for a year with food: Bailiff 34s. id. with livery or food. Ditching f yd. deep f yd. wide, 3d. per rod.

 Master mason in charge lOd. a day, mason 8d., master car-

penter 10d., builder's craftsmen 8d., ship carpenters lOd.

Dairy, or malting) 16s. and livery or 4s., woman servant 6s. 8d., chief servant, shepherd, milner, 26s. 8d. and livery, chief woman servant (baking, brewing, 13s. 1d. and livery. Day wages without food: Mower 10d., farm labourer 8d., groom 6d., &c., &c.

Antiq. 2 (90). imp. N° 862.

15 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] The Queenes most excellent Maiestie in her Princely nature, . . .

[Postponement of Bartholomew Fair.]

Windsor: 6 August 1593.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1593].

1 f. Gothic letter.

how mall day

Owing to plague this fair is not to be held. There are to be no stalls or booths in Smithfield for merchandise or viuitals, the open place may be occupied for the sale of horses and cattle, and stall wares, such as butter and cheese, in gross and not retail, to continue for two days only. Woolen clothes, kersies, and linen to be sold in gross to be brought within the close yard of S. Bartholomewes, where shops are continued, and have gates to shut the place in the night, the market to last three days, the even, day, and morrow of S. Bartholomew. The sale of leather to be in the outside of the Ring of Smithfield, as of custom. This to be published on two market days, and by the Sheriffs of Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and Essex. Orders have been prescribed by the Council to stay infection. B.M. G. 6463 (319). P.C. (89). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 signed, P.S.B. 1557.


15 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] A Proclamation to reforme the disorder in accesse of greater number of persons to the Court, then have just cause so to doe. Windsor: 15 September [1593].

London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1593].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Upon a view taken by the Queen's Harbingers, and the Town Officers, it appears many persons are lodging in and near Windsor who may be a source of infection. A search is to be made. No house owner within five miles of the Castle to let lodging to persons except on licence of the Harbinger. All persons unlicensed to depart in two days. B.M. G. 6463 (320). E.C. (90). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (339). Queen's (320). Antiq. 2 (92). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1557.

30 JULY.—BY THE QUEEN.] A Certificate of the rate and appointment of the several wages for artificers within Eastriding of the Countie of Yorke, made and agreed upon by John Hotham, Marmaduke Grimstone, Robert Constable, John Gaite, John Alrede, Laurencet Alford, and John Readman Esquires, Justices of the Peace within the said Countie, the xxvi. day of April, in the xxxv. yere of the raigne of our etc. according to the tenor and forme of the act of Parliament in such case lately prouided, as followeth.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: 30 July 1593.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

sheet 2 only gentle- with continue

Wages for a year with food: Bailiff 34s. 4d. with livery or 6s. 8d., chief servant, shepherd, milner, 28s. 8d. and livery, ploughman 23s. 4d. and livery, common servant 20s., youth (12–18) 16s., chief woman servant (baking, brewing, dairy, or malting) 16s. and livery or 4s., woman servant 13s. 4d. and livery. Day wages without food: Mower 10d., binder 5d., master tailor 4d. and food, common tailor 2d. and food. Ditching 12 yd. deep 3 yd. wide, 3d. per rod. Rough dry stone wall 1½ yd. high 1 yd. thick, 12d. a rod. Master mason in charge 10d. a day, mower 8d., master carpenter 10d., builder's craftsmen 8d., ship carpenters 10d. summer, 8d. winter, clincher 7d. summer, 8d. winter, hodder 6d. &c., &c.

Antiq. 2 (90). imp. N° 862.

22 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation to adiourne the Terme ending for Michaelmas Term to St. Albans.

Michaelmas Term adjourned on account of plague from Octabis Michaelis to Mense Michaelis at S. Albans, and there adjourned to Crastino Animarum. No person exposed to infection to come to Court except on command, and then to hold a red rod one yard long up in their hands. Plague Orders to be kept within eight miles of S. Albans. B.M. G. 6463 (319). P.C. (91). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (339). Queen's (321). Antiq. 2 (93). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1557.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1593].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

her specified 2) of contrary


[Adjourning part of Michaelmas Term to St. Albans.]

Windsor: 24 September [1593].

London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1593].

1 f. Gothic letter.

West- continued answere

Michaelmas Term adjourned on account of plague from Octabis Michaelis to Mense Michaelis at S. Albans, and there adjourned to Crastino Animarum. No person exposed to infection to come to Court except on command, and then to hold a red rod one yard long up in their hands. Plague Orders to be kept within eight miles of S. Albans. B.M. G. 6463 (321). E.C. (91). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (339). Queen's (321). Antiq. 2 (93).

NOS 859-65

1593: 35-36 ELIZABETH
Plague decreasing Hilary Term is to be held at Westminster, and all pleas, &c., returnable at St. Albans after Quinabdo. Marners is to be adjourned to Westminster.

21 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for suppressing of the multitude of idle Vagabonds, and ouying of certaine mischeuous dangerous persons from her Maiesties Court.

The laws against vagrants are to be strictly enforced. Some Irish vagrants have appeared at Court who have been lately rebels. No Irishman, unless on lawful business, is to remain in England without leave. All vagrants to return home. Knight Marshall, Masters of Requests, and Knight Armiger, to report weekly on execution of this order.

Gives rates of wages fixed at Canterbury, 2 May, 1594.

1 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation against all persons, that disorderly enter into shippes that are brought as Prizes into any Hauen, and that doe secretly buy or convey away the goods before they be customed, and allowed as lawfull Prize.

1594

FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL] Orders conceyed by the Lords of her Maiesties priuie Councill, and by her Highnesse special direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing and eating of flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior with the Officers of the liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the Realm to the Justices of peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of corporate Townes. In the xxxvij yeare of the Queens Maiesties reigne.

20 AUGUST.—BY THE PRIUIE COUNSEL. A Commandement that no suiters come to the Court for any priuate suite except their petitions be indorsed by the Master of Requests. 1594.

2 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation against the carriage of Dags, and for reformation of some other great disorders.

1594-5
1595

4 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. The Queenes Maiesties Proclamation for staying of all vnlawfull assemblies in and about the Citie of London, and for Orders to punish the same. [Westminster] : 4 July 1595.
London : Deps. of C. Barker : [1595].

Recites Statute 5 Eliz., by which the Privy Council on certificate of the Lord Chancellour may cause Proclamation of the rates of wages in any shire. This is now done for Cardigan.

Wages for one year with meate and drink: Bailiff of Husbandry 26s. 8d., Chief Ploughman 13s. 4d., Common Hinds, thresher, and labouers 10s., chief shepherds, heeders and tenders of cattle 10s., shepherds, &c., and labouers under 16, 6s. 8d., a woman servant above 16, 10s., a maid servant under 16, 6s. 8d. A day's wages with or without meat and drink: A reaper 2d. or 6d., a mower for the hay 4d. or 8d., a Thresher (East to Mich.) 2d. or 4d., (Mich. to Easter) 1d. or 3d., a Hedge-Digger, Ditcher, &c. 2d. or 6d. (or per perch 2d. or 6d., or setter of Quickssets), a Chief Carpenter, Joiner, Mason, Tyler, &c. (East to Mich.) 4d. or 8d., (Mich. to Easter,) 3d. or 6d., a Sawyer and his fellows (East to Mich.) 8d. or 16d., (Mich. to East.) 6d. or 12d., saving a hundred 10s. or 20d.

B.M. G. 6463 (331 B).

30 AUGUST.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] The seuerall Rates and taxations for Wages, made and set forth by the Justices of Peace, for the Countie of Lancaster.

London : Deps. of C. Barker : [1595].

Arms 4 fift within 2) whole without

Arms 4 yeare towne 2) Cloth- determination

Similar to No. 875, q.v. Bailiffe, &c. 4os. and livery, common hind 26s. 8d., woman above 18, 18s. 4d., above 14, 10s., day's wage 3d. or 6d., mower 4d. or 8d., master mason, &c. 4d. or 8d., pair of sawyers 8d. and 16d., or for 100 feet 18d., &c., &c.

Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (351).

30 AUGUST.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] The seuerall Rates and taxations for wages, made and set forth by the Justices of Peace, for the Towne of Higham Ferrers, in the Countie of Northampton.

London : Deps. of C. Barker : [1595].

Arms 4 fift within 2) whole without

Arms 4 yere towne 2) Cloth- determination

Similar to No. 875. Justices meeting 23 April 37 Eliz. Thomas Grafton, Major, Christopher Weekes and Robert Bower. Trades servants £3. 3s. 4d. and board or £5 and under per ann. Craftsman £3 or £5. 6s. 8d., &c., &c.

Queen's (331 B).
2 OCTOBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins]
Elizabeth ... Whereas we are credibly given to understand,
[Brief for relief of Penzance, Mousehole and Newlin.]
Kew: 2 October [1595].

Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter. Stewarde and Stewarde.
Arms 89 x 58 the Penzance yeare.

The Queen being given to understand that on the 23 of July last past certain enemies to our realm landed in Mount's Bay and burnt Penzance, Mousehole, and Newlin, and robbed the inhabitants of said towns and then fled to sea. A collection to be made and paid to Sir Francis Godolphin Knst, and Sir William Berrill Knst, Hammbaill Vivial Esqre, and William Treasrie Esqre.

Antiq. 2 (103).

Bores 88. N° 879.

1595-6

1 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]
Orders conceived by the Lords of her Maiesties Priuie Councill, and by her Hignesse speciall direction, commanded to be put in execution for the constraint of killing, and eating of flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the Citie and Suburbes of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of corporate Townes.

[Westminster]: February [1595-6].

Not found.

A reissue of No. 872, q.v.

From a copy of No. 889, q.v., altered in MS. by Dyson.

Bores 88. N° 880.

1596

11 AND 20 APRIL.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]
Letters from the Lords of her Maiesties most honourable priuie Councell for the furnishing and supplying of Horses in all Townes where the Posts are established, for the reliefe of the Posts there, and furtherance of her Maiesties service.

Directions To all Maiors, Shiriffs, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffes, Constables, Heleborowes and all other her Maiesties officers, Ministers, and lousing Subjectes, to whom it may or ought to appertaine, and to enery of them. The due execution whereof is also specially recommended to the Lord Lieutenant of the Shire, and his severall Deputies.

Greenwich: 11 April 1596.

Greenwich: 20 April 1596.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: 1596.

1 f. Gothic letter.

the And tender

Ordering them to provide ten or twenty able horses at each stage with convenient furniture ready for post to be there six days by six days, to be paid at post rates.—Jo. Puckering, R. Essex, H. Hunsdon, W. Cobham, Tho. Buckhurst, R. Cecil, Jo. Fortescue.


3 MAY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation against sundry abuses practised by diuers lward & audacious persons falsely naming themselves Messengers of her Maiesties Chamber, travelling from place to place with writings counterfeited in forme of Warrants: As also against other sort of vagabond persons that carry counterfeit Passports wherewith to begge and gather almes.

Greenwich: 3 May [1596].

London: Deps. of C. Barker: 1596.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Certain persons have recently counterfeited Warrants from the Priy Council, Ecclesiastical Commissioners, &c., wearing boxes or scutcheons of Arms as the Messengers do, and have appeared to sundry Lords and gentlemen, summoning them before the Council and exacting fees from them, or offering to compound with them for a sum of money. No fees are to be paid in future to Messengers, who are to return in company with their prisoners; if any demand for fees is made the Messenger is to be imprisoned till his Warrant is proved genuine. Certain of these feigned Messengers have already been Pilloried, lost their ears, and branded. Others have counterfeited Passports and licences to send and bands of the Priy Council, Generals, &c., and with these have resorted to the Church to beg alms, and of these last there is a great number. All Parsons, Vicars of Parishes, and others may take these licences before a Justice of the Peace for examination if they have any doubt, and the holder may be imprisoned till the truth is known. All such rogues and vagabonds are to be severely punished.


29 MAY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation concerning the true and lawfull winding of woolles.

Greenwich: 29 May [1596].

London: Deps. of C. Barker: 1596.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

the truly 2) of in

Recites Statute 27 Ed. III concerning wool winders. Certain Glovers, Tailors, Weavers, Cordwainers, Barbers, Husbandmen, and others have practised winding to the slander of the Staple and the injury of the craft of Cloth-making. No person is to wind or fold wool till he is admitted by the Master, &c., of the Woolmen of London, who shall give him a certificate. No Grower, Breeder, Brogger, or gatherer of woolles, shall set any uncertificated person to wind.


31 JULY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the dearth of Corne.

Greenwich: 31 July [1596].

London: Deps. of C. Barker: 1596.

1 f. Gothic letter.

the prices in.

Owing to bad weather the price of corn has been raised, but last year's corn ought not to have been raised as it has for these two months. The orders published last year, 1595, are to be obeyed, and Justices and Sheriffs are to notify the Privy Council monthly till Dec. 31st next what steps have been taken. No starch is to be bought or sold. Under letters patents starch is made only from bran. This manufacture is stopped for the present.


1 'A New Charge, &c.', 4°, B.M. 8247, a. 5.
20 AUGUST. — BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation commanding all persons upon the Borders of England, to keep peace towards Scotland, upon the like Proclamation by the King of Scots towards England.

Greenwich: 20 August [1596].

London: Dept. of C. Barker: 1596.

1 f. Gothic letter.

20 AUGUST. into and xxxvii.

Another edition of No. 885, q.v.


1 f. Gothic letter.

29 SEPTEMBER. — [BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins] Elizabeth . . . Whereas the Prisoners in the custody of the Marshall . . .

[Relief of prisoners in the Marshalsea.]

East Greenwich: 29 September [1596].

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms Ireland shall day

Appointing Hugh Oliver to collect, for relief of prisoners in the Marshalsea, in the Cinque Ports and County of Kent. Witness, George Carey Knight, Baron of Hunsdon, Marshal of our house aforesaid.

Antiq. 2 (108).

Bewe 89.

N° 887.

2 NOVEMBER. — BY THE QUEEN. The Queenes Maiesties Proclamation. 1. For observation of former Orders against Ingrossers, & Regraters of Corne, 2. And to see the Markets furnished with Corne. 3. And also against the carying of Corne out of the Realme. 4. And a prohibition to men of hospitalitie from removing from their habitation in the time of dearth. 5. And finally a strait commandement to all Officers hauing charge of Forts to reside thereon personally, and no inhabitant to depart from the Sea coast.

Richmond: 2 November 1596.

London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1596].

2 f. Gothic letter.

dearth and 2; suspi commandement

Refers to the Orders recently published: [see No. 884] if carried out they would have stayed the dearth, which on the contrary still grows. Some owners of corn sell it secretly to 'Badgers', who regrate it out of the Markets at very high and excessive prices. This is to be stopped.

A false report is spread that corn is being exported. Precautions are to be taken when corn is moved by sea that it is not taken abroad. Heavy penalties imposed, half to the informer. Rich people are not to come to town. All officers are to live in their counties and to keep up good households, especially those entrusted with the defence of the kingdom.


N° 888.

100
13 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation commanding all persons upon the Borders of England, to keep Peace towards Scotland, upon the like Proclamation by the King of Scots towards England.

Greenwich: 13 August [1597].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Recalls Proclamation of last year [No. 885, q.v.]. Raids still continue. They are to cease. The King of Scots has shown himself ready to make satisfaction for any injuries. If any offence is offered which is not satisfied by the 'law of the Frontiers', the Queen will help to right it. This Proclamation is to be published on the Borders.


15 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas an untrue and slanderous report hath ... [Against a slanderous report of the Lord Mayor.]

[Westminster]: 15 September 1597.
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1597].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms by at of

A slanderous report has been spread that the Lord Mayor has imported grain and keeps up the price to sell it at a high rate. He has never bought corn (except for his household), but has on the contrary seen that corn was imported to the great benefit of the citizens. Any person dispersing this untrue report will be severely punished to the example of any who shall defame a public officer.


27 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation publishing certaine just causes for prohibition and stay of carriage of Victual, and other provisions of Warre by Seas into Spaine, for continuance of the King of Spaines purposes to invade most vniustly her Maiesties Dominions ; with authortie for the stay thereof by Sea.

Richmond: 27 September [1597].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

notwithstanding by 2 com- the

The King of Spain, not satisfied with what he receives from both the Indies, is at the root of all the war and rebellion in Europe, except in Hungary, invading France and England, inciting to rebellion in Scotland, aiding the Duke of Savoy to invade Provence, and warring in the Low Countries. His wealth would be useless if he could not buy food and munitions of war in the East-land which he imports by sea from the North-East. The Queen gives notice that she will stop this import not only by her ships of war, but by giving licence to private ship-owners to seize any vessel carrying arms or victual to Spain or Portugal.


1597-8

26 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation concerning the evil disposition of sundry her Subjects, ... [Westminster: 26 February 1597-8.]

2 ff. Gothic letter.

sundry well 2 said execu-

A reissue of No. 546, q.v.

Antiq. 2 (118). N° 895.

26 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders conceived by the Lords of her Maiesties Priuie Counsel, and by her Highness special direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing, and eating of Flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the Citie and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the Realm, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, & Officers of corporate Townes.

[Westminster]: 26 February [1597-8].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

2 Ci. with

A reissue of No. 889, q.v. with addition, 'The severall prices of Mutton, Veale and Lambe ... this time of Lent. Carces of best Mutton 15s., second 13s. 4d., third 10s. Carces of best Lambe 4s. 8d., second 4s., third 3s. 4d. Carces of best Veale 15s., second 13s., third 11s.'


1 Sheet 1 altered from No. 901, q.v. by Dyson. N° 896.

1598

20 MAY.—[BY THE QUEENE.] [Begins] Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, ... [Monopoly to Sir John Pakington for Starch.]

Westminster: 20 May [1598].
Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 7 aswell all Fortih

In consideration of an annual payment of £40, and of a payment of £500 yearly in satisfaction of the debt of Richard Yung (deceased), a grant for eight years of the monopoly of dealing in starch is given to Sir John Pakington, &c. None is to be made in England. Any made or imported will be forfeited, Pakington to have half.

A new charge giuen by the Queenes commandement, &c. which, if obeyed, would have stopped these abuses, and that of starch making and feeding dogs on grain, &c. These laws for redress of these orders were published three years ago, and are to be observed. No man is to feed dogs on corn after the 20th of September next or to make starch.


23 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the restraining and punishment of Forestallers, Regraters and Ingrossers of Corn and Graine, and for the prohibition of making of any maner of Starch, within her Maiesties Realme and Dominions.

Greenwich: 23 August 1598.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Corne, sides her

The cause of the recent dearths is not so much the bad weather as the deeds of forestallers, regraters, and ingrossers. For redress of these orders were published three years ago, A new charge giuen by the Queenes commandement, &c. which, if obeyed, would have stopped these abuses, and that of starch making and feeding dogs on grain, &c. These laws are to be observed. No man is to feed dogs on corn after 20th of September next or to make starch.


9 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. The Queenes Majesties Proclamation for suppressing of the multitudes of idle Vagabonds, and for staying of all unlawful Assemblies, especially in and about the City of London, and for orders to punish the same.

Greenwich: 9 September 1598.
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Laws multitudes her

Officers are to put in force the laws against Vagabonds and send the maimed to their own counties. As for unlawful Assemblies they are to be executed by Martial Law by a Provost Marshal now to be appointed.


Ret. Pat. p. 16. m. 13. d.

N° 899.

1598-9

8 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. The Queenes Majesties Proclamation, declaring her Princely intention to inhibit her Subjects upon most extreme paynes from offending on the Seas, any persons in their Ships or goods, being the Subjectes of any Prince, Potentate or State, in Amity with her Majestie.

Westminster: 8 February [1598–9].
London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1598–9].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
certaine bene 2) common with.

A reissue of part of Proc. 3 Feb. 1590–1 [No. 830, q.v.], omitting references to special cases.


Ret. Pat. p. 4. m. 1. d.

N° 900.

20 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders conceived by the Lordes of her Maiesties Privie Council, and by her Highnesse special direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing, and eating of flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the City and Suburbs of London, and by the officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Countties of the Realme, to the lustices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, & Officers of corporate Townes.

[Westminster]: 20 February [1598–9].

London: Deps. of C. Barker: [1598–9].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

discor- dress 2)Ci- with.

A reissue of 1597–8 Proc. [No. 896, q.v.], same prices.


N° 901.

1599

APRIL.—[BY THE SPANISH CAPTAIN GENERAL.] [Begins] Consideringe The obligation vnhich his catholike magesty my lord and master . . .

Sine nota (Spain).
1 f. Roman letter.
gode corage vnderwritten.

A Proclamation by 'The great Adelantado of Castilla, earle of sant Gadea and of Bundia, commendador of Salames, Captayne General of the gallyes and army of the ocean sea and of the catholike camp.' The invasion is only to restore Catholicism. All persons professing it will be protected, pardoned, and rewarded from the goods of obstinate heretics. The old traffic with the Spanish kingdoms will be restored. This is to be signed, sealed, and confirmed by the secretary.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 27. 667. Facsimile.

This copy was brought away concealed in his boot from the Spanish Fleet by John Billett of Fowey, who had been detained.

N° 902.

22 AUGUST.—BY THE LORD GENERALL. [Begins] Whereas it hath pleased the Queenes Majestie . . .

[Fixing prices of provisions for troops near London.]

Somerset House: 22 August [1599].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

High- And 2) 57 lines

Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Baron Haward of Effingham, K.G., Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, Wales, &c., and Lieutenant and Captain General over all subjects assembled in arms, fixes these prices within twelve miles of the City of London. A quarter wheel, 30s. 26s. 8d.; malt, 20s.; beans or pease, 13s. 4d.; oats, 9s. 4d. (bushel oats, 18d.; beans, 2s., delivered). A kilderkin of ale, 4s. or 2s.; quart of best ale, 1d.; single ale, 1d.; new butter, 4d.; barrel or salt butter, 4d.; Essex cheese, 1d.; Suffolk cheese, 2d. Jb.; 7 eggs, 2d.; stone (8 lbs.) of beef, 14d., 12d.; a quarter of veal, 2s. 4d. or 2s.; of best weather mutton, 2s., second, 20d.; lamb, 12d. or 10d.; a fat pigge, 16d. or 12d.; a load of straw, 5s. 100 faggots, 4s. 8d. No victualler to sell ale or beer to a soldier in stone pots, cups, or cans.


N° 903.

1599-1600

14 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the publication of her Maiesties most gracious commission vnder the great scale of England, for suoyding of the trouble and charges that grow by concealments, and that her Highnesse losing subjects may compound for securitie of their estates from her Maiestie for a perpetuall quiet to them and their posterities.

Richmond: 14 January [1599–1600].

1 f. Gothic letter.

of and and

Certain subjects have been vexed in their ownership on pretext that the manors, lands, tenements, and heredita-
ments be concealed or detained from her Majesty. To give relief in such suits and to prevent others a Commission has been formed of Lord Buckhurst, L. High Treasurer, Sir Robert Cecil, principal Secretary, Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice, Sir William Peryam, Chief Baron, Robert Clarke, Baron of Exchequer, John Savell, another Baron, Edward Coke, Attorney General, or any four of them, of whom Buckhurst, Cecil, Fortescue, or Popham to be two, who may give relief by Letters Patent under Great Seal.


14 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the due observance of Fish days, suppressing of unnecessary number of Alehouses, and for the better execution of the late act for punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds and Beggars. London: R. Barker: 1599-[1600].

1 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders conceived by the Lords of her Maiesties Privie Counsel, and by her Highness special direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing, and eating of flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the Cite and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of corporate Townes.


Much more coin, plate, and bullion of silver and gold has been exported of late than ever before, partly through the covetousness of subjects, but chiefly through the cunning of certain ungrateful strangers. The Statutes are to be strictly observed: the Statute of Money made at York, 9 Ed. III, caps. 1, 6, 9; 5 Rich. II, cap. 2; 2 Henry IV, cap. 5; 2 Henry VI, cap. 6 and 25 Ed. III, cap. 12; 5 Ed. VI, cap. 19; 2 Henry VI, cap. 6; 4 Henry VIII, cap. 23; relative to the export of bullion and modes of exchange are recited. The oath of 9 Ed. III is to be taken.


1600
21 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation prohibiting the use and carriage of Dagges, Birding pieces, and other Gunnes, contrary to the Law.

Westminster: 21 December [1600].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

The use of Pistols, Birding pieces and the like has grown of late, so that common persons travelling, and even ruffians in the highways of London and in private houses go armed with them, and game is destroyed which should serve for the delight of her Majesty, the nobility, and other men of quality. The chief Statutes are recited: 33 H. VIII, cap. 6; 2 Ed. VI, cap. 4; 4 & 5 Phil, and Mary, cap. 2.


1600-1

9 JANUARY.—[BY THE QUEENE.] A Publication concerning the Custome or Subsidie of all such sorts of Silks with Lawnes and Cambricks, as are granted by her Maiesties Letters Patents under the great Scale of England, unto Thomas Belief and Roger Houghton of London Gent. [Westminster]: 9 January [1600-1].

London: R. Barker: 1600[-1].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Grant to the said Patentees of all customs and subsidies of 'Veluets, Sattens, Taffeties, & Sarcenets,' wrought or unwrought, 'Lawnes and Cambricks, Callico lawnes, Stript lawnes,' Raw silk, Sleaue silks, Sowing silkes whatsoever, with such sorts of Silks with Lawnes and Cambricks, as are granted by her Maiesties Letters Patents under the great Scale of England, unto Thomas Belief and Roger Houghton of London Gent. [Westminster]: 9 January [1600-1].

London: R. Barker: 1600[-1].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Nº 911.

7 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for the Clothiers of Suffolke, Norffolke, and Essex.

Westminster: 7 February [1600-1].
London: R. Barker: 1600[-1].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

A reissue of the Proc. 13 March, 32 Eliz. [No. 823, q.v.], addressed to Sir Thomas Sackevill, K.G., Lord Buckhurst.


Rot. Pat. p. 4. m. 33. Nº 912.

9 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas the Earles of Essex, Rutland, and Southampton, being compromised in Ireland with Tirone, on Sunday, 8th February, in the morning imprisoned the Lord Keeper, L. Chief Justice, and others sent to persuade him to good order, and issued into the City in arms in rebellion, falsely saying their lives were sought, and killing divers, after proclamation of rebellion made by the king of Heralds. The traitors and their confederates are imprisoned in the Tower. Subjects are thanked for their allegiance and charged to discover anything they know of the plot.

B.M. G. 6163 (382). 161. m. 1 (31) imp. P.C. (144).

Another edition of No. 913, q.v.


Another edition of No. 913, q.v.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. m. 34. R. xvi. 409. Translated into Dutch (R.M. 8183. s. 8); Brussels, 1601, 8°; French, G. 19973 (2). Printed in Hearne's Camden, 955. Cal. S.P.D. 545.

1. Hearne's copy.

Nº 913.

9 FEBRUARY.

Another edition of No. 913, q.v.

Nº 914.

9 FEBRUARY.

South- our yeere

Another edition of No. 915, q.v.

Nº 915.

15 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Whereas advertisement is giuen vnto vs, that...

Westminster: 15 February 1600[-1].

London: R. Barker: 1600[-1].

1 f. Gothic letter.

this spreading with,

There is a great multitude of base and loose people in London, ready to lay hold of any occasion of rapine and plunder. All such persons are to leave London at once on pain of death by Martial Law, and no person is to come to London without reasonable cause.


Another edition of No. 916, q.v.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. m. 22. R. xvi. 409. Translated into Dutch (R.M. 8183. s. 8); Brussels, 1601, 8°; French, G. 19973 (2). Printed in Hearne's Camden, 955. Cal. S.P.D. 545.

Nº 916.

15 FEBRUARY.

Another edition of No. 916, q.v.

P.C. 145.

Nº 917.

15 FEBRUARY.

Another edition of No. 916, q.v.

P.C. 145.

Nº 918.

26 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders conceived by the Lords of her Maiesties Privie Council, and by her Highness special direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing, and eating of Flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the City and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties & exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the
1600–2: 43–44 Elizabeth

Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of corporate Townes.

[Westminster]: 26 February [1600–1].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Disorders 2 and 3) any Liberties,

A reissu of No. 906, q.v.
B.M. G. 6463 (384); 390.1 P.C. (147). Bodl. Arch. F. (411); 417.1 Queen's (384). Antiq. 2 (139).
1600 altered to 1601 by Dyson. No 919.

1601

5 April.—By the Queene. [Begins] Whereas diuers traiterous and slanderous...

[£100 reward for the author of certain libels.]

Whitehall at Westminster: 5 April 1601.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 7 of ked deli.

Slanderous libels on the Queen have been dispersed in London. Any person discovering the Author to the Privy Council or Lord Mayor shall receive £100 reward presently from the Lord Mayor. B.M. G. 6463 (386). P.C. (148). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (413). Queen's (386); 79. A. 1 (50). Antiq. 2 (140).

1601–2

9 February.—[By the Privy Council.] Orders conseyed by the Lords of her Maiesties Privie Counsel, and by her Highnesse speciall direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing, and eating of flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswelle by the Lord Maior within the Citi and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenant of all the Counties of the Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of corporate Townes.

[Westminster]: 9 February [1601–2].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Disorders 2 and 3) any Liberties,

A reissu of No. 906, q.v.
Queen's (390).

3 July.—By the Queene. A Proclamation for prohibition of transporting moneys into Ireland.

Greenwich: 3 July [1601].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Late uiding of

The money taken into Ireland for payment of the forces there ultimately finds its way into the hands of the rebels or is exported. The Statute 19 Henry VII forbids the transport of money to Ireland. This is to be strictly obeyed, under penalty, &c. B.M. G. 6463 (387). P.C. (149). Bodl. Arch. F. c. 11 (414). Queen's (387). Antiq. 2 (141); MS. 116 (43). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1662.
N° 920.

20 March.—By the Queene. A Proclamation to represse all Piracies and Depredations upon the Sea.

Richmond: 20 March [1601–2].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Manifold to 2) shall yeero

Complaints having been made of English pirates, the Queen has not only sent out a Pinnace to the Straits to stop such practices, but now sets forth certain articles (13) to be observed to check piracy. No man-of-war to go to sea without licence. No ship or goods of friendly powers to be taken. All cases to be heard and prizes adjudged in the Admiralty without delay. No armed vessel to enter the Sea for the apprehendinge of the same as good prizes.

Richmond:

31 March.—By the Queene. A Proclamation for Measures, published by the Queenes Commandement.

[Westminster: c. 31 March 1602.]
3 ff. Gothic letter.

Di Measure 2 and 3 be as

Refers to standard weights and measures sent to towns specified in 11 Henry VII which now differ from the
22 JUNE.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation concerning new buildings and Inmates, in or about the City of London.

Greenwich: 22 June [1602].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites growth of London and inconveniences arising therefrom. Recalls Proclamation 7 July 22 Eliz. [No. 749, q.v.] and Orders made in Star Chamber in 39 & 40 Eliz. on Bills of Complaint of the Attorney General. The Council have also written several times to cause the Proclamation to be obeyed. The Queen now lays down nine Orders to be obeyed in London and three miles round. No new buildings, no dividing of any house, all sheds built within seven years to be pulled down. Empty houses for seven years to remain so or be let for the poor. Unfinished buildings to be pulled down. Offenders to answer in the Star Chamber.


28 JUNE.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Begins [To all and singular Justices of Peace . . . Against Broggers or Ingrossers and Regraters of Wool.]

Greenwich: 28 June [1602].
1 f. Gothic letter.


15 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. [Begins] Forasmuch as her Maiestie doeth understand . . .

[For preserving her Majesty's game. . . .

Oatlands: 15 September [1602].
1 f. Gothic letter.

for of her The Statutes for Game are not enforced sufficiently. No person is to take pheasants, partridges, or river-fowl by nets, setting dogs, or otherwise within six miles of any of the Queen's usual houses, viz. Windsor Castle, Whitehall, Hampton Court, Richmond, Greenwich, Oatlands, or Nonesuch; or keep such engines, &c. None is to hawk within three miles of these places except a noble in person. Justices to execute.


5 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEENE. A Proclamation for proceeding against Jesuites and Secular Priestes, their Receiuers, Relieuers, and Maintainers.

Richmond: 5 November [1602].
3 ff. Gothic letter.

possessed or 2) combined 3) places in The Jesuits have abused the Queen's mercy, leading the King of Spain to invade Ireland, and by his general (Don Gouan) to publish a brief deposing the Queen. Their own books show that most of the Seminary Priests are in the hands of the Jesuits and are ready to fight against us, and whatever their divisions among themselves they are all disloyal. Their statement that toleration will be granted to two religions in one realm is unfounded, and their effrontery in publicly exercising their priestly functions causes scandal and murmuring. All Jesuits and Secular Priests are to leave the kingdom, and not to return. Priests who profess allegiance before January 1st to the Privy Council, the Presidents of Wales and York or the Bishops, will be dealt with separately.

JAMES I

24 MARCH.—[BY THE COUNCIL.] [Begins] Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy...

[Proclamation of James I.]

[London: March 24 1602-3.]


2 f. Gothic letter.

this the 2) Lieutenant, to

Queen Elizabeth being dead the crown is come to James, descendant of Margaret, d. of Henry VII, his great grandfather, the said lady Margaret being begotten of Elizabeth, d. of Edward IV, and being sister of Henry VIII. We, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, with her late Majesty’s Privy Council, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, and other subjects, do proclaim James VI of Scotland and England.


B.L. P.C.O. (1).

Barker 1; Strype, Ann. iv. 516.

5 ends ‘Jame’, historiated initial. No 934.

1 Printer to our late Somonage Lady Queene Elizabeth.

24 MARCH.

this the 2) Lieutenant, to

Another edition of No. 934, q.v.

B.M. 506. h. 10 (1). Queen’s (1). Antiqu.* (1).

1. 5 ends ‘Jame’, historiated initial.

1 Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie.

No 938.

24 MARCH.—[BY THE COUNCIL.]

this the 2) Lieutenant, to

Another edition of No. 934, q.v.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 1 (2).

1. 5 ends ‘the’, historiated initial.

No 936.

24 MARCH.


1 f. Gothic letter.

our Grandfather and

Another edition of No. 934, q.v. The signatures differ:


This is the original sent off to Scotland by the Council. H’

and to every of them.

[For the King’s journey to London.]

Whitehall: 8 April 1603.

Sine nota [London: R. Barker: 1603].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Pacquetts places Vittermore

Provision of post horses and carriages is to be made in all towns through which the King is to pass. Thomas Mylles, Pay-master of Posts, and Rowland White, Court Post-master, to oversee this. Well-furnished horses and good guides to be provided in the numbers they direct.


Queen’s (7).

Barker 7.

10 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.]

[Begins] Forasmuch as the Kings most Excellent Majestie hath taken...

[To keep the peace and for continuing in office.]

Whitehall: 5 April 1603.


Arms 3 excellent moneys 2) owne 3) and for

The King has by letters of March 28th and 31st signified to us of the Privy Council that we should make known that all persons are to continue in office till pleasure, and that persons are not to resort to Scotland to meet him, but to await his coming in due order.

B.M. 506. h. 10 (3). Queen’s (3).

Barker 3; Strype, Ann. iv. 624.

1 Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie.

No 935.

5 APRIL.

[Headpiece 554 x 1294] Moneys 2) owne 3) and for

Another edition of No. 938, q.v.

B.L. Antiqu.* (2).

No 939.

5 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.]

A Proclamation declaring at what values certaine Moneys of Scotland shall be currant within England.

Whitehall: 8 April 1603.


1 f. Gothic letter.

are twenee Subjects 331.

It being necessary that the true value of Scottish coin should be known, it is proclaimed that the 6 pound piece of gold is 22 carats fine: six of them make an ounce. They are to be current in England at 10s. The mark of silver of the value of thirteen pence halfpenny shall be current in England.

B.M. 506. h. 10 (5). Queen’s (6). Antiqu.* (4).

Barker 6; Ruding ii. 839; Strype, Ann. iv. 585.

No 940.

5 APRIL.

are twenee Subjects 341.

Another edition of No. 940, q.v.

B.L.

money’s, 1, 3, historiated initial.

No 940.

8 APRIL.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]

To all Maiors, Shiriffes, Justices of the Peace, Postmasters, Bailiffes, Constables, Hedboroughs, and all other the Kings Maiesties officers and Subjects whatsoever, to whom it shall or may appertaine, and to every of them.

[For the King’s journey to London.]

Whitehall: 8 April 1603.

Sine nota [London: R. Barker: 1603].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Provision of post horses and carriages is to be made in all towns through which the King is to pass. Thomas Mylles, Pay-master of Posts, and Rowland White, Court Post-master, to oversee this. Well-furnished horses and good guides to be provided in the numbers they direct.


Queen’s (7).

Barker 7.

10 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.]

[Begins] Forasmuch as the Kings most Excellent Majestie is graciously minded to make his speedy...
27 April.—By the King. A Proclamation for the discovery and apprehension of William Ruthen, and Patrick Ruthen, brethren to the late Earl of Gowrie.

Burglby: 27 April 1603.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms S and whereas 2) whose at

Learning that William and Patrick Ruthen, brothers of the Earl of Gowrie, are in disguise in the kingdom, the King orders them to be apprehended and brought before the Privy Council. None are to conceal or aid them, and all persons are to help in their arrest, if called on.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (7). Queen's (9); 79. A. 1 (61). Antiq. * (6). MS copies, P.R.O. S.P.D. 1 (50). Queen's 79. A. 2 (14); an earlier corrected draft (20).

Barker 9.

No. 943.

7 May.—By the King. [Begins] The Zeale and great affection, which we have found in all sorts of people of this...

[Revoking Monopolies of Elizabeth.]

Theobalds: 7 May [1603].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

people be 2) by Pastimes

Desiring to recompense the affection of his people, all monopolies of Elizabeth, except those granted to any Corporation or Company, are suspended. No assignments of debts to be made to the King in satisfaction of other liabilities; Salt petre men, Purveyors, and Takers to use due moderation; all complaints will be investigated, but frivolous ones will receive due punishment: Sunday is to be kept, and no Bear or Bull-baiting, Interludes, Common Plays, &c., are to be frequented on any Sabbath day.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 14, proclaimed 14 May.
Barker 12; Strype, Ann. iv. 525.

No. 944.

7 May.

people unto 2) by pastimes

Another edition of No. 944, q.v.

Antiq. * (7).

16 May.—By the King. [Begins] Forasmuch as his Majestie understandeth, that there be divers ancient and other good and...

[Laws of Forestry. Poaching, &c.]

Greenwich: 16 May [1603].


and stroy wil

The laws against killing Deer, Pheasants, Partridges, Harene, Mallard, and such like with Dogs, Nets, Gunnes, Crossbows, Stonebows, &c., and the using of Deer hayes, Buckstalls, and other Engines, being fallen into abeyance; The King will put them forthwith in execution, and charges all persons to obey.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 11.
Barker 11.
Scots regnal year also given in subscription from this proclamation.

No. 946.

16 May.

and the will

Another edition of No. 946, q.v.

B.L. N° 947.

17 May.—By the King. [Begins] The foule and insolent outrages lately committed vpon the borders of our Realmes...

[For pacification of the Border.]

Greenwich: 17 May 1603.

1 f. Gothic letter.

That estate to

Those prices are to be paid for victuals which have been fixed on by the Clerk of the Market and his Jury, and set upon the gates of the Court. No person shall pay more, on pain of imprisonment, and all authorities are charged to see that there is not remissness on the part of the wonted purveyors of provisions.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (4). Queen's (11). Antiq. * (3).

Barker 11.

No. 950.

29 May.—By the King. [Begins] At our first entrance into this our Realme, and in all the way as we have...

[Gentlemen to live at home and be hospitable.]

Greenwich: 29 May [1603].

1 f. Gothic letter.

While pleased at the resort of the nobility to his person, yet the loss suffered by the country parts, and the growing danger from disease in London move the King to command all gentlemen not in attendance on the Court, nor having any special reason for remaining, to leave London not later than the end of this Term till the Coronation.
1603: 1 JAMES I

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (12). Queen's (18). Antiq.* (11).


Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 12.

Barker 20.

Nº 951.

MAY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Whereas in the tyme of the Queene our sister deceased, Commissions

... [Letters of reprisal declared void.]

[Westminster : May 1603].

Found only in MS.

Draft proclamation that all letters of reprisal granted by the late Queen are become void on her decease, and sum-moning all to whom they were granted to desist from molestation or spoil, and to return home.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 1 (111*); see No. 956.

Nº 952.

1 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for

reformation of great abuses in Measures, published by the Kings Commandement.

Greenwich : 1 June 1603.


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Cites laws as to standard measures, and the recent action of Elizabeth [No. 926, q.v.]. All cities which have not received the new standards are to send for them before All Saints [Nov. 1]. After that date all measures are to be conform to the standards. All standards not agreeing with the new standards are to be broken or defaced before St. Bartholomew's [Aug. 24]. Search to be made for old standards, &c.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (13). Queen's (19). Antiq.* (11).

Nº 953.

8 JUNE.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Although the

Offences committed against the Queene our sister deceased, and the honour of her Estate...

[Earl of Tyrone readmitted to favour.]

Greenwich : 8 June [1603].


1 f. Gothic letter.

deceas- given punish.

Although the Earl of Tyrone had rebelled against Queen Elizabeth, yet as he had repented before her death, and she had given power to Lord Mountjoy, her Deputy, and now our Lieutenant, to receive him to mercy, he is received to mercy and favour, and his rank acknowledged. No one is to abuse him by word or deed.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (13). Queen's (19). Antiq.* (12).

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1701.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 12.

R. xvi. 599; Barker 21.

Scots year omitted.

Nº 954.

16 JUNE.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Where in a

Proclamation (lately by vs published) for consider-

sations therein expressed, We...

[Surrender of the Patents for Tin.]

Greenwich : 16 June [1603].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Considerations selfe shall

In answer to our Proclamation [No. 944, q.v.], complaints having been made of the Monopoly of Tin, the King, after long debate in the Privy Council, has ordered the Patentsee to be called before the Council, to whom they surrendered their patent. This is an argument of the King's continual care for those who dutifully and orderly appeal to him.

B.M. 506. h. 10 (14). Queen's (20). Antiq.* (13).

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1701. MS. draft; see S.P.D. 2 (6).

Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 12.

Barker 22.

Nº 955.

Another edition of No. 955, q.v.

23 JUNE.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Although we have made it known by publike Edict, That at our entrance into these...

[Annulling letters of marque against Spain.]

Greenwich : 23 June [1603].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms on our 2) suffi- at

Though peace was proclaimed at his accession, yet owing to the licences granted by Elizabeth to privateers to spoil the public enemy and employ the shipping and mariners of England, divers ships and goods belonging to the subjects of the King of Spain have been taken. All ships and goods taken before April 21st last shall be counted as lawful prizes, but if taken after are to be returned to their lawful owners, and any future captures will be punished as piracies.

The Admiralty to execute the order.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (13). Queen's (21). Antiq.* (15).


Rot. Pat. p. 14. m. 49. d.

R. xvi. 516; Barker 23.

" I pray you let this proclamation pass with expedition. Ro: Coryll."

Nº 956.

23 JUNE.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Forasmuch as the infection of the Plague is at this present greatly increased and...

[On adjournment of Trinity Term.]

Greenwich : 23 June [1603].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

in- Maiesties 2) pre- their

Owing to the danger of increase of the plague which would be caused by the influx of suitors, and in the hope that it may be sufficiently abated to allow of the Coronation at its appointed time, the present (Trinity) Term is adjourned from the second return (Octabis Trinitatis) until the fourth return (Tres Trinitatis), the adjournment to be made the first day of October, called the day of Ysonitas. In the remainder of the Term only Attorneys will be heard, and no hearings in the Star Chamber, Chancery, Exchequer Chamber, Court of Wards, Ducheys Chamber, or Court of Requests. No one to appear in person except in cases of Outlawry. All who have to account for money shall appear on their accustomed days, and any writs by which the King may profit shall be duly returned, this Proclamation notwithstanding.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (16). Queen's (23). Antiq.* (14).

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1691.


Barker 25.

Nº 957.

2 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Although it cannot be without griefe to vs to publish, that in this our Kingdome...

[For apprehension of Anthony Copley.]

Windsor : 2 July [1603].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Beyond expectation it has happened that Anthony Copley, 'brother of one Copley that is lately returned from foreign parts,' hath conspired to use violence on the King's person,
and is now lurking closely. Knowing that all subjects, even from the State in religion, must abhor this crime, they are called on them to make proof of it by discovering the whereabouts of the said Anthony Copley, on pain, &c.


2 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The Kings most excellent Majestie understanding... [Against entering the little Park at Windsor.]

Windsor: 2 July 1603.

Found only in MS.

Forbidding any persons but noblemen or gentlemen of principal quality to enter the little park at Windsor, on account of injury done to the game, by inordinate resort of persons since his Majesty's arrival there.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 2 (31).

2 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for reformation of great abuses in Measures.

Windsor: 6 July [1603].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

By a Statute 11 and 12 H. VII weights and measures of brass were sent to certain cities and towns specified in the schedule to the Act, and Elizabeth called in all these for examination, whereof some were broken as defective, and new standards issued (sealed with an E crowned) to them and to the Clerk of the Market (by 16 R. 2. cap. 3): We now call on all those cities, &c., in the said schedule who have not received new standard measures to send, before All Saints next [1 Nov.], at their common charge persons to the Exchequer duly authorized to receive and to pay for them. The Mayors, &c., are to make copies of these, stamped with an I crowned and the first letter of the name of the city, &c. This Proclamation to be hung up in all Market places. All measures disagreeing with the standard to be broken; offenders to be fined, and the fines paid in to the Exchequer.


6 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation signifying the Kings Majesties pleasure, touching the resort of people to his Coronation.

Windsor: 6 July 1603.


1 f. Gothic letter.

doeth ioycing, conforming, of her that

Owing to the growth of Plague and the fear that those coming to see our Coronation may spread it in the country, any ceremony not absolutely necessary to it will be deferred, and also the solemn entry into London, until the winter. Those attending the Coronation are to bring as few servants as possible.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (19). Queen's (23); 79. A. 1 (63). Antiq.* (18). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1693. MS. draft, S.P.D. 2 (31*).

6 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Wheras at our first coming to a standing house within this our Realm...

Windsor: 6 July 1603.

Found only in MS.

Forbidding any persons to enter the Privy Chamber, except those appointed by the King, under the penalty of banishment from Court for 12 months.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 2 (35). MS. draft corrected.

8 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Wee haue since our entry into this Realme of England, had special care to make all our... [For due administration of justice between Scots and English.]

Windsor: 8 July 1603.


1 f. Gothic letter.

care securo holde

Since certain offences have been committed by Scotsmen, which it is said the English justices are unwilling to punish, lest it should be unfavourably reported to the King, he ordains that there shall be indifferent justice between all subjects according to the law of the land, without respect of nation.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (20); Harl. 5936; 24. Queen's (29); 79. A. 1.(64). Antiq.* (19). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1692.

6 JULY—BY THE KING. [Begins] The care wee haue to prevent all occasions of dispersing the Infection amongst...

[St. James' Fair put off.]

Windsor: 11 July 1603.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Thus the same they

Since St. James' Fair is usually held at about the date fixed for our Coronation [25 July], we postpone it for eight or ten days, as the crowd it would attract would be liable to scatter infection. Earls may bring sixteen servants to our Coronation; Bishops and Barons, ten; Knights, six; and Gentlemen, four.


6 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] We haue by our late Proclamation, published for the apprehension of one Anthony Copley... [Apprehension of Markham, Watson, and Clarke.]

Hampton Court: 16 July 1603.


1 f. Gothic letter.

of her that

Though the Proclamation against Anthony Copley [No. 963, q.v.] has pleased the King by its success, yet he is grieved to learn by his confession of a conspiracy against him, whereof three persons have escaped: Sir Griffin Markham, Knight, and two others, who are to be apprehended; on pain, &c.

[Follows.] The description of the persons. Sir Griffin Markham. William Watson, priest, is a man of the lowest sort, at 36 yeeres of age. William Clarke, priest, is a man of middle stature, inclining to the lower sort, at 36 yeeres of age.


24 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Rex... pro Amore illo magno... [Coronation Pardon.]

Westminster: 24 July [1603].

Found only in MS.
1603: 1 James I

To 20 March to cost 26s. 8d.
Rot. Pat. p. 19, m. 3.
R. xvi. 533.
N° 966.

29 July.—By the King. [Beins] The Solemnities of our Coronation being now performed according to the usages... Gentlemen to return to their homes.

Hampton: 29 July 1603.
1 f. Gothic letter.

according which passed

The Coronation being happily over, considering the evils the country suffers from the absence of its natural leaders, and having dismissed the Scots nobles of his suite, the King hereby commands all persons not detained at Court to depart at once. All noblemen and gentlemen at Court are to hand in in three days a list of their servants to the Chamberlains, &c. All persons with suits are to go to Kingston before Wednesday next [3 Aug.], when one of the Masters of Requests will allow such as have due cause to follow the Court, all others to be deferred till winter.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (23). Queen’s (32); 79. A. 1 (65).

8 August.—By the King. [Beins] The spreading of the Infection in our City of London, and in the places next about it... [Bartholomew and Stourbridge Fair stopped.]

Hampton Court: 8 August [1603].
1 f. Gothic letter.

The plague still growing, and two notable fairs being at hand, to which extraordinary resort is made, the Fairs of Bartholomew in Smithfield, near London, and of Sturbridge, near Cambridge, and all others within fifty miles of London are forbidden. Citizens of London are not to repair to them.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (24). Queen’s (33).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1694.

8 August.—By the King. [Beins] The spreading of the Infection in our City of London, and in the places next about it... [Bartholomew and Stourbridge Fair stopped.]

Hampton Court: 8 August [1603].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 8 in mitted shall

The plague still growing, and two notable fairs being at hand, to which extraordinary resort is made, the Fairs of Bartholomew in Smithfield, near London, and of Sturbridge, near Cambridge, and all others within fifty miles of London are forbidden. Citizens of London are not to repair to them.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (24). Queen’s (33).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1694.

16 September.—By the King. A Proclamation against Inmates and multitudes of dwellers in strait Rooms and places in and about the City of London: And for the rasing and pulling downe of certaine new erected buildings.

Woodstock: 16 September [1603].
1 f. Gothic letter.

con- Suburbes their

Whereas the number of dissolve and idle persons, and the pestering of many of them in small and strait rooms hath been a great cause of the plague, no new tenants are to be admitted to reside in any houses which have been so infecte[d] until it shall be thought safe: none of the rooms are to be pestered with multitudes of dwellers, and such of them as were to be pulled down are to be razed accordingly and not rebuilt.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (25). Queen’s (34).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1694.

16 September.—By the King. [Beins] Forasmuch as the Kings Majesty our Soueraigne Lord is credibly informed, that the...

Woodstock: 16 September 1603.
1 f. Gothic letter.

in- and the

Owing to the continued prevalence of the plague in London part of the Michaelmas Term, from the Vtas of St. Michael till the fourth return (called Mones Michaelis), is adjourned. Two of the Judges shall sit the first day of term (called Octabis Michaelis) and keep the day of Essoines (the said Vtas). All suits to be adjourned, but moneys due to the King and returns of writs for his profit to be sent in to the Exchequer, this Proclamation notwithstanding.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (26). Queen’s (35); 79. A. 1 (66).

17 September.—By the King. A Proclamation for the due and speedy execution of the Statute against Rogues, Vagabonds, Idle, and dissolute persons.

Woodstock: 17 September 1603.
2 ff. Gothic letter [including the order].

Arms 10 nine missenesss, exact- 2) viewes in or

Whereas the Act of 39 Eliz. has been of late not put in execution, the Privy Council hath by an order assigned places beyond the seas for incorrigible Rogues, &c., and the Law is now to be put into full exercise. The Order [Beins] Forasmuch as it hath appeared unto vs aswell by... We, of his Majesty’s privy Council, do appoint under Statute that the places to which dangerous rogues shall be conveyed are:—The New-found Land, the East and West Indies, France, Germany, Spaine, and the Low-countries, or any of them. T. Buckhurst, Lenox, Nottingham, Suffolk, Devonshire, Mar., Ro. Ceddill, E. Wotton, Jo. Stanhope.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (27). Queen’s (36).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1694 (dated 16th).

30 September.—By the King. A Proclamation to represse all Piracies and Depredations vpon the Sea.

Winchester: 30 September 1603.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 8 ma- lars 2) any to

The King, on account of the many complaints against Pirates, has by the advice of his Privy Council laid down these Articles. I. Pain of death, not only to Captain and Mariners, but to Owners and Victuallers if any Armed Ship commits Piracy, &c. II. Death to any one taking a Ship belonging to Allies, or goods out of such a Ship, with confiscation of lands, &c. III. Causes to be summarily heard in the High Court of Admiralty, except such as are pending before the Commissioners for depredations. IV. No appeal allowed to Defendants unless damages are first paid to Plaintiffs on security. V. No prohibition to be granted in such cases of spoil. VI. Ships to be restored only by order of the Admiralty Court. VII. Vice-Admirals to certify to the Admiralty Court every quarter what men-of-war have gone to sea, or returned, and what prizes they have taken, under pain of £40 fine. VIII. Subjects shall not buy and sell with nor victual any Pirate or Sea-Rover. IX. Vice-Admirals and Customers to visit all ships, and
stay such as appeared unduly armed until sufficient bonds are entered into for good behaviour. Pirates and Rovers are out of protection and may be 'suppressed with extremity'. X. Enormous spoils have been taken in the Straits of 'Gibraltar' by Captain Thomas Tomkins, Gentleman, Edmon Bonham, Walter Inneuerin, Mariners and others, which have been sold lewdly and prodigally, to the great prejudice of the Venetians whom they have robbed: We command them to be apprehended and sent to the common gaols of Hampshire or Dorsetshire without Bail or Mainprize, till the Lord High Admiral shall deal with them.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (28). Queen's (38); 79. A. 1 (67).
Antiq.* (27). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1694.

18 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas the Kings most Excellent Majestie, vpon information giuen to his Highnesse... [Adjournment of Michaelmas Term to Winchester.]
London: 18 October 1603.

Wilton: 18 October 1603.

2 flf. Gothic letter.

his Commandement 2) orderly the

Whereas the King by Proclamation of 16th Sept. last [No. 970, q.v.] adjourned the Michaelmas Term to Mense Michaelis, he now by advice of Privy Council adjorns it further to the Return called Crastino Sancti Martini, in the City of Winchester in the County of Southampton. Two Judges to sit and keep the Essoines of Mense Michaelis.

No issue to be tried by 12 or more Jurors shall be heard save High Treason or Criminal Cases. Exchequer payments Judges to sit and keep the Essoines of Mense Michaelis. Further to the Return called Crastino Sancti Martini, in the Case for transplantation of the Greames, he now by advice of Privy Council adjourns it to come to Winchester in term, and if such a person be to be made into the Court at Richmond. No persons who were out of protection and may be 'suppressed with extremity'.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (32). Queen's (44). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1697.

26 DECEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] James... To all and singular Archbishops... [For relief of John Triphon, a Grecian born.]
London: 26 December [1603].

2 flf. Gothic letter.

Arms 10 Scotland mother Raigne

Understanding from a licence granted to Master John Triphon, a Grecian born, by the French King, that he, his mother and sister have been banished from Greece by the Great Turk, he is licensed to make a collection within certain Counties and Cities named, and not elsewhere.

Antiq. 1 (1).

Beves 96.

11 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Wee haue (before this time) made known to our Subjects vpon divers occasions, ...
London: 11 January [1603-4].

3 flf. Gothic letter.

Arms 10 to to 2) of 3) Knights, perill
As he is about to summon Parliament (which he would have done before but for the Plague), and is anxious that his first should set a good example to others, the King lays down the following regulations. Great care to be shown in selecting Knights and Burgesses of good ability and sufficient gravity and modest conversation, men neither of superstitious blindness nor turbulent humours, not bankrupts or outlaws but regular taxpayers. No words to be sent to ancient Boroughs with insufficient residents (resilient), and no blank returns of Elections to be sealed. All returns to be made to Chancery. Lords not to grant privileges during the Parliament, thus avoiding questions of privilege.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (33). Queen's (46); 79. A. 1 (71).
Ret. Pat. p. 18, m. 30. d.
R. xvi. 561; Barker 57; Frothero 280; Strype, Ann. iv. 585.
N° 979.

17 FEBRUARY.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.
Orders conceived by the Lords of his Majesties Privie Counsell, and by his Highnesse speciall direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing, and eating of Flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the Citie and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of corporate Towns.

[Westminster]: 17 February [1603-4].
London: R. Barker: 1603-[4].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
disorderly 2) dross 2) drosses Liberties.
Reissue of No. 933, q.v.
Queen's (49).
N° 980.

22 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. [Begins]
Having after some time spent in setting the politique affairs of this Realme, . . .

[Priests and Jesuits to depart.]
Westminster: 22 February [1603-4].
London: R. Barker: 1603-[4].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

politique red 2) Seminaires—Religion.

Many Seminary Priests and Jesuits, having taken out Coronation Pardons under the Great Seal, are now engaged in active proselytizing. All priests, regular or secular in this realm, to leave it before 19 March next, these pardons only extending to the death of Elizabeth. They may leave by any port. Officials are to exercise vigilance in search for them. This severity is justified by the late conspiracy, thus avoiding questions of privilege.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (34). Queen's (51); 79. A. 1 (72), (93), f. 1 only. Antiq.* (33). P.R.O. (2). Original signed, P.S.B. 1698. MS. draft, S.P.D. 6 (73), (dated Feb. 21).
Ret. Pat. p. 18, m. 30. d.
R. xvi. 563; Barker 64; Wilkins iv. 377; Card. ii. 50; Strype, Ann. iv. 582.
N° 981.

5 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Authorizing and Uniformitie of the Booke of Common Prayer to be vsed throughout the Realm.

Westminster: 5 March [1603-4].
London: R. Barker: 1603-[4].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 10. former Informations 2) any advice

At the King's first entry, being importuned by sundry ministers concerning the doctrine and discipline of the Church, he summoned an assembly by Proclamation in October last, which was held at Hampton Court in January. These complaints were found baseless, nevertheless he commissioned the Archbishop of Canterbury under Great Seal to make necessary explanations, and to publish the Book of Common Prayer with these explanations. This being now done, every parish must procure one of the said books, as no further change in the order will be made.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (35). Queen's (53).
Antiq.* (34).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1700. MS. draft, S.P.D. 6 (83).
Rot. Pat. p. 18, m. 27. d.
R. xvi. 574; Barker 64; Wilkins iv. 377; Geo and Hardy 512;
Card. ii. 50.
N° 982.

5 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the authorizing an uniformitie of the Book of Common Prayer to Bee vsed throughout the Realme.

[Westminster]: 5 March [1603-4].
London: [no name]: 1602-[3].
1 f. Roman letter.

Our Affirmations Contemplibe
A reprint of No. 982, q.v.
B.M. 669. f. 5 (147). Guildhall 1 (2).
MS. date, March 16, 1602-3.
N° 983.

5 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Authorizing an uniformity of the Book of Common Prayer, to be used throughout the Realm.

[Westminster]: 5 March [1603-4].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Our the weath
A reprint of No. 982, q.v. Initials C.R.
B.M. 21. h. 1 (99).
N° 984.

5 MARCH.—BY THE KING. Orders for thorow Posts, and Couriers, riding in Post in our Affaires.

[Westminster]: 1603.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

furtherness specially 2) otherwise, they.

The Privy Council, having considered the abuses of the Post service, have laid down these rules. (1) All places where Posts are laid for the Packet shall have the benefit of letting horses to persons riding post, i.e. with Horn and Guide, by Commission or otherwise, and if couriers come in too fast for their provision of horses they may call on the Constables to seize for them others. (2) None are to ride on special commission except with a pass signed by a Secretary of State, or otherwise, and if couriers come in too fast for their provision of horses they may call on the Constables to seize for them others. (2) None are to ride on special commission except with a pass signed by a Secretary of State, or six of the Privy Council, or the Master of the Posts, from the Court; and to the Court, by the Privy Council of Scotland, the Lieutenant, &c., in Ireland, the Presidents in the North or the Marches of Wales, the Governor of Berwick, Ambassadors, and the Warden of the Cinque Ports, on the King's affairs. The charge for each horse is 2d. per mile, besides the guide's groats. (3) No man may take a horse without first paying the hire, nor load it with more than 30 Ib., nor ride it more than 7 miles an hour in summer (April—September) or 6 in winter. (4) If the Post service be too great a burden to be undertaken, the Constables must provide for the regular supply of horses to those riding on special commission.

B.M. 506. h. 10 (36).
Antiq.* (35).
N° 985.
Another edition of No. 985, q.v., but at the end 'Signed by his Maiestie, and subscribed by Sir John Stanhop Knight, Master and Comptroller generall of his Highnesse Postes', 'By the King' omitted.

**B.M.** C. 18. e. 1 (63). Queen's (55).

Another edition of No. 986, q.v.

**B.L.**

Without 'By the King'.

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**BY THE KING.** Orders for the Posts of our Realmes, and for all men to observe and obey in the speedy carriage of Packets, directed for our affaires.

[London: R. Barker: 1603.]

1 f. Gothic letter.

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The former regulations for Posting and the speedy dispatch of Packets and Letters on the Prince's affaires being abused, the following are now issued. (1) Every post receiving daily wage shall keep sufficient horses (two at least) always ready, with leather bags lined with baize or cotton, and horns which are to be sounded four times every mile. (2) Every post shall send away all packets dated on the outside with the time and place of their first delivery, by a Secretary of State or Master of the Posts, for the Navy by the Admiral of England, for the Cinque Ports by the Warden, for Scotland by our Treasurer and Secretary of Scotland, and for Ireland by our Lieutenant L. Mountjoy, or addressed to them in the busi-

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Another edition of No. 988, q.v., with the imprint and at end 'Signed by his Maiestie, and subscribed by Sir John Stanhop Knight, Master and Comptroller generall of his Highnesse Postes'.

**B.M.** C. 18. e. 1 (64). Queen's (57).

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16 July.—[By the King.] Rates and Orders for Victuals.

[Oatlands: 16 July 1604.] Not found.

100 copies printed at £1 13s. 4d. (Barker’s bill). No 995.

16 July.—By the King. [Begins] The Care which We haue haue d, and Paines which Wee haue taken to settle the Affaires...

[Confirming the Book of Common Prayer.]

Oatlands: 16 July 1604.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

which Us 2) see to

The King’s zeal for the good government of the Church was shown by summoning the Hampton Court Conference, whose issue was that no reason for alteration was proved, even by the admission of those who wished for change. Nevertheless this matter was brought up again in Parliament, though a Proclamation sufficiently declared what had been done. He again gives notice to his Subjects, that after so much impugning there appeareth no reason why the form of service should be changed, hoping that even the trouble-some spirits who instigate these murmurs may abandon them. What untractable men will not perform upon their promises to meet the Commissioners of the Scottish Parliament, notice is given that the first day of the said meeting shall be Oct. 20th, in the Painted Chamber of the Palace of Westminster.


Rot. Pat. p. 33, m. 11.

Barker 76; Wilkins iv. 406; Card. ii. 60; Prothero 420, 1200 copies printed, 45.

No 996.

31 July.—[By the King.] [Begins] Trustie and welbeloved, wee greete you...

[Sine nota.]

1 f. Script letter.

in our and

A brief asking for a loan of... pounds to be paid to...

Collector for the County of... until the 24th of March, 1605—6.

B.M. C. 18. e. 2 (121). Hodgkin.

Kempe London p. 218.

No 997.

31 July.

Our of

Another edition of No. 997, q.v.

No 998.

19 August.—[By the King.] [Begins] James... Know yee that this day to the honor...

[Peace with Spain.]

[Harfield]: 19 August 1604.

Found only in MS.

Peace signed with Philip III, and Albert and Isabella, Archdukes of Austria.

B.M. Lansd. 139. 5. No 999.
assuming the title of ‘King of Great Britaine’, not from vain glory but to indicate the accomplished fact. He then recites the full style—King of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

B.L.  B.M. 506.  h. 10 (44); 506.  h. 12 (69).  Queen’s (65); 79.  A. 1 (79).

Antiq.  (41).  P.R.O. Original signed, Queen’s 79.  A. 2 (23); Lansd. 198. 246.

Rot. Pat. p. 7.  m. 34.  d.

B. xvi. 605; Barker 82; Prothero 392.

1000 copies printed, £2. Is. 6d.

31 JANUARY—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]

Orders and Articles made and agreed upon, by the right Honourable the Lords and others of the Kings Miesties most Honourable Priuie Councell, appointing what kinds and sorts of bread are to be made and solde vnto his Highnes Subiectes, with other good orders to be observed and kept, for reformation of diuers disorders and abuses, vset by diuers persons touching the same.

Whitehall: 31 January 1604[-5].

London: John Windet: [1604-5].

1.  f.  Gothic letter.

Arms 58 x 37 Highnes of in factotum.

On the information of John Powell, Clerk of the Market, as to the faults of bakers, the following orders are made:

(1) No one to keep a bakehouse unless he has served 7 years. He is to mark his bread. (2) Symnell, wastell, white, wheaten, household and horse bread only may be made. (3) Sizes are ¾, ½, and 1½ white bread; ½d. and 1d. wheaten, and 1½d. household, and none greater. (4) They may sell to innkeepers and victuallers 3 loaves of horsebread for 1d. and 13 pennyworth for 12 pence. (5) Spice cakes, buns, biscuits, only to be sold at funerals and the Friday before Easter. (6) Foreign bakers selling bread in any town are to make their loaves heavier two or three ounces in the penny loaf than those baked by the townsmen. Signed: T. Ellesmere, Cane., T. Dorset, Suffolke, E. Worcester, Deuonsheir, H. Northampton, Cranborne, E. Zouche, W. Knowlis, E. Wotton, To. Popham, I. Herbert.

2 FEBRUARY—[BY THE KING.] A Publication concerning all sorts of Gold and Siluer thred, granted by his Miesties Letters Patents, vnder the great Seal.

[Westminster]: 2 February 1604[-5].

London: R. Barker: [1604-5].

1.  f.  Gothic letter.

our executors the

Much right gold, right silver, and right gold and silver thread having been imported, wrought in lace or otherwise, under the names of Venice, Florence, French, Millen gold, &c., and copper, gold, &c., under the names of Cap, Cullen, Bridges gold, silver, or gold and silver, without paying custom and subsidy due, the customs have been assigned to Roger Pennell and Richard Grimstone by patent under Great Seal from January 13th last for 16 years. The patentees are to seal all thread imported. No merchant to buy any lace not
so sealed. The patentees to have quarters assigned in all
Custom houses for sealing. They may search, accompanied
by a Constable, for smuggled gold lace. No merchants to
land any gold until customs are paid. Owners, farmers, and
occupiers of 'wharves, keyes, brewhouses, and suchlike places
of lading' are not to permit goods to be unladen contrary to
the book of Customs made 4 Eliz. on pain, &c.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (48). P.R.O. (3). Queen's (73).

17 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
concerning Leases and Assarts.

Westminster: 17 February [1604–5].

London: R. Barker: 1604[–5].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

remem-

The King resolves to have next session of Parliament all
the Crown lands and revenues (expressed in fourteen
schedules) attached inseparably to the Imperial Crown of
this realm, to make provision for his younger children and
the Queens of this realm for the time being. The greater
part of these lands, &c., are in lease for lives or years
in possession and most of them in reversion, subject
to many ambiguities and strict conditions. A Commission
has been appointed to arrange for the surrender of these
leases on reasonable conditions, in exchange for a grant
of a forty years' lease, or for term of six lives, or less as
shall be agreed. Marsh or surrounded grounds may be devised
for Assarts, Wastes, or Purprestures, in fee-farm. Very few
given that Commissioners were appointed to sell the titles
in fee-farm. Any house not to be used as firewood. No new
house is to be built before the feast of St. Michael [Sept. 29].

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (51). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (85).

Original signed, P.S.B. 1714. Corrected draft, S.P.D. 12
(97).

Rot. Pat. p. 32. m. 15.

Barker 161.

N° 1008.

1 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for
Buildings, in and about London.

Thetford: 1 March [1604–5].

London: R. Barker: 1604[–5].

1 f. Gothic letter.

necessary other as.

Timber is being destroyed in the Realm to such an extent
that in London builders are obliged to use Beech. Timber
is not to be used as firewood. No new house is to be built
before the feast of St. Michael [Sept. 29]. After that no
new house to be built within a mile of the suburbs, except
the walls and windows and the forefront be made of brick
or brick and stone. The forefront is to be of that uniform
order decreed for the street by the magistrates. Offenders
to be brought into the Star Chamber.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (51). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (85).

Original signed, P.S.B. 1714. Corrected draft, S.P.D. 12
(97).

Rot. Pat. p. 32. m. 15.

Barker 161.

N° 1011.

4 MARCH. —[BY THE KING.] A note of the
Headlands of England, as they beare one from
another, agreeing with the plot of the description of
the Countrey, with their seuerall distances, as fol-
Loweth...

London: R. Barker: [1605].

1 f. Roman letter + r. map.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (52). Queen's (81). MS.

Drawn for Lord

Endorsed: 'A proclamacion of the Lymitts of his Ma-

th's ports and chamber.' This is of Record in the Admiralty. The original
document is in the hands of Sir Hen. Caesar descend, of Sir Julius

N° 1012.

1605

12 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation con-
cerning Assart lands.

East Greenwich: 12 May [1605].


1 f. Gothic letter.

By Proclamation of 17th Feb. [No. 1009, q.v.] notice was
given that Commissioners were appointed to send the titles
to Assarts, Wastes, or Purprestures, in fee-farm. Very few
applications have been made by the holders, but others have
applied. If the holders do not apply before October 1st the
fee-farms will be sold to others.


P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1717.

Rot. Pat. p. 22. m. 1. d.

Barker 164.

N° 1013.

8 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas the
Kings Majestie hath always beene ready to embrace
and cherish such a...


2 ff. Gothic letter.

cherish ' doeth, 2) Ship willing
The peace between England and Spain is so manifest that offences against it must be premeditated, yet certain officers are even receivers and abettors of the same. The King now publishes his orders. (1) No mariner to take service with a foreign power on pain of punishment as a pirate. (2) Offenders to be seized without bail and notified to the Admiralty. (3) Pirates not to be aided, purchases only to be made from known merchants. (4) No men-of-war are to victual or relieve themselves in English ports, except on their return home they may victual for 20 days and no more. (5) English ships to be searched for warlike stores and not allowed to sail with them on board. (6) Foreign warships manned by English subjects will be stayed if they enter English ports.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (53). Queen's (83); 79. A. 1 (82). Antiq.* (48). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1719.¹


¹ Countersigned, Salisbury.

28 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament.

Ampthill : 28 July [1605].


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Whereas Parliament is prorogued till October 3, it is now prorogued till Tuesday, November 5th, when people come to town for the All-hallowtide Term.


Barker 108.

² Proclamation for the All-hallowtide Term.

11 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to redress the mis-employment of Lands, Goods, and other things given for Charitable uses.

Rockingham : 11 August 1605.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Whereas lands, goods, and other things have been given for charitable uses enumerated, and in process of time have been diverted from their original intent, by Act 43 Eliz. remedy was provided, and much good hath resulted. But as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Colleges of Westminster, Eton, ordres, and Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches were exempt by name from this Act, it is now ordered that these shall faithfully employ their funds as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Colleges of Westminster, Eton, ordres, and Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches were exempt by name from this Act, it is now ordered that these shall faithfully employ their funds for their proper purposes, under pain, &c.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (55). Queen's (85); 79. A. 1 (83); f. 2 only. Antiq.* (50). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1720.

Rot. Pat. p. 3, m. 4. d.

Barker 109.

3 ff. Gothic letter.

16 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Beginning]

James ... Whereas our late Sister of ... [Grant of Alnage to Duke of Lennox.]

Westminster : 16 September [1605].


Arms 11 France well 2) hauze 3) Fustian 4) afore- 5) within Ireland,


N° 1017.
1605-6: 3 JAMES I

7 NOVEMBER.
Arms 9 other ment 2) onely Peace.

Another edition of No. 1021, q.v.
B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (58). P.R.O. S.P.Dom. 16 (26).
Queen's (90); 79. A. 1 (88). Antig.* (52).
1 f. Gothic letter.

N° 1022.

8 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING. [Begins] Forasmuch as it appeareth now in part, who were the complices of Percy in his detestable... £1000 reward for Percy.
Westminster: 8 November [1605].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Who and do

As great importance is attached to the capture of Percy, and obtaining his confessions of the partners and reasons of the plot, £1000 and a free pardon is offered to any accomplice who will give him up.
B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (59). Queen's (92); 79. A. 1 (92). Antig.* (53). P.R.O. Original signed, S.P. 1723. MS. copy, S.P.D. 16 (35*).
Rot. Pat. p. 6. m. 2. d. 8 Nov. 119.
Barker 117.

N° 1023.

18 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING. [Begins] Where amongst other Persons discovered to bee Confederates in the late horrible Treason... [For apprehension of Winter and Litleton.]
Westminster: 18 November [1605].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 8 bee our appre-

Robert Winter, a principal in the late treason, is not among those taken at Worcester. A description of him and of Stephen Litleton is now published. They are to be apprehended.
Rot. Pat. p. 6. m. 39. d. R. xvi. 688; Barker 118.

N° 1024.

19 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas the custody and safe keeping of our severall Counties and Shires... [Authorizing Sheriffs to act outside their Counties.]
Westminster: 19 November [1605].
2 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 9 so- committed 2) or escape

The value of the institution of Sheriffs, those ancient Conservators of the Peace and Ministers of Justice in their counties, being shown by their suppression of the rebellion of Percy and his complices in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford, and a question being moved concerning their power to enter on other counties than their own, though they may lawfully do so, yet that there may be no doubt it is announced that it is lawful and justifiable. In any county the Sheriff entering is to join the Sheriff of that county if the latter is in pursuit. Either Sheriff has power to beat down or destroy any house of defence for rebels, and may kill and destroy them if necessary.

N° 1025.

119

15 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for preservation of fishe in the River of Thames from Staines Bridge to the head of the river.
Westminster: 15 January [1605-6].
Found only in MS.

By Letters Patent Richard Coxiter has been appointed water bailiff from Staines Bridge to Cirencester. None are to catch trout between 1 October and 1 April, on pain of fine 10s., or 20s. No draught nets, Welys nets, cownes, or engines to be used in March, April, or May. Nets to be of standard mesh and weles. Roach at 2 a penny may be sold, and Pikrell, Perch, and Pollard 14 inches long. Cowping is forbidden. No stakes or hedges to be put in the King's stream or hooks used or pike hooks laid (100 marks fine). Richard Coxiter to cause this to be proclaimed.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1725.

N° 1026.

15 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] It is so manifest to the world by all our proceedings hither to towards those... [Apprehension of Gerrard and others.]
Westminster: 15 January [1605-6].
London: R. Barker: 1605 [5-6].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 8 procee- selues 2) shall selfe.

Though the King has shown himself unwilling to put into practice the laws even against Romish Priests themselves, yet since John Gerrard alias Brooke, Henry Garnet alias Walley, alias Darcy, alias Farmer, Oswald Temson alias Greenway, have been leaders in the Gunpowder Plot. All are to search for and apprehend them, those who seize them will be rewarded. Harbourers to be punished. Their descriptions are added.
Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 35. d. R. xvi. 699; Barker 120.

N° 1027.

15 JANUARY.
Arms procee- selues 2) shall selfe.

Another edition of No. 1028, q.v.
Queen's (96).

N° 1028.

22 MARCH.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Where a seditious rumor hath been raised this morning, that some ill Accident...
To appease a rumour.
Westminster: 22 March 1605[6].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 10 this poely thereof.

Whereas a rumour hath been raised of some accident to the King, and the people have been called to arms by the constables, without any one knowing the origin of the rumour, it is announced that he is in good and perfect health, and all persons are to refrain from gathering in arms or in conventicles. The authors of the rumour will be punished.
Rot. Pat. p. 6. m. 39. d. R. xvi. 645; Barker 122.

N° 1030.
22 MARCH.

Arms S this posely their

Another edition of No. 1030, q.v.

Queen's 79. A. 1 (81), Antig. * (57).

N° 1031.

1606

12 APRIL.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas some difference hath arisen betweene our Subjects of South and North . . .

[Establishing the National Flag.]

Westminster: 4 April [1606].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms S be- toppe in

All subjects of Great Britain shall bear in the mainupt the Red Cross (St. George) and White Cross (St. Andrews) joined according to a form made by our Heralds and sent to our Admiral for publication, and in the forefront the South British shall wear the Red Cross only as they were wont, and the North British the White Cross only.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 40. d.

R. xvi. 615; Barker 123.

N° 1032.


Westminster: 23 April [1606].


3 f. Gothic letter.

Arms S be- toppe in

Complaints having been made of corruption and rapine by inferior officers under cover of the King's prerogative of Purveyance, and some having taken Timber Trees growing and too great quantity of Provision in Wood, Coal, Hay, and Carridge especially, the offenders have not been left to the Board of Green Cloth, but by special mandate to the Attorney-General have been tried in the Star Chamber, wherein some have already received punishment by Fine, Imprisonment, Pillory, and losing of their ears, and others await further trial. The King hopes that the arrangements already made for purveyance in 16 shires by the principal gentlemen will still be carried out, and makes further regulations.

(1) No purveyors or others are to take any growing Timber.

(2) Only reasonable and necessary quantities of Wood, Coal, Hay, or Oats are to be taken for immediate use.

(3) No carridges are to be taken up for any except our servants in ordinary. A list of those to be provided for is to be signed by the principal officers of the Chamber, Household, and Stable. Purveyors will be severely punished if they transgress. Offenders to be handed over to the local Justices, who may remit them to the Star Chamber if they will. Purveyances for any shire to be by a separate Commission specifying kinds and quantities of goods to be purveyed. Schedules to be annexed wherein those supplying them are to certify schedule to be sent to a Justice of the Peace near.

(4) Specifying kinds and quantities of goods to be purveyed. Purveyances for any shire to be by a separate Commission

(5) By a separate Commission


Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 25. d.

Barker 125.

N° 1033.

10 JUNE.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Doe we not doubt but that all our Subjects (embracing the true Religion professed in this . . .

[Priests and Jesuits to leave the Country.]

Greenwich: 10 June [1606].


2 f. Gothic letter.

Religion tude, 2 in fortunes

After reciting the King's attachment to the religion professed by the Church of England, of which new proof has been given by his consent to two Acts of Parliament, and the evils into which those professing the Church of Rome are led both by doctrine and by the treasons headed by their priests, it goes on to state his unwillingness to shed blood, and orders all religious persons, Priests, Jesuits, seminaries, friars, and the like, who are not only stirrers up of strife, but are in contempt of his former orders, to leave the kingdom before August 1st next. All of them to have free leave to depart from any port (Gerrard or Greenwell excepted). All Sheriffs and others to notify to the Privy Council within 20 days if any are in prison that they may be transported. After that date all offenders will be severely punished.


MS. copy, S.P.D. 22 (15).

Rot. Pat. p. 20. m. 9. d.

Barker 129; Strype, Ann. iv. 507.

N° 1034.

13 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the search and apprehension of certaine Pirates.

Greenwich: 13 June [1606].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Informations said and

Richard Gifford, captain of a ship or fly-boat The Fortune, Robert Lax, master of The Hopewell, William Mellon, Humphrey Rastoll, Thomas Belet, Robert Gyles, John Thomas, John Burrage, Baldwine Barber, Henry Ralcliffe, John Banister, William Smith, with divers others serving as mariners or soldiers, have committed many murders and piriencies within the Straits and Mediterranean Seas. They are to be sought for and arrested and tried in the Admiralty Court. Pain of death to their harbourers.


Rot. Pat. p. 20. m. 11. d.

Barker 125.

N° 1035.


[Orders for the Market at Oxford.]

Oxford: July 1606.

Sine nota.

1 f. 2 pp. on one side Roman letter.

a the 2) sold the

31 orders for the Market for Badgers, Poulters, Innholders, Wood, Bakers (not to sell spice cakes, Bennes, Bilkets, &c., except at burials, Good Friday, or Christmas. Bread 13 pennyworth to a dozen), Brewers, Vintners,
Tallow Chandlers, &c. Boarding out not allowed. Unlawful games. Cleaning the Streets. No one not M.A. to stand in Newpark looking at the Archers. Edward Miles to measure the Bushels. This order not to be defaced on pain of excommunication, &c.


23 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching Passengers.

Farnham : 23 August [1606].

1 f. Gothic letter.

West-Sea-see bee

Whereas by 1 Jas. I [c. 4, vii] it was enacted that no woman nor any child under 21 (sailors and factors excepted) should pass over sea without licence of the Privy Council under pain of forfeiture of ship and tackle and 12 months' imprisonment to the sailors. Women and children having lawful errands may now obtain licence from certain persons in London, the Cinque Ports, Harwich, Yarmouth, Hull, and Weymouth.


Rot. Pat. p. 12. m. 23. d.
Barker 159. No 1037.

23 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The Kings most Excellent Majestic, finding that the infection of the Plague is at this ...

[Adjournment of Michaelmas Term.]

Hampton Court : 23 September [1606].

1 f. Gothic letter.

the wife of

Owing to the spread of the Plague, Term is adjourned from the Uas to the fourth return (Mones Michaelis). Two Justices to sit on Octabis Michaelis and keep the Essoignes. All returns of sums due to the King to be made as usual.


Rot. Pat. p. 12. m. 11. d.
Barker 159.

1 With a letter under Privy Signet, altering the phrase 'Unto his Majesties house at Richmond' to 'Unto the accustomed places at Westminster'.

No 1038.

1 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The Kings most Excellent Maiestie, considering what perill oftentimes ensueth by ...

[No person to enter the Court without a pass.]

Westminster : 1 November [1606].

1 f. Gothic letter.

No person inhabiting London or Westminster, or any place where the Plague is or hath been six weeks before this date, shall enter the Court, except bishops, judges, King's counsel, the magistrates of London and Westminster, and the household. If any other person have need to enter Court he shall stay at the outer gate till one of the Porters obtain licence from a chief officer of the household.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (70). Queen's (108). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1736.

Rot. Pat. p. 12. m. 16. d.
Barker 157. No 1039.

1 NOVEMBER. consider. of Marshalsey.

Another edition of No. 1039, q.v.

B.M. C. 18. e. 1 (62). Antiq.* (64).

No 1040. 121

1607

30 MAY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas some of the mesner sort of our people did of late assemble themselves in...

[Against rioters in Northamptonshire.]

Westminster : 30 May [1607].

1 f. Gothic letter.

people of contra-

Enclosure riots have taken place of late in Northamptonshire both night and day, which seem on the increase. If any others happen they are to be put down, by arms if necessary. The King is careful to put down Enclosures and Depopulations, and will now take order in the matter, if these Riots cease.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (71). Queen's (109); 79. A. 1 (95). Antiq.* (65). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1744.

Rot. Pat. p. 16. m. 23.
Barker 159. No 1041.

28 JUNE.—BY THE KING. [Begins] It is a thing notorious that many of the meadest sort of our people in divers places...

[Concerning enclosures of lands.]

Greenwich : 28 June [1607].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 19 meanest mens 2) of 3) lo- Subieccs

The riotous assemblies still persist in spite of our Proclamation [May 30th, No. 1041, q.v.], and some have even resisted in arms and suffered by martial law or civil justice. The King is not unmindful of the abuses of Enclosures, and of the loss he suffers by depopulation. Though these enclosures were made before his accession he hath charged his Judges to take instant remedy, and will not allow his good intention to be frustrated by the crime of a few. Rebellion and unlawful assembly will be punished as treason. A full inquiry is now summoned, and the people must be patient till it is completed.


Rot. Pat. p. 18. m. 22. d.
Barker 160. No 1042.

9 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas at a Parliament holden at Westminster in the fift yeere of King Richard...

[No one to leave the country. Bullion.]

Westminster : 9 July [1607].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Westminster chants, 2) any they

The statute of 5 Rich. II forbidding all persons save great Lords, true and notable Merchants, and the King's soldiers to leave the realm having fallen into disuse, and being repealed last Session, the King forbids, in accordance with precedents of Edward I and Edward III, any to leave the realm other than Soldiers, Merchants, Mariners, and their factors and apprentices, without special licence of the King or four of his Privy Council (the Principal Secretary to be one). If any licensee engages in plots he loses the protection of his licence. The Judges having declared that by 20 Ed. I, 9 Ed. III, 2 Henry VI, and other statutes, no man may carry Gold and Silver, either as Coin, Jewels, Bullion, Plate,
or Vessels out of the kingdom, the King strictly forbids it, under pain, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. m. 24.
Barker 144; Ruding ii. 365.
Entitles it a Proclamation for repeals of a Statute made 5 Ric. II, &c.

24 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] In calling to our Princely remembrance, that in the late Rebellion upon pretence... [Pardon to all rioters coming in before Michaelmas.]

Windsor: 24 July [1607].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 10 that policio or

Though the late rebellion was unprovoked by any famine or dearth of corn, or any other extraordinary accident, and was of a kind to induce great severity, the King, who has already pardoned tressons against his person, will pardon freely all who submit and confess their offences to the King, hundred to who should be Jurors, and so many Freeholders have

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (74); 506. h. 12 (68). Queen's (115); 79. A. 1 (99). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1746.
Barker 146.

N° 1044.

21 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Iames by the grace of God, of England,... [Licence to Sir Edward Hobbie. Wool.]

Westminster: 21 August [1607].
1 f. Gothic letter.

King, hundred to
Licence to Sir Edward Hobbie to buy wool at any place in Warwick, Stafford, Salop, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, Rutland, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Hereford, Monmouth, in one year five hundred Seplars of English or Welsh wool, the same to be kept in any place where Clothes, Bayes, or Kersles are made, or in Norwich, &c., and sold there, the

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (75). Queen's (116). Antiq. 1 (10).

Rot. Pat. p. 30. m. 5.
Barker 145; see Grant Book, James I, p. 29.
19 DECEMBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the apprehending of the Lord Maxwell.

London: R. Barker: 1607.[8].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Lord Maxwell, a prisoner in Edinburgh Castle, hath broken prison (which is treason), wounded the porter, attempted to release Sir James MacDonnell a prisoner, and has now fled into England, and lurks near London. All are to apprehend him and deliver him to the Privy Council. His description follows.


Barker 101.

19 DECEMBER. — BY THE KING. [Begins]

Whereas there are none of that our kingdom ignorant of the payne enioyned...

[Westminster: 19 December 1607.]

Found only in MS.

Draft Proclamation stating the aggravation of Lord Maxwell's crime in his escape, he not being accused of any capital crime.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 28 (108).

1607-8

2 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING. [Begins] The Kings most Excellent Maiestie considering what peril offentimes ensueth... 

No one to come to Court without a pass.

Westminster: 2 November [1607].

London: R. Barker: 1607.[8].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

considering London, the A resuise of Proclamation No. 1039, q.v.


Barker 103.

NO 1049.

10 JANUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for proroguing of the Parliament.

Westminster: 10 January [1607-8].

London: R. Barker: 1607.[8].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 10 prorogue day same

Whereas Parliament stands prorogued to 10th February, it is further prorogued till October 27th.


NO 1054.

22 JANUARY. — BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL. Orders conceived by the Lords of his Maiesties Priuie Counsell, and by his Highnesse speicall direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing, and eating of Fleshe this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the Citie and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Countys of the Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of Corporate Townes.

[Westminster]: 22 January [1607-8].

London: R. Barker: 1607.[8].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

disorders Liberties 2) such any

The King, understanding the great disorders of last Lent in London, orders that these Rules be executed. (1) There shall be only eight butchers licensed by the Lord Mayor in Eastcheap, and four in S. Nicholas' Shambles—poor men, licences free, no partners. (2) Meat to be sold in open shop at ordinary rates and to be entered in a book. (3) Ten butchers to be licensed in the suburbs, two without Temple Bar in S. Clement Danes Parish, two without Smithfield Bars in the Parish of S. Pulehres or Clarketowne, one in Whitecross St., one in Norton Folgate, one in White Chappell, one in S. Katharines, two in Southwarke, and two for the
City of Westminster of the poorer sort, licenses free. No other person to kill Flesh, or in any other places on pain of forfeiture to the poor in the prisons. Churchwardens to search for infringements. Lord Mayor to examine on oath other person to kill Flesh, or in any other places on pain of City of Westminster of the poorer sort, licences free. No bonds of one hundred pounds with sureties of thirty pounds servants of Innholders, Victuallers, Taverners, keepers of ordinary tables as to meat used in Lent. Persons to watch at the City gates and elsewhere for Country Butchers and Carriers of Flesh to search and intercept the same—to be forfeited and sold for the poor in hospitals and prisons in the City. Fishmongers not to enhance the price of Fish. Licensed butchers to enter into a sufficient bond. Similar orders to be issued for Justices of the Peace in all shires.

1608

31 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against Transportation of Leather.


Arms 10 loving curious 2) Leather service

Complaints have been made of the excessive price of 'neates leather', and this has been imputed by evil-affected persons to a licence granted for the transporting of forbidden commodities to the value of six thousand pounds, whereof only some small part is leather. The King hereby revokes all licences concerning the transportation of neats' leather, or neat's hides raw. Information to be given to the Treasurer by all customers as to the quantity of leather exported during the reigned.


Barker 171.

29 APRIL.—BY THE KING. [Begins] It hath beene our desire and disposition in all the course of our Government . . .

Westminster: 29 April [1608].


disposition persons laws

The Oath of Allegiance lately devised by Parliament, being refused by divers who have lately returned to England, was not intended to press on their conscience in any matter of religion, and their refusal to take it must awaken suspicion, especially in the case of needy persons. The oath is to be strictly tendered to all 'not being known Merchants or men of some qualitie', and on refusal they are to be committed for trial to next assizes when a second refusal brings them in the penalty of a Praemunire.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (87). Queen's (133). Antiq.* (77). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1757.

Barker 173.

2 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the preventing and remedying of the dearth of Graine, and other Victuals.

Westminster: 2 June [1608].


knowledge hands 2) an. for

Owing to the high price of victuals the King has issued (1 June 1608) 'Orders appointed by his Majestie' by which Justices are to stop all Engrossers, Forestallers, and Registrars of Corn, and to direct all Owners and Farmers to furnish the Markets ratably and weekly with reasonable quantities. All Officers to take note of these Orders. No Corn is to be carried out of the Realm. All shippers to be examined on oath, and bonds to be taken. Exporters and Transports to be imprisoned One Year and the Ship forfeited. Informer to have half the value of the Corn and half the fine. Persons of ability to exercise hospitality to stay at their homes and do so, until this dearth be past.


Barker 174.

A copy of these 'Orders', reprinted in 1622, B.M. 104. k. 39. N° 1058.

[BY THE KING.] The effect of certaine branches of the Statute made in Anno xxxiiij Henrici viiiij, touching the maintenance of Artillerie, and the punishement of such as vse vnlawfull games, very necessary to be put in execution.


age, at one

A reissue of No. 669, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (85). Queen's (172).


Arms 10 and his hundred

A reissue of No. 669, q.v.

B.M. 1651. b. 3 (5).

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 67.54 teach and hundred

A reprint of No. 669, q.v., with printed note 'The messengers fee is twelve pence'.

B.L. N° 1061.

5 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against making of Starch.

Westminster: 5 July [1608].


of great 2) make by

The Proclamation [No. 1046, q.v.] against Starch making from Wheat having failed, and the late Proclamation [No. 1508, q.v.] against the export of corn being published, no person is to make starch of any corn, grain, or other stuff whatsoever except only as hereafter provided. They are not to steep in water any wheat, pollard, or bran save only musty wheat, bare bran, and material unfit for human sustenance, and then only under licence from the Privy Council and in or near London. Offenders to lose all the starch and to be punished for their contempt. All officers to search, and allow no starch to be made anywhere after the last day of July; they are to break and tear in pieces all vessels for making starch, and imprison offenders.


Rot. Pat. p. 30, m. 17, d. 124

Barker 176.

N° 1062.
25 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Buildings.

Teddington : 25 July [1608].
London : Deps. of Barker : 1608.
1 f. Gothic letter.

in Crowne con.

The King recounts his Proclamations [No. 1011, q.v., and No. 1049, q.v.] The neglect of his officers in executing these has allowed the evils to continue. The King distinguishes between those who have rebuilt, though not with brick, and others. A few of these have been made examples of in the Star Chamber, and others will be admitted to a moderate fine. But those offenders who have erected new foundations will be proceeded against in the Star Chamber.

The King will excuse persons building in side alleys, on sites too small for brick buildings, exercising the trade of a retail shopkeeper, who produce certificates.


Rot. Pat. p. 30. m. 24. d.

Barker 180.

N° 1063.

14 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. —[Begins] We are informed that there hath bene of late (through neglect of the Lawes . . .

Against Export of Horses.]

Holdenby : 14 August [1608].
London : Deps. of Barker : 1608.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 10 late Subjects, Realme

Too many horses have been exported, whence the price has risen, and the realm will be unfurnished. No horses are to be shipped, except under licence by the King or the Master of the Horse, until order is taken.


Rot. Pat. p. 30. m. 25. d.

Barker 182.

N° 1064.

4 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. —[Begins] Whereas we did lately prorogue our Parliament till the . . .

[Parliament prorogued till 9 February.]

Windsor : 4 September [1608].
London : Deps. of Barker : 1608.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 10 Par- . . .

 Whereas Parliament was prorogued till 27 October, the Plague now leads the King to prorogue it till 9 February.


Rot. Pat. p. 30. m. 25. d.

Barker 183.

N° 1065.

1 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. —A Proclamation concerning Fines for Alienations of Lands holden in Chief, made without Record.

Hampton Court : 1 October [1608].
London : Deps. of Barker : 1608.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

need Exchanges, 2) mitigate Alienations,

Many holders of Lands in chief have alienated by Conveyance to avoid paying the fines due on alienation. In divers Counties this has been discovered by the Commission of Inquiry held last year. Though offenders are liable to a full year’s payment of the value of the Lands so alienated, the King will take composition on the scale annexed, if satisfaction is made before the end of Hilary Term next.

Articles.

(1) No fine for alienations made before 14 Eliz. (2) The fine to be one-third annual value, if before Hilary Term ends for estates of inheritance past. (3) The fine to be one-fourth for Alienations of Estates for lives past. (4) In future upon Alienations of Estates of inheritance without record two-thirds the legal amount if paid within four months. (5) On Estates for lives without record one-half the legal amount if paid within four months. (6) Valuations to be made according to scale of Office of Alienations, not the true value. (7) No fine on Alienations of Estates for lives past where the Estate is ended. (8) Such as pay their composition to be joined in one pardon, at the charge of the Coronation pardons. (9) Compounders shall not be compelled to plead their Conveyance in the Exchequer at large. Compounders may appear by Attorneys or Solicitors.


Rot. Pat. p. 30. m. 25. d.

Barker 183.

N° 1066.

NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. —[Begins] It hath well appeared since our Cominge to the Crowne of this our Realme . . .

[For the Presidencies of the North and Wales.]

Found only in MS.

For the continuance of the authority and jurisdiction of the Presidencies of Wales and of the North.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 37 (55). Original signed and corrected.

N° 1097.

12 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. —[Begins] Whereas the Kings Majestic, for the better reliefe and sustentation of the poorer . . .

[Concerning Maltsters and Barley.]

Thetford : 12 December [1608].
London : Deps. of Barker : 1608.
1 f. Gothic letter.

and the Proclamation

The King has caused Orders to be published concerning the service of the markets [No. 1058, q.v.], but as there is a good harvest of Barley, which might be mixed with Wheat or Rye and make good bread, and as this is being bought up by ‘the infinite multitude of Maltsters’, and brewed into strong beer which uses double the quantity of malt, he orders all Justices and others to put into force the laws concerning malt and the Assize of Beer, and to diminish the number of Maltsters. Beer is to be weak and cheap.


Rot. Pat. p. 27. m. 36.
Barker 186.

N° 1068.

1608-9

4 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. —[Begins] Whereas we did lately prorogue our Parliament till the ninth . . .

[Proroguing Parliament till 9 Nov.]

Westminster : 4 January [1608–9].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 10 Parlia- . . .

Fearing the increase of prices here and the diminution of hospitality in the country, Parliament is further prorogued from February 9th to November 9th.


Barker 187.

N° 1069.
8 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against Pirates.
Whitehall: 8 January [1608-9].
London: Deps. of Barker: 1608-[-9].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

[Letters patent to Abraham Baker for smalt.]
The King finds that many abuses of Pirates are due to the connivance of subordinate Officers. These Orders are to be observed. Any person taking a ship, or goods out of a ship, belonging to his Majesty's subjects, friends, or allies shall suffer death with confiscation. Any person so offending, coming after into any port, is to be committed to prison without bail. No subject shall furnish any Pirate or Sea Rover or any one but a known Merchant by buying or selling with him. Admiralty cases to be heard without delay or appeal, unless the sum adjudged be paid to the plaintiff on sureties. No ship taken to be restored unless under certificate from the Admiralty. Vice-Admirals to report what ships go to or return from Sea under pain of fine of forty pounds. Vice-Admirals, &c., to search all suspicious ships and to take good bonds if there is any cause of suspicion. Captain John Ward and his adherents have spoiled the Venetians and others within the Straits of 'Giblatair'. He and his adherents are to be seized and imprisoned if possible. Ward and other pirates are har-

10 JANUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]
Orders conceived by the Lords of his Maiesties Privie Councell, and by his Highnesse special direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing, and eating of Flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the City and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to bee prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of Corporate Townes.

London: R. Barker: 1608-[-9].
London: Deps. of Barker: 1608-[-9].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

A reissue of No. 1055, q.v.
B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (97). Queen's (147). N° 1071.

4 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. [Begins]

[Letters patent to Abraham Baker for smalt.]

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 France unleg'd 2 ap. at

Grant to Abraham Baker, his executors, &c., for thirty-one years exclusive privilege to make smalt. No persons to import it. The smalt to be stamped with a half-lion holding a sceptre in one of his paws and with a 'posie' round of 'Sceptral Fox-arms'. No smalt to be sold unless so stamped. Sellers of unstamped smalt fined twenty pounds, the smalt to be forfeited to Abraham Baker. He to have right of search (accompanied by a Constable). Customers not to allow smalt to enter. Ship-masters to be sworn that they have none.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (98). Queen's (149).

Subscription reverts to old style, 6 and 42.

14 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for preservation of Woods.

London: Deps. of Barker: 1608-[-9].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

and had 2) proportion our

A late view and survey of the Woods shows that they are much damaged not only by inhabitants but by the King's own officers, in decaying the Woods and making them become windfalls, &c. All subjects are charged not to deprive the meaning of the Statutes when felling their underwoods. No rangers when cutting browse for deer, fuel, &c., to take more than necessary, nor to head any timber trees. No inhabitant is to spall out, ship, barke, or girt any timber tree; nor take young saplings of oak, elm, ash, beech, or any other tree. No tenant of an Honour to take any timber for building, or decaying tree, for fuel. No steward to assign trees for any use without due warrant. Surveyors of Woods to report on such cases, which are to be presented at the next Manor Court. Trees marked by Royal Officers not to be cut or lopped or made use of.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (99). Queen's (151). Antiq.* (87).

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1767.

Rot. Pat. p. 30. m. 19. d.
Barker 191.

Style of Great Britain. N° 1073.

18 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. [Begins]

Whereas to moderate and qualify the Fines, forfeitures and losses, which we in...

[Extension of time for Alienation Fines.]

Royston: 18 February [1608-9].
London: Deps. of Barker: 1608-[-9].
1 f. Gothic letter.

and Proclamation for-

Learning that our Proclamation [No. 1066, q.v.] has only lately come into some parts of the land, we extend the time to the feast of All Saints (Nov. 1) next, anything in the former Proclamation notwithstanding.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (100). Queen's (153). Antiq.* (88).

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1767.

Rot. Pat. p. 30. m. 23. d.
Barker 194.

N° 1074.

1609

7 APRIL. — BY THE KING. [Begins]

Whereas there is lately published in Print our Apologie heretofore made for...

[Calling in 'Apologie for the Oath'.]

Westminster: 4 April [1609].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 10 Apologie title they

Owing to errors in the copies of the 'Apology for the Oath of Allegiance' sent out by the rashness of the printers the King disclaims all copies published before this date, and orders all into whose hands copies come to return them to the printers.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (101). Queen's (154). B.M. Original signed, Eg. 2603 (59). MS. copy, P.R.O. S.P.D. 44 (88).

N° 1076.

28 APRIL. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation

signifying his Maiesties pleasure, to conforme by all means the estates of his Subjects against all defects in their Assurances, and all concealed Titles.

Whitehall: 23 April [1609].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

of ming 2) some they
The King recites his goodwill to his subjects. He is informed that many holding from him have defective titles, both as to form and matter. Though lapse of time does not affect his right he will accept a composition. All imperfections in title will be removed (if the estates are not determined in his favour) on payment of a fine of not more than five years' rent at old value, determined by particulars or by affidavit to his Commissioners before Michaelmas next. He will promote an Act in next Parliament to settle this, and will give Assurance under the Great Seal, &c., in the meantime. The ordinary Fees of the Seals will be reduced, and divers persons may join in one Patent. Compounders are referred in the first instance to the Attorney- and Solicitor-General. B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (103). Queen's (156). P.R.O. (11). Original signed, P.S.B. 1783.

 رسولیه: 6 May [1609].
لندن: R. Barker: 1609.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

nymole: 1076.

15 MAY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas heretofore sundry ways have been devised to redress the disorders... [Prohibiting carriage of letters in and out of the Realm.] Greenwich: 15 May [1609].
1 ff. Roman letter. re- except them.
Though order has been taken that no one should carry posts except under authority 'divers disavowed persons' have intruded themselves. No person is to bring in or take out of the realm any letter or packet without due authority. 'You, the Lord Treasurer of England, and Lord Warden of our Cinque-Ports' are to give knowledge of this to all merchants and others. Suspected persons to be searched and apprehended. B.M. C. 18. e. 1 (65). Queen's (162).
Barker 204.

nymole: 1078.

15 MAY.—BY THE KING. Orders decreed upon for the furtherance of our service, as well in writing, as riding in Poste; specially set downe, and commanded to be observed, where our Posts are established within our Countie of Kent. Greenwich: 15 May [1609].
1 ff. Roman letter.
Orders issued for the security of the State by preventing intelligence among the disaffected, and for H.M. Service. Queen's (163).
Barker 206.

nymole: 1079.

15 MAY.
1 ff. Roman letter.

nymole: 1080.

nymole:

19 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Prohibition for Allome. Greenwich: 19 June [1609].
2 ff. Gothic letter. of ment, 2) other de

nymole: 1081.

10 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation relative to the transportation of gold and silver. : 10 August 1609.
Not found.
Draft Proclamation referred to by Bacon. See P.R.O. S.P.D. 47 (74).

nymole: 1082.

9 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] We had hoped, seeing it is notorious to all our Subjects, how greatly we delight in... [Against Killers or Stealers of Deer.] Hampton Court: 9 September [1609].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Sub- themselves 2) Statutes, of
Recites the King's disappointment that some of the baser sort had been killing deer, and thus interfering with his
recreation. He has been just to others, he will be so to himself, and exercise the Forest laws with severity. Rewards to informers will be given. Fresh laws will be passed if necessary.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 10 (107). Queen's (166). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1776.
Rot. Pat. p. 40. m. 9.
Barker 211.

22 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins]
The Kings most Excellent Maiestie, finding that the infection of the Plague is ...[Adjournment of Michaelmas Term.]
Hampton Court: 22 September [1609].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Proroguing Parliament for Plague till 9 February next. Cites Procl. touching defective titles [No. 1076, q.v.]
The toleration then granted has been abused. No person is to make any starch whatever from the 10th of February next, and must close all operations begun before that by 10th March, on pain of forfeiture and contempt. Starch may be freely imported from abroad on payment of custom duties.
Queen's (173). P.R.O. MS. draft, S.P.D. 38 (105).
Rot. Pat. p. 8. m. 1. d. (21 Dec.).
Barker 225.

26 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins]
Whereas wee did lately prorogue our Parliament till the ninth ...[Parliament prorogued till February 9.]
Hampton Court: 26 September [1609].
1 f. Gothic letter.

30 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation ...for defective Titles.
Whitehall: 11 February [1609-10].
1 f. Gothic letter.

30 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING, A Proclamation ...the amendment of defective Titles.
Newmarket: 30 November [1609].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Notices, orders, instructions, and other important documents.

1609-10

10 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation ...the making of Starch.
Westminster: 10 January [1609-10].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

11 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation ...for defectiue Titles.
Whitehall: 11 February [1609-10].
1 f. Gothic letter.

12 FEBRUARY.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL. Orders conceived by the Lords of his Maiesties Priuie Counsell, and by his Highnesse speciall direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing, and eating of Flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the Cite and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to bee prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of Corporate Townes.
Westminster: 12 February [1609-10].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

25 MARCH.—BY THE KING. [Begins] This later age and times of the world ...the Interpreter'.
Westminster: 25 March [1610].
1 f. Gothic letter.

1610
2 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the due execution of all former Laws against Recusants, giving them a day to repair to their own dwellings, and not afterwards to come to the Court, or within 10 miles of London, without speciallicence; And for disarming of them as the Law requireth. And withall, that all Priests and Jesuits shall depart the land by a day, no more to returne into the Realme; And for the ministring of the Oath of Allegiance, according to the Law.

Whitehall: 2 June [1610].
4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 and rity 2) Papists. 3) Common-law. 4) it as On the address of Parliament, moved by the murder of Henry IV, as well as by the Priests' Treason and Gunpowder Treason, that the laws against Recusants, Priests, and Jesuits, be enforced, considering their praise of regicide, and the great resort of recusants to London, it is ordered that all licences to them be revoked, and that they return to their own houses before 30 June, and not appear in London, or at any Royal Court, or within 10 miles of London, on pain, &c., Justices of Peace, &c., to take from them all Armour, Gunpowder, and Munition of any kind not necessary for their defence. All Priests and Jesuits in the kingdom shall depart the land by a day, no more to return into the Realme; And for the ministring of the Oath of Allegiance, according to the Law.

Imprint missing.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Chaun- seruice foure.

Sir Robert Stewart and Richard Vaas to dig up all roots and stumps of trees in Royal Forests.

22 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the vter abolishing of the making of Starch of any stuffe whatsoever, within the Realme of England, and dominion of Wales.

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 pre- and rily 2) Starch 3) this Proclamation Starch cannot be made from bran, the manufacture of starch and infects the air. No one is to make any starch in

the kingdom. No one is to sell any starch made in England. All officers to arrest offenders, till they enter into recognizances not to offend against this Proclamation.

Queen's (184). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1789.

24 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] As the Princely care and continuall... [Concerning former proclamations, &c.] Hampton Court: 24 September [1610].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

A Commission has been appointed to codify the Statutes. Though the Proclamations and Ordinances are not of equal force, yet they should be obeyed, and therefore orders have been given for their revival. The following Proclamations are determined. 1 Jas. I for victuals [No. 950, q.v.] reissed 10 July, 2 Jas. I [No. 994, q.v.], 11 Jan., 1 Jas. I [No. 979, q.v.] 18 June, 2 Jas. I [No. 992, q.v.], and four Proclamations concerning buildings [Nos. 969, 1011, 1049, 1063], which will be incorporated in one. The starch proclamations are determined. Certain other points are not provided for by law or proclamation sufficiently. They will be considered.


31 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas the Kings most Excellent Majestie... [Dissolving Parliament.] Westminster: 31 December [1610].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 con- Burrough Parliament, Parliament will be dissolved by Commission under Great Seal. It has sat too long, and not done what was expected. Queen's (189); 79. A. 1 (108). Antiq. 1 (13). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1793.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Vicu- ries accor.

Prices are raised by local sellers on the occasion of the King's passing through any place. This is forbidden. The rates fixed by the Clerk of the Market are to be observed. The Markets are to be well provided.

B.L.

[BY THE KING.] The Inquisition taken at the day of... in the yeere of the Reigne of our Souveraigne Lord, James by the grace of God, of England, France and Ireland King, defender of the faith, and of Scotland the... before... Deputie unto... Esquire, Clarke of the Market of his Majesties most Honourable Household, within the verge, as well within Liberties as without, by the Oathes of... honest and discreet men, of the price of Graine, Victuals, Horse meat, Lodgings, and other things Rated and Taxed, in maner and forme following.

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

A blank form with the titles of 61 commodities.

B.M. 1852. d. 1 (56).
Another edition of No. 1099, q.v.

Queen's (227).

N° 1100.

77 lines 13 line initial

BY THE KING.] A Proclamation touching the Kings Maiesties Audit now shortly to be holden and kept [ ] in the [ ] of [ ] for the reuenues of his Highnesse Crowne, within the Countie of [ ] for the yeare ending at the feast of Saint Michael Th'archangell now next coming. Anno domini [ ].

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

of and Scotland

Blank form for the Statutory proclamation of the Auditors, formerly of the Augmentation Courts, now of the Exchequer.

Queen's (183). Antiq. 2 (134).

N° 1103.

BY THE KING. [Begins] James, ... The causes of the assembly of this ... [Privy Seal for a benevolence.]

Sine nota.

1 f. Script type.

Another issue of No. 997, q.v.

Queen's 79. A. 1 (107).

N° 1105.

1611

29 JANUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders conceded by the Lords of his Maiesties Privie Counsell, and by his Highnesse speciall direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing and eating of Flesh this next Lent, and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the Citie and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to bee prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the Realm, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of Corporate Townes.

[Westminster]: 29 January [1610-1].

London: R. Barker: 1610[-1].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

disorders their 2) what Li-

Another issue of No. 1071, q.v.

Queen's (190).

N° 1106.
1611-12: 9 James I

3 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of Building in and about London.

Salisbury: 3 August [1611].


1 ff. Gothic letter.

18 MAY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas we are daily informed...

Greenwich: 18 May [1611].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

31 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, whereby it is commanded, That the Oath of Allegiance be administered according to the Laws.

Whitehall: 31 May [1611].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

4 JUNE.—BY THE KING. Whereas wee are gien to understand...

Greenwich: 4 June 1611.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

23 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The care of the Kings of this Realme Our... [Raising the value of the Gold Coinage.]

Newmarket: 23 November [1611].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

10 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of Building in and about London.

Hampton Court: 10 September [1611].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

22 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Buildings.

Windsor: 22 July [1611].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

16 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders conceived by the Lords of his Maiesties Privie Counsell, and by his Highness speciall direction, commanded to be put in execution for the
1612

13 MAY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas on Monday last a notorious murtherer...

1612

14 MAY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The Kings most excellent Majestic...

1612-13


1612-13: 9-10 JAMES I
11 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the search and apprehension of John Cotton Esquire.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 in and 2) Off- their

A reissue (with alterations) of No. 1171, q.v.

Queen's (215).

Barker 263.

11 JUNE.  

1 f. Gothic letter.

Coun come Our

Another edition of No. 1131, q.v.

P.R.O. (23).

11 JUNE.  

1 f. Gothic letter.

That rantly yeere,

The quality of French wines having degenerated, owing to their being imported earlier than of custom, no new wine is to be imported earlier than 1 December next coming, and yearly, on pain of displeasure. Customs Officers not to receive entries of new French wines before 1 December.


Rot. Pat. p. 14. m. 10. d.

N° 1133.

15 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the publishing of any reports or writings of Duels.

Hinchinbrooke: 15 October [1613].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 these the 2) is, Marshall,

It becomes a common custom for men barred from a duel by any reason to set forth a writing concerning it which is a treble offence. When our Marshals have settled a quarrel it should be regarded as extinct, whereas these writings are but fresh provocations. Any one putting in writing or publishing anything relating to such a matter will be punished at discretion in the Star Chamber, banished from Court for seven years, and accounted by the King (his heaviest punishment) as a coward whose reputation is but per conditioni sui frutina among the ordinaries. Any man grieved by rumours misrepresenting him in the carriage of such a matter is to appeal to the 'Commissioners Marshall', who will right him.


Rot. Pat. p. 15. m. 83. d.

N° 1134.

5 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the prices of victuals within the Vorhe of the Court.

Whitehall: 5 November [1613].

1 f. Gothic letter.

and necessaries or

In consequence of the exactions of victuallers, &c., no person is to pay more for corn, victuals, horsemeat, lodging, or anything else than the rates and prices certified by the Clerk of the Market or his deputy and fixed upon the gates of the Court, on pain of imprisonment and fine. No persons used to serve the market are to hold back their stocks or diminish the market when the Court is in the neighbourhood. All Officers and Justices are to see this enforced.


Style 11th and 47th.

N° 1135.
5 NOVEMBER.

But-hausing offending

Another edition of No. 1135, q.v.

P.R.O. (25). Queen's (226); 79. A. 2 (8).

12 NOVEMBER.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Orders Conceived by the Lords of His Majesties Privy Council, and by His Highness especial direction, commanded to be put in execution, for the restraint of killing and eating of flesh this next Lent, and to be executed as well by the Lord Maior within the City and suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, As by Order to be prescribed through all the Counties of this Realm, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of Corporate towns.

[Westminster]: 12 November [1613].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

In consequence of the benefit derived from last year's Orders a stricter execution of them is ordered. No licence for killing in Lent to be given to any butcher. Innkeepers' servants to be examined on oath as to use of flesh in Lent. Bonds in £100 to be taken from Innholders, &c. Watchmen to be set on butchers coming in to London. Fishmongers to be prepared to sell at reasonable rates. Friday suppers to be stopped. These Orders to be observed throughout the country.


12 NOVEMBER.

great so 2) Io. be

Another edition of No. 1137, q.v.

Queen's (228).

2 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Felts.

Royston: 2 December [1613].


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Feltmakers employ many thousands in carding, basening, felting, dressing, pouncing, blocking, and dyeing felts, who are being thrown out of employment by the import of felts, hats, or caps. No Customs Officers are to take entries of felts, hats, or caps from henceforth on their peril.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Regulations for supply of corn, malt, ale (1d. quart best), cottage building, watch, feasts and wakes, appointment of overseers.

Hodgkin.

4 NOVEMBER.

Shewing open 2) this they

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Duelling so much increased, neglecting the Court of Chivalry and the Civil Courts, that no gentleman is esteemed valiant who has not put himself upon proof, 'either in S. Georges fields, or at Finsbury.' The King is not ignorant of the excuses, as for example the Lie the most exorbitant of wrongs, yet the law does not give satisfaction for it. Duels must be stopped. After forty days no one is to send challenges. Duelling is an injury to public justice and to the wronged party, and so must be doubly punished. The Proclamation refers to a more large discourse annexed. Duelling deprives the state of strong limbs. No attention will be paid to excuses for it. Duelling was invented abroad and smuggled into this country. It has been put down by Edicts in the country of its origin. To protest as some do formally that 'Their end is rather to repel and revenge disgrace than to draw blood' is but 'Actum agere protestationi contrarium,' and will but serve to further excite God's wrath. The King will save his subjects body and soul.


3 ff. Gothic letter.

A Publication of His Majesty's Edict and severe censure against Private Combats and Combatants; Whether within his Highness Dominions, or without; With their Seconds, Accomplies, and Ahoerents: Strictly charging all Officers, and other his Majesty's Subjects, to use no connuence, or remiss proceed against such Offenders: For the necessary and timely prevent of those heayy euents, whereunto aswell King-Domes, as worthy Families become obnoxious, by the obious and enormous Impieties incutently subsequent thereupon.


4°. 2 + 120 pp. Roman letter.

B.M. 501. a. 20 (1).

No 1143.
23 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against the Exportation of Clothes, undyed and undressed contrary to Law.

Westminster: 23 July [1614].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 King Our 2) Eng.-Dyed

Broadcloth should be dyed and dressed in the kingdom, owing to the malpractices of foreign dyers who stretch and weaken it. No broadcloth undyed or undressed is to be exported after 2 November next, and any subject may freely export cloth properly dyed and dressed, the Charter of the Merchant Adventurers or any other licence granted by us to the contrary notwithstanding. Exporters are to enter their names, and the sums of money they will employ yearly for the next three years, in a book kept by Alderman William Cockaine, and William Baineham before 20 September next. No others to have the benefit of this trade.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. m. 1. d. (dated 7th).

26 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Exportation of Sheepe, Woolls, Wool-fells, and Fullers Earth.

Hampton Court: 26 September 1614.
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 England, people 2) benefite 3) mem- Procla-

The Muscovia Company have discovered a land—King James Neweland—and have procured Biscainers to hunt the whale there. No one except the Muscovy Merchants are to import Whale-fins into this Country, on pain of forfeiture, &c. Customs Officers to execute.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. m. 1. d.

10 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of Allome into any his Maiesties Dominions.

Royston: 10 October [1614].
3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 England, people 2) beneite 3) mem- Procla-

Certain mines have been discovered in Yorkshire, suitable for making alun. As much foreign alun is used a great economy can be made. No one is to bring alun into England for making alun. The alum seized to be brought to Robert Johnsone's warehouse, where 12s. per cwt. will be allowed for it. Cites Proclamation 19 June 7 Jas. I [No. 1082, q.v.], which is to be in full force.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. m. 1. d.

11 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the bringing in of Whale-Finnes into his Maiesties Dominions, &c.

Wansted: 11 September 1614.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 King Our 2) Eng-

The Muscovia Company have discovered a land—King James Neweland—and have procured Biscainers to hunt the whale there. No one except the Muscovy Merchants are to import Whale-fins into this Country, on pain of forfeiture, &c. Customs Officers to execute.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. m. 1. d.

25 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation containing His Maiesties Royall pleasure, for the Warrant and continuance of the Patent, and former Proclamation concerning Fathring Tokens.

Greenwich: 21 June [1614].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 Maiestie teenth 2) said shall

Cites Proclamation Whitehall 19 May, 11 Jas. I [No. 1128, q.v.] prohibiting the uttering of farthing tokens, and granting power to John, Lord Harrington, his heirs and assigns to make farthing tokens of copper. Since his death and his son's the continuance of the force of the Proclamation has been questioned. It is to continue in force. The Patent is renewed to Lady Anne Harrington, their executrix, who shall continue to make the tokens without any change and his son's the continuance of the force of the Proclamation, and former Proclamation concerning Earthing Tokens.


21 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation containing His Maiesties Royall pleasure, concerning the apprehension of the Greames.

Royston: 22 July [1614].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 and 2) hereafter former

Cites Proclamations pardoning the Greames on their passing thence 2) said shall

And continuance of the Patent, and former Proclamation concerning Earthing Tokens.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 Proge- for 2) con- Aim-

The Muscovia Company have discovered a land—King James Neweland—and have procured Biscainers to hunt the whale there. No one except the Muscovy Merchants are to import Whale-fins into this Country, on pain of forfeiture, &c. Customs Officers to execute.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. m. 1. d.

135
24 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding the repair of Noblemen and Gentlemen into their several Countries, at the end of the Term.
Royston: 24 October [1614].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 all are the
All Noblemen, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of Peace, &c., to leave Court by 29 November, and return to their homes to practise hospitality there, on pain of displeasure.

2 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against the Transporting of Woollen Yarn, &c.
Theobalds: 9 November [1614].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 general Jersey 2) app.
Cites Proclamation 26 Sept. [No. 1150, q.v.]. No woollen yarn to be exported. The late Proclamation to be strictly enforced. Act 4 Jas. I (Clothmaking) to be enforced. Clothiers to obey. The toleration given to the Eastland, Barbary, and Russia Companies will be continued.
P.C. (252). Queen's (252); 79 A. 5 (23). Antiq. 1 (44).
Rot. Pat. p. 16. m. 7. d. 1153.

24 OCTOBER—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL. Orders Conceived by the Lords of His Majesties Privy Council, and by His Highness special direction, commanded to be put in execution, for the restraint of killing and eating of Flesh this next Lent, and to be executed, aswell by the Lord Mayor, within the Citie and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, As by Order to be prescribed through all the Counties of this Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Offices, and Officers of Corporate Towns.

[Westminster]: 10 January [1614-5].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

A reprint of No. 1137, q.v.
P.R.O. (36). Queen's (256); 79 A. 5 (12). N° 1155.
to advance trade between England, Scotland, and Ireland. Scots are to pay no higher dues of entry than Englishmen into England, or Irishmen into Ireland. This has been observed in London, let it be done elsewhere, on pain, &c. Scots must not defraud the revenue.


17 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, prohibiting the bringing in of any Commodities traded from the Levant, into this Kingdom; as well by Subjects as Strangers, not free of that Company: Also containing a publication of certaine Statutes, for the restraint of all His Maiesties Subjects, from Shipping any Commodities in Strangers Bottomes, either into this Kingdome, or out of the same.

Whitehall: 17 April [1615].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 main- by 2) and procu-

The monopoly of the Levant Company for the last 30 years in currants, cotton wools, Candia wine, galls, &c., is to be upheld. None of these goods are to be allowed to land except they are brought in by those free of the Company. The Navigation laws, 5 Rich. II, 4 Hen. VII, 32 Hen. VIII, &c., are to be duly enforced.

P.C. (265). Queen's (265); 79. A. 5 (25).


17 APRIL.

Arms 12 main- by 2) and in another Edition of No. 1160, q.v.

P.R.O. (40).

containing", l. 4.

N° 1101.

22 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraining the selling of Fee-Deere.

Westminster: 22 April [1615].


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 King- next as

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the number of the deer will be greatly reduced. No one is to have any fee for deer, red or fallow, this year, except on warrant under Royal hand and Seal.


2 MAY.—. Officers Fees for Englishmen, as they are received in the Port of London, set downe under the hands of the Fernors, Comptrollers, Collectors and Searchers of the Custom-house there: for a rule and president to euery Custome house in England, or Irishmen into Ireland. This has been observed in London, let it be done elsewhere, on pain, &c. Scotland must not defraud the revenue.


1 Scottish', l. 4, correctly printed.

N° 1169.

23 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching Glasses.

Greenwich: 23 May [1615].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 this see 2) wood, Wales.

The great waste of timber in making glass is a matter of serious concern. A new way of making glass with sea-coal or pit-coal has been discovered. No one is to make glass with timber or wood, or any fuel made from them, and no one is to make glass-houses in which timber is used for fuel. No foreign glass or glasses are to be imported or sold.

P.C. (268). Queen's (268); 79. A. 5 (27).


31 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding the due execution of two Statutes against falsifying of Wool, and woollen Yarn, for the better maintenance of clothing.

Greenwich: 31 May [1615].


1 ff. Gothic letter.

considerat. the our

Recettes abuses of Brougers, Forestallers, and Engrossers of Wool, corruptions in mixtures of wools: refers to two statutes against such abuses, 8 Henry VI, cap. 1, and 5 & 6 Edward VI, entitled an Act limiting the times for buying and selling of wools. The Treasurer of England, Chancellor of Exchequer, and all other our Judges, Barons of Exchequer, Attorney General, Justices, officers, and ministers to use their best care, upon pain of high indignation and such prosecution and censure as shall be fit.

P.C. (270). Queen's (270); 79. A. 5 (28).


12 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A true Copy of his Maiesties License Granted to James Maxwell Esquire, for the buying and transporting of Calze-skinnes.

Westminster: 12 June [1615].

Sine nota.

2 ff. Roman letter.

Arms 05-53 Treasurer or 2) Realme And

Refers to Letters Patents of 26 Feb. 7 James I giving permission to Arthur, Andrew, Jeronimo, Edward, Seipio, Antony, Daniele, and William Bassano to buy from 27 August 1614, for 7 years, 6,000 docters of calves-skinnes. Now grants for 21 years after the said 7 years are expired the same privilege to James Maxwell, Esquire, he to pay 5S. to us for every dicker of the 18,000 which he shall export. A warrant signed ’Middelsex’, dated Whitehall, 2 Feb. 1622, to Sir John Wolstenholme, knight, Henry Garway, and Abraham Jacob, Esquires, Farmers of H.M. Customs, to see this Patent enforced, and prevent any one else exporting.

Antiq. 1 (53).

Sine nota.


18 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Buildings.

Theobalds: 16 July [1615].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 wisdome both 2) former that
It is more than time there were a cessation of new buildings in London. Praises recent public works, e.g. paving of Smithfield, planting of Moorfields, the New Streams, the Pesthouse, Suttons Hospital, Britanes Burse, the reedifying of Algate, Hills, &c. Had hoped to rival first Emperor of Rome, by leaving London a city of brick where he found it a city of sticks. Refers to previous Proclamations [Nos. 1114, 5, 7, q.v.] and to recent Royal Commission published in the Guildhall. All future new buildings will be restrained. Fines to come into the Treasury. Previous Proclamations confirmed. No future licences to build will be issued. New houses, if finished before Michaelmas (Sept. 29), will be allowed if compounded for.


16 JULY.

Arms 14 proui- Our 2) former in

Another edition of No. 1167, q.v.

P.R.O. (44).

N° 1187.

21 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] James ...

Whereas John Pinnell ...

[Concerning the stamping of Playing Cards.]

Westminster: 21 July [1615].

[London: R. Barker: 1615.]

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 Ire- brought 2) sale, 3) Admi. Notwith-

On the petition of John Pinnell, Robert Trow, Robert Baxter, and others, makers of playing cards, all imported cards are to be viewed and stamped by Sir Richard Cog-

nisby, in consideration of £1,800 due to him, and the surrender of the monopoly of imported tin granted by Elizabeth. All cards imported after 20 July paying a duty of 5s. per gross. Powers of search, &c., granted.


N° 1189.

26 AUGUST.

See 14 March, 1626-7.

16 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the due execution of Forrest Lawes.

Theobalds: 16 September [1615].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 have that according

Great numbers of deer, both red and fallow, have been destroyed by the last great frost and snow, and those that remain are so weak that they can hardly hold out this winter. All good means to be used to sustain them, and pastures not to be consumed and taken from them. All laws and ordinances of the Forest, and restraint of Swine, and ringing of them according to the Custom of the Forest, to be put in strict execution in all parks, chases, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. m. 18. d.

N° 1170.

12 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation extending a former Proclamation for the Restraint of Shipping any Commodity in Strangers Bottomes, either into this Kingdom or out of the same, unto the speciall case of Wines of the growth of France, to be imported into this Kingdome, either by Subiect or Stranger, according to a Statute in that case provided.

Royston: 12 October [1615].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 date Statutes the

Cites Procl. 17 Apr. [No. 1160, q.v.] wherein 5 Eliz. was not expressly cited. It is to be strictly observed, and no person is to import wines from France contrary to that law.


I.T. 55.

Rot. Pat. p. 16. (18 Oct.).

N° 1171.

12 OCTOBER.

Arms 11 bearing seventh, procu-

Another edition of No. 1171, q.v.

P.R.O. (46).

1. 3 'shipping'.

N° 1172.

26 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation establishing the Continuance of His Maiesties Farthing Tokens, And prohibiting the use of all other Tokens whatsoever.

Royston: 26 October [1615].


1 f. Gothic letter.

P.C. (48). Original signed, Sign Man. bearing Brasse commandement,

Cites two Proclamations [No. 1127, q.v. and No. 1144, q.v.] touching farthing tokens and suppressing manifold abuses committed by tokens of lead, brass, or other metal, or matter which tradesmen use between them and their customers, in some derogation to the Prerogative Royal, and forbidding the use, delivering, or receiving of the same tokens of lead, &c. Nevertheless they are used and uttered and made in defiance of the King's will. Forbids any use or continuance of said leaden tokens, the authorized farthing to continue without any alteration of the stamp or print now used according to the true intent of former proclamations. No person to mark, define, bore, or clip any of these tokens or to make, use, or deliver any tokens of their own making or made by others for tickets, with any authorized farthing tokens, either made of Lead, Paper, or Stuff, or metal whatsoever.

Mayors, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Head-boroughs, and all other Officers and Ministers to do their utmost endeavour for the discovery of offenders against this.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. m. 12. d.

N° 1173.

26 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraining the abuses in Tinne, according to the Lawes and ordinances of the Stanneries.

Royston: 26 October [1615].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 Comm- fore 2) over 3) to- sup-

Divers Laws and Ordinances have been made for the well ordering of that ancient and Royal Commodity of Tin of this Realm of England, that all Tin should be brought to Coinage Beams to be tried, assayed, sealed, and allowed, with the Royal Stamp and Seal, before the same should be sold, and certain coinage houses in set towns in Devon and Cornwall. Officers of the Stannaries have and do attend to receive, try, assay, coin, seal, allow the said Tin, by which the preemption and coinage duties of the said Tin were secured, and also the Tin had its just and true assay. A greater price for the working and making thereof is now allowed, and by the care of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, High Treasurer, and Sir Foulke Cecil, Knight Chancellor of the Exchequer, the tin works and business have been settled for
the benefit of Charles, the Prince to whom the King has lately made Livery of the said Duchy of Cornwall, and for the contentment of the Merchants and Pewters of London and other places, from whose petitions the King could never be free before. By secret practise of covetous owners and workmen of said mines, many ships and other vessels under pretence of coming to buy Cornish Slate and Stone do embezille much uncozyed Tin in Blocks. Also mariners and other seafaring men do buy up the Tin in Bars commonly called Pocket Tin, of Pewters and others, contrary to the ancient ordinances of the Stannaries, the said ships running between Foway and Menagase. All subjects whatsoever at any time or times hereafter are not to litter, sell, deliver, or put to sale, or to receive, ship, carry, land, or contract, for any black Tin unblown, but to such as cause the same to be cast and blown before it be sold for use, or any White Tin or Cast Tin before it be first Coined and Stamped with the seal or mark, upon pain of forfeiture, as well of the said Tin and other condigne punishment in case of land carriage, as also of confiscation of the ships, hoyes, barques, lighters, and other vessels wherein any such prohibited Tin shall be shipped or laden for transportation, contrary to this our Proclamation. As we understand there are certain wandering petty chapmen, or tinkers, and others, haunting much about the Tin works aforesaid, who make it usual to buy black Tin by the bowl, and white Tin uncoined by the pound or other small quantity, and carry the same from the workhouses to certain private places of receipt till they get a large quantity and then sell it to the prejudice of the King, he commands all Justices of the Peace before whom any such Chapman is brought, diligently to find out where and of whom he had the Tin, and to whom he meant to sell the same. Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and other Officers and loving subjects to attach, stay, and arrest all such purloyners and secret carriers of Tin, Black or White, and to bring them before the next Justice of the Peace, as they and every of them will answer for the contrary hereof at their utmost perils.


8 November.—By the King. A Proclamation for the confirmation of all Authorized Orders, tending to the Universal publishing and teaching, of a certain Religious Treatise, compiled by Authority, and Intituled by the Name of 'God, and the King.'

Theobalds: 8 November [1615].


Arms II. Our dome contemners

The Book 'God and The King' has been compiled to show that King James doth rightfully claim whatsoever is required by the Oath of Allegiance. It is intended for youth. The Archbishops, &c., have been directed to give order for the teaching of youth in this book. All persons are to obey them on pain of ecclesiastical censure and princely indignation.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. m. 13. d. No 1175.

8 November.—Arms II. Our take of another edition of No. 1175, q.v.

Queen's (279); 75. A. 5 (34). No 1176.

9 December.—By the King. His Majestie Proclamation, requiring the Residencie of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Lieutenants, and Justices of Peace, upon their chiefe Mansions in the Country, for the better maintenance of Hospitalitie, and discharge of their duties.

London: Newmarket: 9 December [1615].


Arms 11 so trey 2) Wee in-

Any country gentleman not living on his own lands and exercising hospitality for nine months in the year will be struck out of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer and of the Peace, unless his services have been required by the King or Prince.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. m. 16. d. (4 Dec.).

No 1177.

1615—16

27 January.—By the Privy Council.

[Against unauthorized carrying of foreign letters.]


1 f. Roman letter.

His persons said

Cites Proc. 15 May, 1609 [No. 1078, q.v.] concerning Post letters. Unauthorized persons still carry letters abroad—a most dangerous practice. All such persons are to cease at once. Matthew de Questor, the Foreign Post Master, is to search for and apprehend them, and bring them before the Privy Council.—G. Cant, T. Suffolke, Lenox, Exeter, E. Zouche, E. Wotton, I. Stanhope, Tho. Lake, Raphe Winwood.

Queen's (284). No 1178.

20 January.—By the Privy Council.

Orders Conceived By the Lords of His Maiesties Privie Councell, and by his Highnesse speciall direction, commanded strictly to bee put in execution, for the restraint of killing and eating of Flesh this next Lent, and to be executed, aswell by the Lord Mayor within the Citie and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, As by Order to be prescribed through all the Counties of this Realm, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of Corporate Towns.

Westminster: 20 January [1615—6].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

and Licence 2) incouragement his

A rissue of No. 1155, q.v. Special weight laid on not giving licences to butchers.


26 February.—By the Kings Majestie Surveyor of coales to be shipped at Newcastle vpon Tyne, Sunderland, and Blythe, and other places adiacent, to be brought to the City of London, or otherwise to be spent within the Realm of England.

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 75-62 more coales against His Majesty has appointed Andrew Boyde Esquire to the office of Surveyor and to remedy abuses by Letters Patent, 26 Feb. 13 Jas. I: 'The Offices for receiuing of such complaints concerning the Abuses abouesaid, The one that is for the Citie of London is kept at Dowgate: And the other Office is kept in the Towne of Newcastle vpon Tyne.'

Antiq. 1 (65). No 1180.
1616

25 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
concerning the Kings Etui.
Whitehall: 25 March [1616].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 Ma- such to
No person is to come for healing between Easter and
Michaelmas.


26 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
against Steelets, Pocket Daggers, Pocket Dagges and
Pistols.
Westminster: 26 March 1616.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 prescura- and pocket
Duelling has been put down by the Edict ‘proceeding
from our own pen’, and a Statute has taken away benefit of
pleasure, imprisonment, and censure in the Star Chamber,

P.C. (285). Queen’s (285); 79. A. 5 (38). Canterbury
1866.

27 DECEMBER—BY THE KING. A Proclama-
tion for the wearing of Woollen Clothes.
Westminster: 27 December [1616].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 Vagabonds, ries 2) Becorder such,
No man after 13 Jan. next may wear outside of his Gown,
&c., any cloth of gold, silver, velvet, satin, taffeta, except on
Sundays, holy-days, or festivals. No mourning gowns,
except those of English broad cloth, are to be worn. Nobility
who offend to be censured in the Star Chamber, others by
search to be made

P.C. (287). Queen’s (287); 79. A. 5 (40). Antiq. 1 (73).

15 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Whereas we have been very credibly certified...
[Brief for relief of John Butler.]
Westminster: 15 June [1616].
London: T. Purfoot: [1616].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms as 20Tre- very fourteenth
1616-17

18 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Fee Deere.
Westminster: 18 January [1616-7].
London: R. Barker: 1616[-7].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms

sundry or fee stream

No one has a right to fee deer but the two Justices of Oyer and Terminer of our Forests. No other person is to send a warrant for deer, and no Officers of Forests are to attend to warrants except of the Justices, and those who have right by their allowance.


26 JANUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders Conceived By the Lords of His Maiesties Privie Councill, and by his Highnesse special direction, commanded strictly to be put in execution, for the restraint of killing and eating of Flesh this next Lent, and to be executed, as well by the Lord Mayor within the Citie and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by Order to be prescribed through all the Counties of this Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of Corporate Townes.

Westminster: 20 January [1616-7].
London: R. Barker: 1616[-7].
2 f. Roman letter.
and thought 2) encouraging his

A reissue of the previous year’s Orders [No. 1179, q.v.].
P.C. (290). Queen’s (299); 79. A. 5 (41). Antiq. 1 (77).

24 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for removing the Staple of Woolls from parts beyond the Seas, unto certain principall Cities and Townes within this Our Realme.

Jas. I [No. 1127, q.v.]. All Mayors, &c., and Officers to enforce this.

Another edition of No. 1195, q.v.
Queen’s (296); 79. A. 1 (117).

24 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the continuing of Farthing-Tokens.
Theobalds: 17 March [1616-7].
London: R. Barker: 1616[-7].
1 f. Gothic letter.
at by offenders,

Cites Proc. 26 Oct. 1615 [No. 1173, q.v.]. Certain chandlers and others still make and use unlawful tokens of lead, brasse, &c., refusing farthing tokens because they are not rechanged into sterling money (which was limited to one year only), and because many people have bought them at the rate of 21s. worth nominal for 20s. sterling, and paid wages in them. From henceforth no other tokens are to be circulated, the sale of tokens is to be at par, and an office will be opened where they can be exchanged 21s. worth of tokens for 20s. sterling, according to Proc. 19 May 11 Jas. I [No. 1127, q.v.]. All Mayors, &c., and Officers to enforce this.

17 MARCH.

Roy- by offendours,

Another edition of No. 1195, q.v.
Queen’s (295) ; 79. A. 5 (37).

Rudin ii. 371.

1617

8 APRIL.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The Princeely care which We ever beare towards the...

Nobility and Gentry to return home during King’s journey to Scotland.
Worpse: 8 April [1617].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms

11 sundry or fee stream

All noblemen and gentlemen to return to their lands within 20 days, and to remain there till the end of the
1617-18
27 JANUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] Orders Conceived By the Lords of His Majesties Privie Councell, and by his Highnesse speciall direction, commanded strictly to bee put in execution, for the restraint of killing and eating of Flesh this next Lent, and to be executed, aswell by the Lord Mayor within the City and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, As by Order to bee prescribed through all the Counties of this Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of Corporate Townes.

[Westminster]: 27 January 1617[-8].
London: Norton and Bill 1: 1617[-8].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

18 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] The King's Maiesties Letters Pattents to Sir William Erskine and John Meldrum, for the Lights at Winterton.
Westminster: 18 February 1617[-8].
Sine nota.
3 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 65-62 &c. saued 2) and 3) Meldrum whatsoever.
The seas about Wintertonnesse being dangerous for navigation, &c., and it being necessary for lights to be erected, according to the evidence taken before a Commission at Norwich on 8 January last past, Sir William Erskine and John Meldrum have leave to erect them, charging 1d. on every ton of shipping that passes.
Antiq. 2 (89).

23 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] A Commission with Instructions, and Directions granted by His Majestie to the Master and Counsaile of the Court of Wards and Lierneries, for compounding for Wards, Ideots, and Lunatick's ; And given under His Higheenes great Seale of England, The 33. of February 1617.
Westminster: 23 February 1617[-8].
2 ff. Roman letter.
Our Our 2) or witnesse
Directions laid down for disposing of infant, idiot, or lunatic wards.
P.R.O. (51). Queen's (319). Antiq. 2 (90).
1617-18: 15-16 JAMES I


Antiq. 2 (91). No 1206.

16 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of Allome, and the Buying, or Spending thereof in any His Majesties Dominions. Westminster: 16 March [1617-8]. London: Norton and Bill: 1617-8. 3 ff. Gothic letter. France, tation 2) or 3) Agent, them Cités Procs. 7 Jan. I [No. 1082, q.v.] and 12 Jan. I [No. 1151, q.v.] against import of alum. These Proclamations are to be strictly enforced. Buyers of and traders in alum to suffer the same penalties as sellers. No alum to be allowed to melt down gold or silver except for enamels or mending arms. The making of this thread to be a royal monopoly to the Officers of the said Ports... 


22 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for reforming the abuses in making of Gold and Silver Thread within this Realme, and for the inhibiting the Importation thereof, from the parts beyond the Seas. Whitehall: 22 March [1617-8]. London: Norton and Bill: 1617-8. 4 ff. Gothic letter. Arms 11 France, come 2) ge- 3) slayed 4) appraise- herein The making of this thread to be a royal monopoly to avoid waste of bullion or deceit on the purchaser. No one is to make it or import it on pain of forfeiture. No one is to melt down gold or silver except for enamels or mending plate. No one to make any machine for making gold and silver thread. No one after 20 April next to sell any gold or silver thread not sealed as made by the King. P.C. (312). Queen's (306), (312); 79. A. 5 (43). Antiq. 2 (93). I.T. (87). P.R.O. (53). Original signed, P.S.B. 1892.


Rot. Pat. p. 12. m. 35. d. (7 May). R. xvi. 86.

1 Deps. and Assigns of R. B.

26 APRIL—BY THE KING. The Kings Maiesties Declaration to His Subjects, Concerning lawful Sports to be used. [Begins] Whereas upon Our returne the last yeare... [Authorizing sports on Sundays after service.] Greenwich: 24 May [1618]. London: Norton and Bill: 1618. 12 pp. 4°. Italic letter. Arms 11 Last year directions were given as to lawful sports in Lancashire which have been misrepresented by Papists and Puritans. Lancashire abounds in Popish Recusants, though some amendment begins to appear. Abstinence from proper sports encourages tippling. The laws and canons are to be observed in Lancashire as in other parts. Puritans and Precisians are to conform or leave the country. After divine service any one, men or women, may dance, men may join in archery, leaping, vaulting, May-games, Whitson-ales, Morris-dances, setting up May-poles, Women may carry rushed to church. Unlawful games prohibited, as bear and bull-baiting and interludes on Sunday and bowling at any time for the meaner sort. Every person to attend his own parish church and parish sports. No offensive weapon to be carried.


7 JUNE.—BY THE KING.] The Copy of the Kings Maiesties Letters vnder his signet, directed vnto the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning a generall Collection to be made for the reliefe of the Inhabitants of the Towne of Wesell: together with the Lord Archbishops Directions touching the same. Greenwich: 7 June [1618].

Sine nota. 1 f. Gothic letter.

Councillor, as of

The town of Wesell, which has often succoured distressed strangers, was taken by the Marquess Spinola four years ago, and has suffered a garrison of 4,000 Spaniards since. A Collection is to be made for the City, and paid through the Bishops, &c., with Letter from Archbp. of Canterbury to the Bp. of Gloucester commending collection. Money to be paid to Philip Burlemachi, dated Lambeth, 25 June.


No 1211.

7 JUNE. 1 f. Gothic letter.

Councillor, oppression Re-

Another edition of No. 1211, q.v., addressed to Bishop of London, with a letter of Bp. of London to clergy.

P.R.O. (559) cropped. Antiq. 2 (95). No 1212.

143
9 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties pleasure concerning Sir Walter Rawleigh, and those who adventured with him.


Recites that licence was given to Sir Walter Raleigh and others to voyage to Guiana in search of gold mines, they being forbidden to do any wrong to foreign princes, especially to the King of Spain. Common fame reports that they have invaded St. Thome (a Spanish town), sacking and burning it. All subjects are to give any information they have on the subject to the Privy Council.


6 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation inhibiting all persons after Bartholomew-tide next, to use the Trade of a Pedlar or Pettie-Chapman, unless they be Licence according to a course lately taken by Vs in that behalfe.

Windsor: 6 July [1618].
A 2 ff. Gothic letter.

Cites Act 39 Eliz., ratified 7 Jas. I, forbidding Pedlars, &c. The trade is, however, useful when well supervised.


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20 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to restrain the excessive Carriages in Wagons, and four wheeled Carts, to the destruction of Highways.

Westminster: 20 July [1618].
A 2 ff. Gothic letter.

The recent decay of the highways and bridges is due to common carriers, who now use four-wheeled wagons, drawn by 10 horses, and carrying 60 or 70 cwt. at a time, where heretofore they used two-wheeled carts carrying 20 cwt. No four-wheeled wagon is to be drawn by more than five horses, on pain of contempt and indictment as a nuisance. Offenders to be brought into Star Chamber. Carriers are not to raise their rates. The Mayors, &c., and Officers to continue the repair of roads and bridges.

P.C. (321). Queen’s (324). Antiq. 2 (97).
Rot. Pat. p. 5, m. 14, d.

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20 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for revoking all Licences heretofore granted for erecting new Buildings within the City of London, or two miles distance: together with a Restraint for building within the same Compass.

Westminster: 20 July [1618].
A 2 ff. Gothic letter.

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22 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the setting and encrease of the manufacture of Pins in this Realme.

Basing: 22 July [1618].

Every Pedlar is to have a Licence. The Office for granting the said Licences is kept at one Mr. Thomas Whitley’s house over against Saint Stephen’s Church, in Walbrooke, London.

Antiq. 2 (98).

23 JULY. sundry crease six.

The Pinnmakers’ Company complain that the London Haberdashers will not buy their pins. After 5 August next pins may be landed in London only for the next three years, and sold to the Company of Pinners only at the usual rates, who are to seal them and retail them to Haberdashers, &c., 14 days allowed from date for merchants to give notice of the change of port of entry. All Mayors, &c., and Customs Officers to execute this.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1897.
Rot. Pat. p. 16, m. 28, d.

22 JULY. sundry crease answer.

Another edition of No. 1219, q.v.

P.R.O. (58).

AUGUST.—BY THE EXAMINER AND REGISTER to the Commissioners assigned and to be assigned for the execution of the Statutes against Bankrupts.

[London: August 1618.]
Imprint gone.

AUGUST.—BY THE EXAMINER AND REGISTER to the Commissioners assigned and to be assigned for the execution of the Statutes against Bankrupts.

[London: August 1618.]
Imprint gone.

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[London: August 1618.]
Imprint gone.
10 SEPTEMBER—BY THE KING. [Begins]

Whereas We have beene moveon, and with... [Pardon for assault on Spanish Embassy.]

Whitehall: 10 September [1618].


Prentices are not to join in tumults, even if some of their number be killed, but to seek redress from the Mayor of London. This tumult was specially outrageous, as it was against the person of an Ambassador, which is sacred. All officers of the City and suburbs are to put down any tumults at once, and punish offenders.


Deputy printers.

Regnal year of Scotland (51) altered by pen to 52.

With an order to Bill to print with corrections signed by Bacon as Lord Chancellor, &c., &c.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Cites acts for true making of broad cloth. Much however of that exported is deceitfully made. The Justices of Peace of that exported is deceitfully made. The Justices of Peace are to appoint searchers for viewing, searching, and sealing cloth. White cloth to be measured in the wet. Full regulations as to the stretching, 4 Jas. I, 39 and 43 Eliz., to be observed. Offenders to be brought into Star Chamber.


10 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The Kings Most Excellent... [Fees payable at Funerals of Nobility.]

Whitehall: 10 November 1618.

Knowing that his subjects desire an increase in the number of Fairs and Markets, His Majesty hath been pleased to grant his letters patent to certain gentlemen to change the times of Faires, Marts, or Markets, upon reasonable Compositions and establishing of them.


Lord Steward, George, Marquis of Buckingham, Master of the Horse, Charles, E. of Nottingham, L. H. Admiral, William, E. of Pembroke, L. Chamberlain, and Thomas, E. of Arundel] by virtue of a Commission under Great Seal 7 Feb., 5 Jas. I, order that all Noble or Gentlemen buried by torch or in any way without an Officer of Arms, shall return a certificate of death with their arms, and pay to the Office of Arms: every Gentleman using Scutcheons, £3. 6s. 8d., using none, 40s., Esquire of Coat Armour, £6. 13s. 4d., Knight, £10, Baronet or Banneret, £13. 6s. 8d., Baron or Baroness (that ought to have a great Banner and Bannerets), £25, Bishop, £25, Viscount and Viscountess, £30, Earl and Countess, £35, Marquess and Marchioness, £40, Duke and Duchess, £45, Archbishop, £45, to be paid by the heirs. Gentlemen whose estates do not exceed 1,000 merks to pay no fees. All certificates to be kept in the Office of Arms. ‘Herald’s Painters’ are not to give any Trick of Arms without allowance of the Kings of Arms. No Masons to design Monuments with Arms till a draft has been allowed, a copy of which is to be entered in a Register called ‘the Book of Monuments’. No arms are to be cut or engraved on metals, &c., till they have been allowed, unless they are eminent and well known.


10 NOVEMBER.—BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS for the Office of Earl Marshal of England. [Begins] The Kings Most Excellent... [Vagabonds, &c. to leave the Court.]

Whitehall: 10 November 1618.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

10 f. Gothic letter.

BY HIS MAJESTIES COMMISSIONERS for granting of Faires and Markets.

London: 1618.

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

BY THE KINGS MAJESTIES COMMISSIONERS, for transposing and changing the days and times of Faires, Marts, or Markets, upon reasonable Compositions and establishing of them.

London: 1618.

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.


Whitehall: 10 November 1618.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Considering the abuses in the use of Arms, We (Edward, Earl of Worcester, Lord Keeper, Lodovick, D. of Lenox, and White...
BY THE KINGS MAJESTIES COMMISSIONERS, for granting free Warrens, and other things of that nature.
Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 54/52 Con- Charter where
No Warrens or Parks to be erected but by Charter or Prescription, and commissions are appointed for the same and for compacting for the Command and commodity of the priviledge of Charter'd grounds, and warrens, grounded upon lawe and experience. The office of the Commissioners at Sir Henry Breton's house in Drury Lane, next the sign of the Griffin near Drury House. Commissioners: Sir Henry Yelverton, Knight, Attorney-General; Sir Thomas Coventry, Knight, Solicitor; Sir John Townsend, Knight; Sir Henry Breton, Knight; Henry Gibbe, Esquire; George Reckham, Esquire.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.
Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 84/85 contestment great where
Another edition of No. 1229, q.v. George Peckham is now a knight.

BY THE KINGS MAJESTIES COMMISSIONERS, for granting pardons and dispensations to some persons in some cases for converting errable landes from tillage into pasture.
Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 64/62 Majestic tillage the
Office at 'Sir Henery Breton his house, one of the commissioners herein, being in Drury lane neere Drury House'. Names of Commissioners for this grant.

BY THE KINGS MAJESTIES COMMISSIONERS, for considering the offence and offenders, to whom licence and dispensation shall be granted for some arrable Lands converted from tillage to pasture.
Sine nota.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 64/62 of cept of offences.
Nine Articles and Office as in No. 1231, q.v. Names of Commissioners.

London: Norton and Bill: 1618[-9].
3 ff. Gothic letter (with Articles of Direction).
Arms 11 Ale- nizances 2) Recogni- 3) sick- provisions
The articles of Direction concerning Recognizances for Ale-houses to be strictly observed. The Patentees to appoint local committees to prosecute forfeitures. (1) Justices of Peace to meet once a year in April or May to license ale and victualling houses. The form of Recognizance follows. (2) Ale-house keeper bound in £10 with 2 sureties of £5. Licence to last one year, unless it is renewed. (3) Town Clerks to enter licence on records. (4) And to keep the Recognizances. (5) And a register of ale-houses. (6) At a fee of 13d. (7) Unavoidable absence of ale-house keeper from Sessions. (8) Each alehouse to keep one bed at least, and to sell small beer or ale at ¾d per quart. (9) Unlicensed houses to be prosecuted. (10) List of Recognizances to be sent to Patentees for concealments. (11) Justices to inquire at Assizes concerning this.

29 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraining of killing and eating of Flesh this next Lent, to be executed as well by the Lord Maior within the Citie and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties, and exempt places in and about the same, as by Order to be prescribed through all the Counties of this Realme, to the Justices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of Corporate Townes.
Newmarket: 29 January 1618[-9].
London: Norton and Bill: 1618[-9].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 hereto- all 2) cause execu-
A reissue of No. 1203, q.v., as a royal proclamation.

Whitehall: 2 February [1618-9].
London: Norton and Bill: 1618[-9].
4 ff. (with Table of Fees).
Arms 13 of that 2) (be- 3) but they 4) place } Table to 1 of Fees
Considering the importance of true weights and measures the duties of the Clerk of the Market are defined.

1 See MS. note drawn up by Yelverton and the L. C. Justice.
2 Countersigned by Secretary Calvert by order of the Privy Council.

1618-19: 16 JAMES I
2 FEBRUARY.

Arms 14 of vicescensculable 2) (bo- 3) but they 4) place to 1)

Another edition of No. 1237, q.v.
N° 1238.

After 3 FEBRUARY.—BY HIS MAJESTIES PATENTEE for the Erecting the Manufacture of Hard-wax.

[Drury Lane: after 3 February 1618-9.]

Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 67-53 taken vse Breton

A Patent has been granted 3 Feb. for the manufacture of hard wax. It may be seen with Sir Henry Breton in Drury Lane. No one is to import hard wax.

P.R.O. (64). Antiq. 2 (113).
N° 1239.

4 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the exchange of Monies for profit, the making of Plate of any his Majesties Coynes, and the excessive use of Gold and Silver Foliate.

Whitehall: 4 February [1618-9].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 date His 2) not Gilt,

Recites Proclamation 15 May, 10 Jas. I [No. 1122, q.v.], which is to be more strictly obeyed—not revoking any liberty of the East India Company. Silver is not to be exchanged for gold at a profit, under pain of forfeiture. Coined money is not to be melted. Old plate, foreign bullion or coin, and silver burnt out of lace may be used. No gold or silver foil is to be used in any 'Building, Seeling, Wainscot, Bedsteads, Chayres, Stooles, Coaches,' or Ornaments except 'Armour or Weapons, or in Armes and Ensignes of Honour, or Funerals, or Monuments of the Dead,' on pain of forfeiture.

N° 1240.

4 FEBRUARY.

Arms 12 date His 2) not Com-

Another edition of No. 1210, q.v.

Antiq. 2 (114). I.T. (120).

'Moneys', 1. 3.

N° 1241.

4 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] A Copie of the principall parts of his Majesties Commission for granting of Pardons to such as vse Trades, whereto they have not bee Apprentices, and for dispensing with them to continue the same for their Lives, notwithstanding the Statutes of Quinto Elizabeth.

Westminster: 4 February [1618-9].

London: John Beale: [1619].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 17 To within 2) of yeare

Sir James Spens, Archibald Primrose, Henry Goldsmith, and Robert More to be for next seven years Commissioners for allowing persons to continue in trades to which they were not apprenticed.

P.R.O. (61). Antiq. 2 (115).
Rot. Pat. p. 12. m. 21. d.
N° 1242.


1 f. Roman letter.
Where- said an-

Refers to Proclamation of 15 May 1609 [No. 1078, q.v.]. All letters found are to be sent to Matthew de Quester. Signed, Tho. Lake, Robert Naunton. 'To our loving friends, the Searchers of the Ports of London, Gravesend, Dover, and other ports; and all other officers concerned.

Antiq. 2 (116).
N° 1243.

6 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation forbidding the eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish-days, appointed by the Law.

Westminster: 6 February [1618-9].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 Newmarket, with 2) which and Cites Procl. Newmarket, 29 Jan. [No. 1236, q.v.]. No one is to eat any flesh in Lent without a special licence from his Bishop, on pain of Star Chamber. Magistrates to compel obedience to this. Innkeepers, vintners, &c., to give recognizances as to flesh-dressing, paying a fee of 2s. 6d.; alehouse keepers l. only.

Dalk. 1 (11). Queen's (344); 79. A. 1 (122). Antiq.
(91). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1904.
Rot. p. 3. m. 19. d. R. xvii. 154.
N° 1244.

13 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties Royall grace, to conforme to his Subiects their defectiue Titles or Estates.

Whitehall: 13 February [1618-9].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 that all 2) to intru-

Sundry manors, &c., are held by private persons with no or with defectiue titles, which should therefore be seized by the Crown, especially after the warnings of Elizabeth and the King [Nos. 904, 1066, 1076, 1088, 1090, q.v.]. Holders are warned not to neglect the opportunity of appearing before the Commission just appointed and make composition.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 39. d. R. xvii. 156.
N° 1245.

18 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] James, &c. Whereas by the humble supplication . . . [Collection for the bridge at Staines.]

Westminster: 18 February [1618-9].

[London]: T. Purfoot: [1619].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 74-188 De- forthwith performed.

On the petition of the inhabitants of Staines that it will cost £1,000 to repair the bridge, which is on the main thoroughfare to the West of England from London, and that the toll is but £24 yearly, a collection is authorized to be paid in to the Bridge Masters. To last one year.

P.R.O. (609). Antiq. 2 (118).
Boves 164.
N° 1246.
19 FEBRUARY. — [BY THE KING.] [Begins]
James, &c. Whereas wee haue heretofore . . .
[Collection for cleansing the river Fosse.]
Westminster : 19 February [1618-9].
London : T. Purfoot : [1619].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 74/188 grant uncased West

On petition by inhabitants of Lincoln and Francis, Earl of Rutland, a collection is to be made for the purpose of cleansing the Drain or River Fosse first made by Henry I. To be paid to Robert Morecroft, Alderman of City of Lincoln. 

19 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]
To be paid to Robert Morecroft, Alderman of City of Lincoln.

12 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties further pleasure for matter of Buildings.

Recalls Proclamation 2 Jas. I [No. 1011, q.v.]. Many offenders have been punished or have compounded. This latter kindness having been misinterpreted, fresh orders are given. The Commissioners desiring more powers so as to 'avoyd that noysome pester of Bulkes, Stalls, Sheds, Cants, and Juttyes' which cumber the streets, power has been given them under Great Seal. Those who evade the Proclamation by making half their house only of Stone, or who build Cant Windows or Juttyes on the street, are to be proceeded against in the Star Chamber. The Orders follow: (1) Every whole story in a new building shall be ten feet of assize high, and every half-story of seven and a half feet at least. The outer walls and Jambs, Heads, and Soyles of the Windows to be of brick or stone; frames not to be put in till these bear of themselves. (2) If the buildings are not more than two bricks thick in the lower story and then a brick and a half. (3) No Jutties or Cant windows to be built. A half. (4) Shops in principal streets to have pilasters of hard stone between each window. Square windows in the half story. Lights to be higher than broad. Sufficient piers of brick or stone; frames not to be put in till these bear of themselves. (2) If the buildings are not more than two bricks thick in the lower story and then a brick and a half. (3) No Jutties or Cant windows to be built. A Water Table to be put at the setting off of the walls. The lights to be higher than broad. Sufficient piers of brick between each window. Square windows in the half story. (4) Shops in principal streets to have pilasters of hard stone or brick, the heads of the shop windows to be cut in arches for ornament and to sustain the wall above.


12 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for preuention and restraint of the abuses and in-conveniences, occasioned by dying with Logwood.

See 29 February 1619-20.
5 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING.] A Patent granted by His Maiestie, to Henry Heron, Gent. for the Salting, Drying, and Packing of Fishes, in the Counties of Denon and Cornewall.

Gorehambury: 5 August [1619].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 Eng. to 2) any bee

Cites Patent 34 Eliz., 15 Feb. to Henry Warner for salting, &c., fish in Devon and Cornwall for 21 years, paying £13, 16s. 2d. yearly. It is now granted, at the petition of William, Earl of Tilliberdine, to Henry Heron paying £200 annually from Michaelmas, 1620. No one to salt or pack fish without licence from Heron. Powers of entry and search. Heron to restrain foreigners and strangers from fishing in the adjacent seas.


Ret. Pat. p. 7. n. 16.

 Nº 1255.

2 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the annihilating of a former Proclamation, intitled, A Proclamation prohibiting the vntimely bringing in of Wines.

Basho: 2 September [1619].


1 f. Gothic letter.

September, the there-

Refers to Procl. Wanstead, 11 September, 11 Jas. I [No. 1135, q.v.], prohibiting import of new French wines before 1 December in any year. The wine has not improved, and customs have suffered. This Proclamation is therefore withdrawn.


 Nº 1256.

6 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] An Abstract of some branches of his Maiesties late Charter, granted to the Tobacco-Pipe makers of Westminster; declaring his Maiesties pleasure touching that Manufacture, and also all persons whom it may concern.

Westminster: 6 October [1619].

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 17 &c. -litie Our

No one to make tobacco-pipes unless he has served 7 years. No one to import foreign tobacco-pipes.

Antiq. 2 (129), (145).


 Nº 1257.

10 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better setting of his Maiesties Manufacture of Gold and Siluer thread within this his Realme.

Royston: 10 October [1619].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 com. it 2) in 3) ware. a-.

Cites Procl. 15 Jas. I, 22 March [No. 1208, q.v.], prohibiting import of gold or silver thread. In future all silkmen to keep an exact account of the purchase of all gold and silver thread, with the names of the sellers, and the dates. Refiners to enter into a £100 bond to keep an account of all persons to whom gold or silver is sold, renewable every six months. Gold drawers to obtain a licence from two Commissioners before making gold or silver cloth. Powers of entry and search given to the Commissioners. Any person withstanding them to be punished for contempt. The subjects are not to be oppressed under colour of these powers.


I.T. (137).

Radium ii. 375.

 Nº 1258.

11 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] A Briefe of some of the principall points of the Kings Maiesties late Charter to the Company of Gold-Belowers of London, prohibiting the Importation of Gold and Silver Foliat, and Tynne and Copper Foile into any of his Maiesties Dominions after the first day of November next, vpon paine of forfeiture thereof, &c.

Westminster: 11 October [1619].

London: John Beale: [1619].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 17 may or 2) better seven.

No one to import gold or silver foliat, tin or copper foil after 1 Nov. next. No one to exercise the trade of gold-beating unless a member of the Company on pain of forfeiture and imprisonment, &c. Cites Procl. 4 Feb. last [No. 1240, q.v.]. Foil purchased from the Company may be freely used on any ornaments. The price is to remain at that of the last 20 years. All Officers, &c., to assist the Company.


 Nº 1259.

25 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] An Abstract of his Maiesties Letters Patents granted to George Wood, for the sole Printing of Lynnnen-Cloath as followeth...

[Westminster: 25 October 1619.]

Sine nota.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 64-53 in exercise in-sec-

His Majesty having granted by Letters Patent of 25 Oct. 17 Jas. I now last past sole licence to said George Wood: it is thought meet to advertise, so that buyer and buyers may not incur the King's displeasure, that they may repair to Hunny Laine, Cheapside.

Antiq. 2 (129).

 Nº 1260.


London: E. Aldo 1; 1620.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 84-53 graciously all 2) distri-

Letters Patent from 30 Oct. 17 Jas. I for 31 years to Roger Wood and Thomas Symcocke to impress, imprint, stamp, &c., all briefs for collections, all publications concerning his Majesty's Letters Patent, all indentures, bonds, and recognizances, licences, epitaphs, bills for plays, &c., portraits and pictures (except those bound in books), and everything printed on one side of the paper.

Antiq. 2 (130).

¹ Assign of Roger Wood and Thomas Symcocke.

 Nº 1261.

30 OCTOBER.

London: Wood and Symcocke: 1623.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 84-53 Highnes print Exe-

Another edition of No. 1261, q.v.

Antiq. 3 (208).

 Nº 1262.

10 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the viewing and distinguishing of Tobacco in England and Ireland, the Dominion of Wales, and Towne of Barwicke.

Theobalds: 10 November [1619].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 made, chants 2) con-

the Drugs and spices should be garbled, but tobacco is commonly sold ungarbled. A patent, 25 May last, forbid
any person to sell tobacco till it had been viewed by Francis Nichols, Jasper Leake, and Philip Eden, and the custom and impost due paid. Power to appoint deputies at all ports, and watchmen, waiters, &c. Powers of entry and search accompanied by a Constable. All Officers to aid them. Tobacco to be entered in the name of the true owner only.


N° 1263.

10 NOVEMBER.

Arms 11 made, chants 2) con to
Another edition of No. 1263, q.v.

U.L.C. 2806.

N° 1264.

14 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of killing, dressing, and eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fast days, appointed by the Law, to be hereafter strictly observed by all sorts of people.

Royston: 14 November [1619].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 England, ther 2) Inhol- 3) re- punish

The eating of fish is for the benefit of the realm and the maintenance of the navy and shipping. No fish is to be eaten in Lent or on fish-days. Proclamation made early to prevent laying in store of meat. No licences to be granted to any butchers to kill during Lent. Servants at Ordinaries, Inns, &c., to be examined by the Lord Mayor and Justices as to flesh cooked in Lent. Recognizances of £200 and sureties of £50 to be found by all Innkeepers, &c., that they will not dress flesh in Lent. Watchmen to prevent bringing in of flesh meat. Inholders, &c., not to make any supper for any man on Friday night in or out of Lent. Persons eating flesh in Lent will be proceeded against by the Attorney-General in the Star Chamber. Order to apply to the whole country. Country Innkeepers, &c., to be bound under £20 and two sureties for £30 to be found by all Innkeepers, &c., to find recognizance for £10 and two sureties for £5 each. On refusal to be bound under £20 and two sureties for £10 not to sell ale or beer or victuals, or be imprisoned. Powers of entry and search and impost due paid. Power to appoint deputies at all ports, and watchmen, waiters, &c. Powers of entry and search accompanied by a Constable. All Officers to aid them. Tobacco to be entered in the name of the true owner only.

Antiq. 2 (139). I.T. (144).

N° 1265.

14 NOVEMBER.

Arms 14 England ther 2) Inhol- 3) re- far
Another edition of No. 1265, q.v.

Dalk. 12 (21). Queen's (861) (last page of other edition).

N° 1266.

9 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraining Inholders, Cookes, Chandlers, Alehouse keepers, and others Victuallers, from the use of Wine Caskes, or other large vessels prohibited by Law.

Newmarket: 9 December [1619].
London: Barker and Bill: 1619.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 yeare Inholders 2) prohi- contrary.

Cites 2 3 Hen. VIII. Brewers to use barrels of sizes fixed. They now use wine casks of larger size and so ale is kept longer and is stronger, while the navy is deprived of the use of the casks, and the cooperers are impoverished. After 24 March next no innkeeper is to have any such cask on his premises, unless he is first licensed to do so by the Commissioners. They have power to search all innns, cooks', Chandlers' and victuallers' houses, &c. All Mayors, &c., to aid them.

Antiq. 2 (132). I.T. (142).

N° 1267.

30 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to restrain the planting of Tobacco in England and Wales.

Westminster: 30 December [1619].
London: Barker and Bill: 1619.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 horse by 2) there- Subjects,

It is better to permit the import of tobacco than to allow it to be grown in England. Its growth has been forbidden near London. The prohibition is now made general because (1) the use of it is now universal in the smallest village; (2) English tobacco is more harmful than foreign-grown; (3) Virginia and the Sommer Islands will lose their trade; (4) the soil is required for crops; (5) the customs are reduced. No one is to plant or cultivate tobacco, and all plants of it are to be utterly destroyed. All officers to execute this on pain of Star Chamber.

P.C. (368). P.R.O. (74). Queen's (366); 79. A. 1 (130).
Antiq. 2 (133). I.T. (144).

Not Scots year.

N° 1268.

1619-20

7 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for suppressing of light Coin.

Newmarket: 7 February [1619-20].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 day batements 2) displeasure 3) a they

Refers to Procl. 31 July 1619 [No. 1254, q.v.] as to right of refusal of light coin. As this has been neglected it is now made compulsory, from and after Midsummer next (June 24), to refuse light coin except as follows. Coin within the remedy there given (viz. 4| grains lighter than 33s., &c.) to be received at face value, light coin (so that it is not lighter than the remedy for another remedy, e.g. 4| grains lighter than the remedy for 33s. piece) to pass with a deduction of 2d. per grain. Lighter coin to be defaced and returned to the person tendering it as by Proclamation of 29 Eliz. [No. 794, q.v.]. Money brought to be reminted will be returned without diminution (deducting the coinage). Just weights and balances for coins have been provided by the Master of the Mint. Every city, &c., is to provide itself with one of them before 24 June next. They have upright grains and half grains marked with an I. crowned. No other gold weights to be used.

B.M. 21. h. 1 (2).

Rading ii. 575.

N° 1269.

7 FEBRUARY.

Arms 14 day batements 2) displeasure, 3) a they

Another edition of No. 1269, q.v.

P.R.O. (75).

N° 1270.

7 FEBRUARY.


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 day batements 2) displeasure 3) a they

Another edition of No. 1269, q.v.

Queen's 79. A. 1 (129).

N° 1271.

7 FEBRUARY.

London: Barker and Bill: [1619-20].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 day batements 2) displeasure 3) a they

Another edition of No. 1269, q.v.


N° 1272.
25 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation restraining the Importation of any sort of Glass from beyond Seas.

Theobalds: 25 February 1619-20.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 by sayd 2) or contrary

Recites the unlawful import of glass in spite of a Procl. [No. 1164, q.v.] in favour of the patentees of the Glass-works here. The licence given to the patentees themselves to import glass is withdrawn. Those kinds only may be imported which the Lords Commissioners for the Glass-works here and in Scotland give express warrant for. No person is in future to import any kind of glass (except the Scottish Patentees only). No persons who sell drinking-glasses to deal in foreign glass. No vintner, &c., to buy glasses except at the ordinary shops. No shipmaster shall allow glass to be loaded on his ship. No person except the patentees, &c., to make glass in England and Wales, or build furnaces for melting it, on pain of indignation, &c., and pulling down the furnaces. All Justices of Peace, &c., to execute.


N° 1273.

25 FEBRUARY.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 by sayd 2) or contrary

Another edition of No. 1273, q.v.


N° 1274.

29 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for prevention and restraint of the abuses and inconveniences, occasioned by dying with Logwood.

Whitehall: 29 March [sic] [1619-20].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 heretofore der 2) pleas-employed

As the import of logwood cannot be prevented, and as it is useful in dyeing coarse stuffs, linen, caddoes, ribband, inkkle, tape, caps, gloves, hats, leather, brushes, covers for books, saddles, stools, and chairs, &c., licence has been granted to Sir Thomas Compton to import 50 tons of logwood yearly and no more (including all seized from other Importers). It is to be ground and sold in an appointed place in the City of London, and the buyers' names, &c., registered. He is to pay a reward of £6 per ton to any person seizing logwood unlawfully imported. Mayors, &c., to aid.


N° 1275.

29 FEBRUARY.

Whitehall: 29 February 1619-20.

Arms 14 heretofore der 2) pleas-employed

Corrected edition of No. 1275, q.v.

P.R.O. (78).

N° 1276.

2 MARCH. —[BY THE KING.] [Begins] James ... Whereas by our Letters Patents ... [Collection for John Tyler.]

Westminster: 2 March 1619-20.

[London]: T. Purfoot: [1620].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 74:589 Ireland, and thereunto

By patent of 31 October, 9 Jas. I at Westminster, John Tyler had permission to collect for his own relief, his falling sick and being prevented. Collections are now to be made for him.

Antiq. 2 (139). 1 M.S. note. John Tyler of Shorne Collected in the parish of Aldermary the sume of six shillinges.

N° 1277.

22 MARCH. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the ordering of the Use of the hot Press.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 wel-gouverned which 2) signifie ser.

Cites Act 5 Ed. VI forbidding use of the hot press. The hot press is, however, desirable for perpetuances, mil-sayes, &c., of the new draperie, and it may be used on them, though it must not be used on broadcloth, fine kersies, cottons, pensions, freezes, and Bridgwater reds. Cites Privy Seal of 14 March which is to govern the hot pressers. No other person to use the hot press, on pain of indignation, &c., Mayors, &c., to execute.


N° 1278.

1620

5 MAY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation against making of Starch.

Greenwich: 5 May [1620].

London: Barker and Bill: 1620.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 ma- b) free be

Cites previous Procs. [Nos. 1046, 1062, 1089, 1095, q.v.] against starch making. Justice shall be sharply executed on offenders. No unlicensed person to make starch, and no one to make it from human food. Persons employing others to make it are responsible. Informers to receive half penalty.


N° 1279.

15 MAY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring his Majesties pleasure concerning Captaine Roger North, and those who are gone forth as adventurers with him.

Greenwich: 15 May [1620].

London: Barker and Bill: 1620.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 Our lowes 2) con- Roger North and other adventurers for plantations near the river of Amazones have put to sea contrary to the orders of the L. High Admiral and Sec. of State. Any commission granted to him is hereby withdrawn. He and his companions are charged to return and appear before the Privy Council. None of the partners in the enterprise are to aid him. Captains of ships at sea to arrest him if possible.


N° 1280.

16 MAY. —[BY THE KING.] [Begins] James ... Whereas Wee are credibly given to ... [Collection for repair of Pier at Hastings.]

Westminster: 16 May [1620].

[London]: T. Purfoot: [1620].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 61-169 Faith, yeeres their

Collection to be made for repairing the pier at Hastings; the money to be paid to Robert Tichborne, citizen and linen draper, of London, at his house in Cheap-side.

Antiq. 2 (143).

Bewe 106.

N° 1281.
27 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding Conformity to his Maiesties pleasure, expressed in his late Charter to the Tobacco-pipe-makers.

Theobalds: 27 May [1620].
London : Barker and Bill : 1620.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 heretofore-governed 2) shall ten.

The number of pipe-makers having grown beyond necessity they have been incorporated by Charter. Certain excluded makers have resisted warrants from the Justices, &c., for search, and other persons have aided them by buying tobacco pipes from them. No one but a member of the Society is to make pipes. No one is to buy pipes except those made by members. If any fortify themselves in houses against the execution of warrants they are to be seized and punished for contempt. Offenders to be punished by Star Chamber.

L. Mayor, &c., of London to aid the Company.

Rot. Pat. p. 19. m. 18. d.
N° 1282.

29 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of the disordered trading for Tobacco.

Greenwich: 29 June [1620].
London : Barker and Bill : 1620.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

of sons 2) above, Our

Cites Procl. 30 Dec. last [No. 1268, q.v.]. The purchase of foreign tobacco involves the export of precious metals. No person is to import it after 10 July next except under licence. Ships only to bring it for licensed importers. A return of all tobacco in stock over 10 lb. on 10 July to 'The Hawk and Peasant' on Cornhill, and the stock there to be sealed free. After that date no tobacco is to be sold unsealed, on pain of forfeiture and Star Chamber. Powers of Search. Officers, &c., to aid Importers.

Rot. Pat. p. 19. m. 15. d.
R. xvii. 263.
N° 1283.

11 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] James... Whereas

Our well-beloved servant... [Letters Patent for repairing, &c., Arms.]

Westminster: 11 July [1620].
London : Barker and Bill : 1620.
3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 France, ficient 2) Twelve 3) to any-

Letters Patent to Laurence Lisle, Daniell Thornes, John Donington, Robert Harwood, Robert Laming, and Francis Thompson, on the petition of Edward Sheldon, a page of arms, Robert Laming, and Francis Thompson, on the petition of Edward Sheldon, a page of honour, to repair arms at the rates fixed by Edmond, Lord Sheffield, for Yorkshire. 5s. for varnishment of a white corselet, Is. for a black one, Is. for a musket or caliver. This patent to last 21 years. Arms to be brought together for inspection yearly and then repaired. Earl Marshal to punish those who do not repair their arms. Captains, Muster Masters, &c., to supply them with lists of the arms and armour in their jurisdictions.

P.R.O. (82d). Antiqu. 2 (147).
N° 1284.

17 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for explaining and enlarging his Maiesties former orders for Buildings, in and about London.

Theobalds: 17 July [1620].
London : Barker and Bill : 1620.
3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 grounden execution 2) Our 3) shall

Refers to previous Proclamations [Nos. 1115, 1167, 1218, 1218, q.v.]

The order to build in brick is not new, for Henry Fitz Allwyn, Mayor temp. Rich. I, ordered buildings to be of stone, which was observed for years. Threatens offenders with Star Chamber. No one is to support ruinous buildings by altering cellars, bringing up new brick walls, erecting new chimneys and staircases, setting up new roofs and rafters, thrusting out dormers, and bolting old work to new with iron bolts, in London or within two miles. No one is to overlay any hovels or sheds of timber, with reeds, faggots, hay, straw, boards, &c., or to make any bulks, stalls, &c., or to alter the use of any house for the worse, on pain of Star Chamber. No person is to erect or rebuild any house within five miles of London unless it is of brick or stone. Rules for building laid down. Whole stories 10 ft. high, half stories 7½ feet high. Walls (under 3 stories) a brick and a half. For 3 stories the lower shall be 2 bricks thick, and so on for more. No jottings out allowed. Walls to run straight up and a water table at the setting off. Rules for windows as before, for street doors and arched shop windows. First floors not to be raised so as to need steps into the street.

N° 1285.

17 JULY.

Arms 15 grounden execution 2) Our 3) shall High

Another edition of No. 1285, q.v.

N° 1286.

28 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against Tenant-rights.

Charlton: 28 July [1620].
London : Barker and Bill : 1620.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 Decreases to bri

Though Tenant-rights or Customary Estates of Inheritance are abolished since the Union, yet certain tenants have combined to sue their landlords for it. All lands where such claims are made are to be let by Indenture only and not otherwise. No entry is to be made in a court roll of an Estate of Tenant-right, or 'Customarie Estate pretended for Border-Service.' Suits of Equity may be filed against unreasonable landlords.

I.T. (166).
R. xvii. 249.
N° 1288.

4 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for setting the Company of Apothecaries of London, And for reforming abuses in that Art.

Salisbury: 4 August [1620].
London : Norton and Bill : 1620.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 preservation thereupon 2) other

The Apothecaries have been separated from the Grocers and put under the direction of the Physicians. Cites Procl. 26 Apr., 16 Jan. I [No. 1209, q.v.] concerning Pharmacopoeia (now in 2nd edition). No person to compound any medicine or substance named in that book unless a member of the Company. The L. Chancellor, E. of Suffolk, L. Steward, E. of Kelley, Chanc. of Exchequer, Chief Justices, Attorney and Solicitor General to be a Committee to settle differences between Grocers and Apothecaries. Their order to be obeyed. All Mayors, &c., to aid the Apothecaries' Company.

I.T. (167).
Rot. Pat. p. 19. m. 15. d.
R. xvii. 250.
N° 1289.
6 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins]

Parliament is summoned for 16 January next. Members should be persons approved for sincerity in religion. Knights of the shire should be guides and lights of their countries, not discontented persons that cannot fish but in troubled waters. Burgess should be grave and discreet persons. Necessitous persons, young and inexperienced men, men of meane qualities, curious and wrangling lawyers, are not desired in Parliament.


Whereas Parliament was summoned for 16 January next, it is prorogued till 23 January.


28 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the prorogation of the Parliament, from the sixteenth of January next comming, to the three and twentieth of the same moneth.

Westminster: 28 December 1620.


Arms 4 great standing Westminster

Although the growth of intercourse with foreign nations has caused a greater liberty of discourse, even concerning matters of State, than ever before, the King would not stop it, but that it has become too free with matters of State. None are to intermeddle in such matters at home or abroad, but keep to that modest and reverent regard of matters above their reach that befits good subjects. No man to think himself free from punishment because there are so many offenders. Well-disposed subjects will be punished, and much more those suspected for any reason of disaffection.


1620-1

19 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]

By letters patent, 27 March 16 Jas. I, Abraham Lambert of Woodside, Croydon, Surrey, was granted power to make a collection for his relief. He being unable to do this a collection may be taken for him.

Antiq. 3 (137).
19 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.][Begins]
Iames . . . Whereas we are credibly given . . .
[Relief of Robert Lawe.]
Westminster: 19 January 1620[-1].
[London]: Wood and Symeoke : [1621].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 71-137 Ireland, -son Patents
Letters patent for relief of Robert Lawe, Vicar of the Mother-Church of
Antiq. 3 (159).

25 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.][Begins]
Iames . . . Whereas we are credibly given . . .
[Relief of William Chapman.]
Westminster: 25 January 1620[-1].
[London]: Wood and Symeoke : [1621].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 71-137 Ireland, -son Patents
Antiq. 3 (160).

30 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the finding out and apprehending of Sir Giles Mompesson Knight.
Westminster: 30 March [1620-1].
London: Barker and Bill: 1620[-1].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 14 insuffer- from inflict
Giles Mompesson, late knight, has been degraded from his knighthood by Parliament, and sentenced to other punish-
ments. During trial he escaped from his keeper. He is
banished from the three kingdoms as a person infamous,
must depart forthwith, if therein, and never return, on
pain, &c.
B.M. 21. h. 1 (84). P.C. (379). Queen's (397); 79.
Rot. Pat. p. 19. m. 10. d.
P.R.O. Grant Book, p. 338.

30 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Banishing of Giles Mompesson.
Westminster: 30 March [1621].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 insuffer- from inflict
Giles Mompesson, late knight, has been degraded from his knighthood by Parliament, and sentenced to other punish-
ments. During trial he escaped from his keeper. He is
banished from the three kingdoms as a person infamous,
must depart forthwith, if therein, and never return, on
pain, &c.
B.M. 21. h. 1 (84). P.C. (379). Queen's (397); 79.
A. 1 (144) cut. Dalk. 1 (38). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B.
1934.

Westminster : 30 March [1621].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 sundry pressing 2) pleasure, pay-
Sundry letters patents, commissions, and proclamations touching the ordering of alehouse keepers and the manufacture of gold and silver thread have been abused by the grantees. These are withdrawn. All inns, &c., shall be governed as if these powers had never been in existence. Alehouse keepers put down by the Justices of Peace who have obtained licences from the grantees are to surrender them, paying nothing on their account. [31 March 1621.]


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 of end 2) carefully His

Whereas Bills of Conformity (Bills of complaint) have been brought into Chancery and other equity Courts, whereby creditors are forced to accept less than their debts, or to give long delays: Judges are to dismis all such suits where the creditor does not assent: Orders on such Bills are to be suspended, and no further bills are to be received until order is taken by Parliament. Any one in prison on such accounts to be released or discharged of their bail. [8 April 1621.]


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 any sharply 2) towards 3) have due

Reproving the insolencies committed in the streets of London towards Ambassadors, strangers, and the whole nobility and gentry of the realm. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen are to find out a means to alter this behaviour to courtesy. The whole city, and the Alderman of the Ward, will be held responsible. Householders, &c., are to apprehend offenders and hand them over to justice. Neighbouring houses will be held responsible. Householders, &c., are to apprehend offenders and hand them over to justice. [10 July 1621.]


4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 Princely might 2) blinshed 3) ships:

Parliament not being able in the time of sitting to settle all grievances, the King will redress some of the most urgent. Directions have been given as to the proper use of Informers and of Writs of Certiorari and Supersedeas, and the abatement of fees. The Privy Seal to the Masters in Chancery (fees) has been revoked. [10 July 1621.]


4 ff. Gothic letter.

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4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 Princely might 2) blinshed 3) ships:

By reason of the cold and unseasonable weather there is reason to fear a scarcity of corn. No corn or grain whatsoever is to be exported from this country. [31 March 1621.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 the and unrespec-

Recites Proclamation 24 Dec. 1620 [No. 1296, q.v.] against hold discourse on matters of State which still goes on. All persons are to cease from such discourse, on pain, &c. All subjects are to discover and bring to justice offenders. [26 July 1621.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 the and unrespec-

Recites Proclamation 24 Dec. 1620 [No. 1296, q.v.] against hold discourse on matters of State which still goes on. All persons are to cease from such discourse, on pain, &c. All subjects are to discover and bring to justice offenders. [26 July 1621.]


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1 f. Gothic letter.

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16 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 14 and noting will
Another edition of No. 1316, q.v.


**N° 1317.**

6 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the adiournment of the Parliament, from the fourteenth day of November next, to the eight day of February following.

Royston: 6 October [1621].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 consi- good the
Parliament prorogued from 14th November to 8th February next.


Ret. Pat. p. 14. m. 7. d.

**N° 1318.**

7 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against abuses in preparing and preferring Bills and other Writings to his Majesties Signature.

Royston: 7 October [1621].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 li- lish exer-

Whereas private scriveners in preparing documents for the King’s signature often cause danger and prejudice to his revenue, no persons save the ordinary officers are to prepare any document for the King's signature, and no person is to offer such a document prepared by a private scrivener, and no officer to prepare a document till after receipt of due instructions, on pain, &c.


Ret. Pat. p. 14. m. 7. d.

**N° 1319.**

13 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] James, &c. Whereas we are credibly given to ...[Brief to Philotheos for the Convent of the Holy Cross at Jerusalem.]

Sine nota.

Steward.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 59-37 Bishops, Whereas the

The Convent of the Holy Cross of Golgotha at Jerusalem have to pay 3,000 crowns yearly to the Turks for liberty to worship there, and a further sum of 6,000 crowns for the ransom of 13 religious men, unjustly condemned to death in the defence of their faith. A collection is authorized in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, to be paid to the Bishop of London, &c., and by him to the religious Philotheos, Procurator General of the Convent.


See Lithgow’s ‘Rare Adventures’ (1906), p. 244. Philotheos seems to have been an impostor.

**N° 1320.**

13 OCTOBER.

Arms 59-37 singular Cities Eng-

Another edition of No. 1320, q.v. Collection in Kent, Surrey, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Lincoln.

Antiq. 3 (174). P.R.O. S.P.D. 123 (32) clipped.

**N° 1321.**

3 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the adiournment of the Parliament.

Whitehall: 3 November [1621].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 Royston teenth to

Parliament is to meet on the 20th November, the proclama-


P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1942.

Ret. Pat. p. 14. m. 7. d.

**N° 1322.**

6 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties pleasure concerning the dissolving of the present Convention of Parliament.

Westminster: 6 January [1621-2].

London: Norton and Bill: 1621[-2].

4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 Parlia-

dings 2) as 3) the 4) Subsidie, beene

The King, though not bound in any way to do so, declares his reasons for dissolving Parliament. The reason of calling it, to restore the husband of the Princess Elizabeth to his patrimony by treaty or war. Parliament began well in January, and showed greater love and respect than any other has ever done, and were better treated, justice being extended to the first officer of the kingdom. But after Easter they missed their time in enlarging their liberties and other unprofitable things. On 28 May they were warned of a recess on 4 June, for reasons given, whereon in a conference with the Lords, 29 May, they showed much anger, repelling the King’s reasons given. The Lords passed a continuing Act, which the Commons did not consider, and the King was forced to offer them an additional fortnight. This offer was refused at Greenwich by them. The King granted three suits put forward by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the name of Lord Digby, and failing summoned Parliament 13 November last, shortening the recess. They would make no grant, but sat disputing of privileges in spite of the King’s assur-


R. xvii. 344; Prothero 314.

**N° 1323.**

6 JANUARY.

London: Norton and Bill: 1621[-2].


Another edition of 1323, q.v.

B.M. 8132. c. 23. Burney 1.

**N° 1324.**

6 JANUARY.

Another edition of No. 1324, q.v.

B.M. 8133. a.a.a. 19 (1).

**N° 1325.**
7 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for relief of the subject that might be otherwise distressed by the late burning of Records in the Sixe Clerks Office.

Westminster: 7 January [1621-2].
London: Norton and Bill: 1621-2
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 con. and 2) ori.

The buildings and rooms of the Office of six Clerks of Chancery have been burnt with many bills, answers, depositions, patent rolls, warrants, and other records. Exemplifications of these are to be recorded at the request of the parties. Certioraries to be granted for depositions. Lord Keeper may order new examinations of witnesses. Exemplifications of decrees or writs de executione decreti to be enrolled. Patents to be enrolled on production of original, without fee. Lord Keeper and Master of Rolls charged with execution.


N° 1327.

4 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of killing, dressing, and eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish days, appointed by the Law, to be hereafter strictly observed by all sorts of people.

Newmarket: 4 February [1621-2].
London: Norton and Bill: 1621-2
3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 15 Eng. days 2) Inhol- 3) re- punish.
A reissue of No. 1302, q.v.

N° 1328.

4 FEBRUARY.

Arms 15 Eng. ther 2) Inhol- 3) re- punish.
Another edition of No. 1327, q.v.
P.C. (400). Queen's 79. A. 1 (141).
N° 1328.

1622

30 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] James &c. Whereas Wee are crediblie giuen to.

Westminster: 30 April [1622].
London: sine nota: 1622.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 14 &c. last and For relief of Richard Briddocks of Chetham, Manchester, a bleacher.
Antiq. 3 (179).
Bewes 117.
N° 1329.

16 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the making of Starch.

Theobalds: 16 May [1622].
London: Norton and Bill: 1622.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 inconveniences might 2) Weate- Counsell, another edition of No. 1322, q.v.
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 1499.


N° 1330.

16 MAY.

Arms 11 inconveniences might 2) Weate- Counsell, another edition of No. 1328, q.v.
P.R.O. (100).

N° 1331.

11 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of the exportation, waste, and consumption of Coine and Bullion.

Greenwich: 11 June [1622].
London: Norton and Bill: 1622.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 late withstanding 2) howsoever, without.
The King, considering the scarcity of coin of late years, orders that no man carry out of the Realm gold or silver in any form under pain of Star Chamber, and such further pains as, &c. No person is to pack or prepare it. Notice to be given of all exported within 3 years, and of all intended to be transported, to the Lord Treasurer. No fine silver or gold to be sold except to authorized persons. No goldsmith to melt fine silver except for making of ' Amels'. The Statute 4 Henry VII to be observed. Making or buying of gold and silver thread forbidden from the feast of St. Michael next (Sept. 29).


N° 1332.

21 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the bringing in of any Commodities traded by the Eastland Merchants into this Kingdom, as well by subjects as strangers, not free of that Company; with a publication of certaine Statutes for the restraite of all His Maiesties subiects from shipping any commodities in strangers bottoms, either into, or out of this Kingdom.

Theobalds: 21 July [1622].
London: Norton and Bill: 1622.

1 f. Gothic letter.

The Eastland Merchants trading the Baltic Seas have for forty years had a monopoly of trade there in hemp, flax, pot-ashe, soap-ashe, Polonia wool, cordage, yarn, Eastland linen cloth, pitch, tar, and wood, and have a Patent from Q. Elizabeth, which monopoly is to be observed. The importation of corn and grain to be left without restraint. The navigation laws of 5 Rich. II, 4 Hen. VII, 32 Hen. VIII, &c., are to be put in execution.


to inquire into the decay of the wool trade. They find that the export of wool, wool-fells, yarn, fuller's earth, and 'woodashes' assist foreign makers of cloth. Prohibits the exportation of any of these on pain of Star Chamber and such other, &c. No officer is to allow the exportation of wool, nor to certify that it is landed unless he sees the actual quantity named in the 'cocket' landed. All licences for export of wool are revoked. Blacks and Mournings at Funerals to be made of English woollen cloth. No person to use logwood or 'blockewood' in dyeing. The Wardens of the Dyers to make search. All officers to assist in carrying out this Proclamation. A Commission will be appointed for the furtherance of trade.

The Judges have declared that extraordinary carriages on highways were common nuisances and annoyances, whereon their use was prohibited by Proclamation, 20 July 16 Jas. I [No. 1216, q v.]. The highways are still ploughed up and ruinous, which the city would be glad to have mended. The Orders for the due making and sizing of Bricke.

London: Norton and Bill: 1622.

1 f. Gothic letter.

To Christopher Eland of London, merchant, a monopoly of White and Red Lead-making for 14 years.

Antiq. 3 (186).

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 32.

N° 1387.
7 NOVEMBER.
Arms 12 this continuance 2) of 3) beeing, accor-
Another issue of No. 1340, q.v.

20 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclama-
tion commanding Noblemen, Knights, and
Gentlemen of quality, to repayre to their Mansion
houses in the Country, to attend ther services, and
keep hospitability, according to the ancient and
laudable custome of England.

Newmarket: 20 November [1622].
London: Norton and Bill: 1622.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 consideration, whose as
Christmas is at hand, and hospitality, decayed by the
resort of the nobility and gentry to London, must be main-
tained. All nobility (except Lords of the Privy Council and
Officers of the Household) and gentry who have country
mansions to leave London at the end of November, and
attend their service and keep hospitality in their counties.

B.M. 21. h. 1 (11). Queen’s (485); 79. A. 1 (162).


20 NOVEMBER.
Arms 13 consideration, whose as
Another edition of No. 1342, q.v.

N° 1343.

22 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclama-
tion for reliefe of the poore, and remedying the high
prices of Corne.

Whitehall: 22 December [1622].
London: Norton and Bill: 1622.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 of Countries, 2) po- that
Reiterates orders of preceding Procl. [No. 1343, q.v.]. It
extends to widows as well as men, and to other cities as well
as London, and is to last till the price of corn is lower.
People may come to town on legal business, but must leave
their families behind them. The ‘Orders appointed by His
Maistie’, &c. are revived. Justices of Peace, and all
officers, are to take notice of these Orders and carry them
out. If the poorer sort leave their labour and assemble
themselves they are to be punished.

Original signed, P.S.B. 1956.

Ret. Pat. p. 16. n. 17. d.

22 DECEMBER.
Arms 13 of Countries 2) po- that
Another edition of No. 1344, q.v.
N° 1345.

159
14 FEBRUARY.

Arms 14 the qualities 2 owne which
Another edition of No. 1350, q.v.


[Westminster]: 17 February [1622-3].

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 18 the Licence said

Copyright for 51 years to Geo. Withers for Hymns and Songs of the Church. No English Psalm Book in metre to be bound up unless a copy of this book is with it. The following editions are on sale: Folio Roman, 4° Pica, 4° Brevier Common, 4° Brecvier Eng., 8° Middleborough, 8° Nonpareil, 8° Common, 12° for Bibles, 16° Middleborough, 16° Common, 24°, 32°.


25 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. [Begin] As it hath euer been our manner in former times out of our Princely favor . . .

[Newmarket]: 25 February 1622-3.

Found only in MS.

Draft Proclamation. All jealousies and doubts about the sudden departure of the Prince out of the realm to be set aside, as it was with the King's assent, grounded upon certain weighty occasions, and likely to issue to the content of both King and subjects. The people are to rest upon his Majesty's judgment therein, and to unite in prayer.


27 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. [Begin]

Whereas Wee for the continuance, and maintaining of the Nauigation of this Realme, . . .

[Against sailors taking service with foreign princes.]

Newmarket: 27 February [1622-3].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 Nauiga- Us 2) Our punish-

Recites Proclamation 6 August last [No. 1335, q.v.] Nevertheless this proclamation is disregarded. No one is to harbour him.


30 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for registring of Knights.

Windsor: 30 May [1623].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 inconveniences, take their

Inconvenience has arisen for want of an exact roll of knighthoods in the Office of Arms, both as to unfounded claims and as to questions of precedence. A Patent was issued 15 May last to Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal, to take order in the matter. All knights made since the 15 May last and all those who shall hereafter receive it are to bring a certificate to him within three months on pain of losing their precedences.


30 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the search and apprehension of Henry Feild.

Greenwich: 30 May [1623].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 command charge with

£10 reward for the apprehension of Henry Feild, who has twice escaped from custody. No one is to harbour him. Description follows, 40 years of age.


Quotes Proclamations 20 November [No. 1343, q.v.] and 22 December [No. 1345, q.v.] last. Many persons of quality have neglected these, retiring into some place near the Court for a time. They are to return at once to their own homes and there exercise hospitality, and not to bring their wives to town for the winter.


1 f. Gothic letter.
16 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Wyer, Thred, and other Manufactures made of Gold and Siluer.

Greenwich : 16 June [1623].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 to 2) what of

The King finds his proclamations on melting and fining of gold and silver, gold and silver thread and foil oppressive to the poorer sort and ineffectual, and gives a Charter to the Governor, Assistants and Commonalty of Gold Wire Drawers of London. No persons except those of the Company are to make gold and silver thread, purles, plates, oes, spangles, or foliat, or draw wire, or damasking, or melt gold or silver for any of these purposes. No gold or silver thread is to be imported of base or counterfeit stuff. All buying and selling to be of sealed work under the byelaws of the Company. Attorney-General to proceed against offenders in the Star Chamber.


25 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 13 and 2) a- anti

Another edition of No. 1362, q.v.

P.R.O. (118). N° 1363.

19 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] James, by the grace of God, King of England . . . [Quieting Matthew de Questor and son as Foreign Post Masters.]

Westminster : 19 December [1623].
London : Norton and Bill : 1623. Signed
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Yong and Pye.

Arms 11 de ters 2) ei notwithstanding.

An exemplification of a writ of Privy Seal to Matthew de Questor for foreign posts, confirming the office of postmaster to him and his son. Lord Stanhope's grant is for inland posts. With a reprint on separate sheet of the last paragraph of the patent.


27 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the well storing, and furnishing the Realme with Corne.

Whitehall : 27 December 1623.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 of died 2) and Maiesties

It would be well to have magazines of corn to find food in bad times, and keep up the price in time of plenty. They may be erected in London, Dover, Portsmouth, Southhampton, Bristol, Excester, Plymouth, Ipswich, Linne, Yarmouth, Hull, Yorke, Newcastle, Chester, Lerpoole, Haverford West, and all the Shire-towns. English corn is only to be bought for storage when it is under 32s. a quarter for Wheat, 18s. Rye, and 16s. Barley. Foreign corn in the kingdoms may be exported when the price in the three nearest Counties is under 40s. Wheat, 22s. 8d. Rye, and 20s. Barley. When wheat is under 32s. no foreign corn is to be sold in the kingdom except for storage or export. Foreign corn on which import duty has been paid is free of export duty.


27 DECEMBER.

Arms 11 of died 2) and Maiesties

Another edition of No. 1365, q.v.
27 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of killing, dressing and eating of Flesh in Lent or on Fish days, appointed by the Law, to be hereafter strictly observed by all sorts of people.

Whitehall: 27 December [1623].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 England, days 2) Inhol- 3) re- further

A reissue of No. 1348, q.v.


Ret. Pat. p. 10. m. 15. d.

R. xvii. 588.

1623-4

20 JANUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] A Publication, or a Declaration of the Lords of the Councillors order for the Needle-makers in his Maiesties Dominions.

Whitehall: 20 January 1623[–4].

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter. I. Dickenson.

Arms 663 of got descree.

An engine which has lately been used in making needles to be destroyed together with needles made by it, if cause be not shown to the contrary, before Wednesday, 28th January.

Antiq. 3 (209).

1623-4

5 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]

Whereas wee are credibly giuen to vnderstand.

[Brief for Amy Lynsteed and Joane Morse.]

Westminster: 5 February [1623–4].

[London]: E. Allde: [1624].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 74136 Defender of notwithstanding

Letters Patent for relief of Amy Lynsteed, widow, late wife of William Lynsteed, and Joane, wife of Robert Morse, both of Shadwell, sailors. Lynsteed killed by Turks, and Morse in captivity.

Antiq. 3 (210).

Bewes 117.

1623-4

14 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas there is and hath been yeerely, and every yeer... 3) behalfe they

[An Order for the return of plate stolen from the Chapel Royal.]

Whitehall: 14 February 1623[–4].

London: Norton and Bill: 1623[–4].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 14 charge or at

Every year on Festival Days great quantity of plate is stolen from the King, the Prince, and nobles, which is melted and sold. Lately 'two Silver Bason's double Guiill, Chase, hauing the Armes of Queene Mary, and M.R. engraven and enameled on the Bosse in the Bottomes of them' have been lost from the Communion Table in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. All Mayors, &c., Goldsmiths, Finers, and others having silver found to be the King's or others' are to return it unto the Jewell House, and the examinations of the parties to the Board of Green Cloth. (Signed) Richmond Lenox [Lord Steward]. Pembroke [L. Chamberlain], T. Edmonds.


1623-4

8 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Ambassadours and forreigne Ministers.

Whitehall: 8 March [1623–4].

London: Norton and Bill: 1623[–4].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 great only according

The King, considering the respect due to Ambassadors, Agents, and Public Ministers, warns all persons to forbear to use any insolency, misbehaviour, inequity, disgrace, or affront to them or their followers, but to pay them fitting reverence and courtesy, on pain, &c.

B.M. 506. h. 12 (104). Queen's (457). Dalk. 1 (74).


Original signed, P.S.B. 1972.

Ret. Pat. p. 10. m. 6. d.

R. xvii. 598.

1624

2 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the restraint of seving of Fee Deere.

Theobalds: 2 May [1624].

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 Kingdome, Our owne

The late hard winter hath killed so many red and fallow deer that the grounds will hardly be stocked. No fee deer are to be claimed this year by Justices in Eyre and other officers. No keepers are to serve this year any deer except under warrant of hand or signet.


Ret. Pat. p. 11. m. 12. d.

R. xvii. 598.

1624

2 MAY.

Arms 13 Kingdome, Our owne

Another edition of No. 1372, q.v.


Antiq. 3 (212).

6 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation charging all Jesuites, Seminaries, &c. to depart the Land.

Greenwich: 6 May [1624].

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 knowledge, within 2) behalfe they

On the petition of Parliament, all Jesuits, Seminary Priests, and persons in Romish Orders are to leave England before 14th June next on pain of punishment by law. No one to harbour them. All Archbishops, Judges, &c., to be vigilant in execution of this.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 1 (15); C. 64. i. 3 (3). P.C. (427).


Ret. Pat. p. 11. m. 11. d.

R. xvii. 598.

The Draft Proc. has an introduction that on the advice of Parliament he has broken off the treaty for the Spanish marriage and restitution of the Palatinate.

1624

6 MAY.

Arms 12 knowledge, within 2) behalfe Ma-

Another edition of No. 1374, q.v.


Antiq. 3 (212).

1624-4: 21-22 JAMES I
16 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] James, &c.

To our right trustie and right . . . .
[Appointing E. of Northampton, President.]
Westminster: 16 June [1624].

Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

President within six.

Appointing William Earl of Northampton, President of the Council within the Dominion of Wales, Lieutenant of North and South Wales, except the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and giving names of gentlemen to be appointed his deputies in the various counties and Marches of the same. (With a blank form to be filled in by W. E. of Northampton with the deputy's name, &c.)
Antiq. 3 (214).

№ 1376.

29 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] James, &c. Whereas We have beene informed, . . .

[Brief for a collection for Christian captives.]
Westminster: 29 June [1624].

Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Steward.

Arms as 22 presents more, Statute,

On the motion of the Lords, 27 May 1624, a collection to be taken up for the relief of 1,500 English subjects, prisoners in Argiers, Tunis, Sally, Tituane, &c. Collections to be made and sent up through the Bishops, Walter Dobson, Appurator to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to print briefs and circulate them.
P.R.O. (120°). Antiq. 3 (216).

Beves 117.
№ 1377.

10 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for avoiding the consumption of Coyne and Bullion.

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 did by bee

Refers to Proclamations [Nos. 1208, 1240, 1258, 1259, 1332, q.v.] and Grant to Gold-Wire Drawers of London [No. 1359, q.v.], to avoid waste of Coin and Bullion. The Charter of incorporation is revoked. No finer or parter of gold or silver is to sell or refine any except for the Mint, changes, and goldsmiths. No goldsmith to melt fine silver except for making Amelles and mending plate. Statute of 1332, q.v. and Grant to Gold-Wire Drawers of London.

Rot. Pat. p. l. m. 4. d. R. xvii. 605; Prothero 395.

№ 1381.

10 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Royall Myynes.

Wanstead: 10 July [1624].

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 opi- and 2) same make

Having good hopes of finding mines of silver and metals having in them silver and gold, which are royal by prerogative, the King has resolved:— (1) Leases for 21 years will be made under Great Seal, except in county Cardigan. (2) The first two years shall be free from rent. (3) Leases may follow up a vein into another grant, provided it is not already worked, allowing the landowners double the damage they sustain. Further compensation by the Privy Council if necessary. (4) The leases must work with expedition and pay after 2 years 1/4th of all gold, silver, copper, and lead extracted and refined. Leases may be granted by the Lord Treasurer. Landowners may nominate the lessee on their own land.

Rot. Pat. p. l. m. 4. d. R. xvii. 606.

№ 1379.

10 JULY.

Arms 12 opi- and 2) same make

Another edition of No. 1379, q.v.

№ 1380.

14 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Buildings in, and about London.

Theobalds: 14 July [1624].

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 have Imperiall pu.

Refers to recent Procs. in force [Nos. 1247, 1286, q.v.]. Some still disobey them. They are to be enforced on pain of dispossess, &c. Aldermen are to search out offenders and report to the Privy Council or Commissioners for Buildings.

Rot. Pat. p. l. m. 2. d. R. xvii. 606.

№ 1381.

14 JULY.

Arms 11 have Imperiall pu.

Another edition of No. 1381, q.v.
I.T. (251). Antiq. 3 (219).

№ 1381a.

JULY.—BY THE KINGS MAJESTIE. [Begins] Whereas it hath pleased the Kings . . .

[Regulations for toll at Kings Norton Fair.]
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

Ma-
ton aforesaid

His Majesty having granted a weekly market and two fairs a year to inhabitants of Kings Norton, Co. Worcs., the first fair is to be held 5th, 6th, and 7th of August next, and the first market the Saturday next, and so weekly to continue. Corn and grain are to be sold at fairs free from toll, &c., and no person may pass without fear of writ or arrest on the three days of the said fairs.
Antiq. 3 (233).

№ 1382.

15 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against Seditious, Popish, and Puritanicall Books and Pamphlets.

Nottingham: 15 August [1624].

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 and within dis-

The printing and importing of Popish and seditious Puritanical books is on the increase. No person is to print any book, &c., dealing with Religion, Church Government, or State, except it has been read by the Archbishop of Canterbury or of York, the Bishop of London, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge, or their deputies. No person is to import a book till it is allowed by one of them. No bookbinder or bookseller to sell unlicensed books. Stationers' Company to use best endeavours to enforce this.

Rot. Pat. p. l. m. 6. d. R. xvii. 616; Prothero 395.

№ 1383.

13 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] These are to certify you that the Bearer . . .

[Brief for ransom of Angelus Jacobi.]
Westminster: 13 September [1624].

Imprim. gone.
1 f. Roman.

Arms 99-58 Cyprus wife of.
For the ransom of Angelus Jacobi, his wife and children, taken prisoners by the Turks. Certified by Archbishop of York 11 April 1625, Bishop of Peterborough 26 Oct. 1625, and others.

Antiq. 3 (221).

Bewes 123.

No 1284.

29 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Tobacco.

Hampton Court: 29 September [1624].

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.

4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 Parliament 2 henceforth 5 [1 2] above-

4) the the diligent

Notwithstanding the King's dislike for tobacco, and its prohibition in England, he has been petitioned to encourage its growth in Virginia and the Sommers Islands. No person is to import any tobacco not grown in these places into these kingdoms, or to grow it in them, according to Proc. 30 Dec. 17 Jas. I [No. 1266, q.v.] No person is to buy any foreign tobacco. All stock in hand on 25 March next is to be exported, paying no export duty. No one to use foreign tobacco after 1 May. All foreign tobacco to be cut. All Colonial tobacco to pass through the London Customs Quay. No tobacco to be landed elsewhere. Shipmasters responsible for smuggling. Searchers to have free entry and right of seizure and apprehension. Offenders importing foreign tobacco to pay half its value to the seizers and to lose the tobacco, which is to be burnt. The agents for the Colonies to have half the fines.


Rot. Pat. p. 1. m. 8. d.

R. xvii. 621. 1 Countersigned by Heath.

No 1285.

29 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 14 Parliament 2 henceforth 5 [1 2] above-

4) the the other

Another edition of No. 1385, q.v.


No 1286.

1 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the Prorogation of the Parliament.

Whitehall: 1 October [1624].

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 the the the

Parliament is prorogued (on account of disease) from 2 November to 16 February. No need to attend Prorogation.


Rot. Pat. p. 1. m. 7. d.

R. xvii. 625.

No 1287.

19 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding persons of quality to reside in their Countrys.

Royston: 19 October [1624].

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 twenty constant other

Recites Proc. 20 Nov. [No. 1343, q.v.] 22 Dec. 20 Jas. I [No. 1345, q.v.] and 26 March, 21 Jas. I [No. 1355, q.v.]. These are to be strictly observed. The Mayors, &c., of London and Westminster are to make speedy certificate to the Privy Council of the noblemen and gentlemen residing in London, who will be tried in Star Chamber.


Rot. Pat. p. 1. m. 9. d.

R. xvi. 682.

No 1291.

1624: 19 NOVEMBER. 

14 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the apprehension of Edward Ekins.

Hampton Court: 14 December [1624].

Cambridge: 14 December [1624].

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 County and them,

Edward Ekins, late of Stanwick in Northampton, having with others killed the King's deer in his park of Higham Ferrers and beaten the keepers, is to be arrested and committed to Star Chamber. No one is to harbour him.


Rot. Pat. p. 4. m. 10.

R. xvi. 686.

No 1289.

18 DECEMBER.—[BY THE KING.]


[Patent for making Rape-seed oil.]

Westminster: 18 December [1624].

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Yong and Pye.

Arms 63 Our Manufacture where-

Benedict Webbe, of Kingswood, Wilts., clothier, has observed on his travels a rape-seed oil useful in cloth-making, which after twenty years he has succeeded in making, better than the Spanish oil imported in large quantities. He and his assigns are to have the sole use of this invention of making rape-seed oil for 14 years, paying a yearly rent of £5 at Michaelmas [Sept. 29]. Powers of entry and search given. All officers to aid and assist.

B.L. B.M. Cup. 651. e. (52). Antig. 3 (225). No 1390.

26 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the preservation of Grounds for making of Salt-Peeter, and to restore such Grounds which now are destroyed, and to command assistance to be given to his Maiesties Salt-Peeter-makers.

Westminster: 26 December [1624].

London: Norton and Bill: 1624.

4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 Our for 2) to 5) the 4) time for

Recites the need of making salt-petre in the kingdom. Many persons having ' dovecoats ' refuse the dung to salt-petre makers, and cover their saltpetre beds, pave any sand laid down with the richest mould or rotten horsedung, 3 feet deep at saltpetre floors, though forbidden for more than ten years to do so. No person is to injure any saltpetre bed, pave any stable or cellar (except where the beer stands), or cover the earth with sand, &c. They are to cover any sand laid down with salt-petre makers, and certify them to the Lord High Admiral, George, Duke of Buckingham, or the Master of the Ordnance, George, Lord Carew. Attorney-General to proceed against offenders in Star Chamber.


Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 10. d.

164
1624–5: 22 JAMES I

[BY THE KING:] The Copy of the Kings Majesties Letters Patents, concerning the reformation of the Abuses used in melting and making vp of Lead, And the Sealing of the same. 

Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.
73-189 whom to bee

Creating the office of Surveyor in order to stamp the ingots of lead: such stamps certifying that there is no waste material in them.

Antiq. 3 (227).

NÓ 1392.

1624–5

19 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament. 

Newmarket : 19 January [1624–5].

London : Norton and Bill : 1624.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 plea- as Gods

By Proc. [No. 1387, q.v.] Parliament was prorogued from 2 November to 16 February next. It is further prorogued to 15 March. No need to come to London for the prorogation.


R. xvii. 648.

NÓ 1393.

7 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of dressing, and eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish days, appointed by the Law, to be hereafter strictly observed by all sorts of people.

Newmarket : 7 February [1624–5].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 England, daies 2) Inhol- 3) re- pu-

A reissue of No. 1367, q.v.

B.M. 506. h. 11 (15). Canterbury (37). Dalk. 1 (87), (75).


Rot. Pat. p. 4, n. 5.
R. xvii. 646.

NÓ 1394.

7 FEBRUARY.

Arms 14 England, daies 2) Inhol- 3) re- pu-

Another edition of No. 1394, q.v.

Queen's 79. A. 1 (163).

'daies' in title.

NÓ 1395.

7 FEBRUARY.

Arms 11 England, daies 2) Inhol- 3) re- pu-

Another issue of No. 1394, q.v.


NÓ 1396.

16 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching the Surveying of the Seacoales of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Blythe.

Newmarket : 16 February [1624–5].


5 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 Sun- hase 2) Petition 3) extraor-

The sea-coal trade of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, and Blythe is worthy of special encouragement. Complaints have been made of the mixture of black earth, dross, and slate with the coal, making it 'unfuelable'. On an information the matter was tried in the Star Chamber. It appeared there were several sorts of coal, some worth 10s.

and 11s. the great chaldron, some unfuelable at 4s. or 5s., and that these were fraudulently mixed. The offenders were fined £20 each and sent to the Fleet. The Companies of Bowers, Woodmengers, Chalmers, and other Traders in Sea-borne Coals, have applied for protection from this adulteration. By Letters Patent 20 September, 21 Jas. I. No one is to mix these coals on a staithe or on ship. The office of Surveyor of Coals has been created at Newcastle and given to Sir Robert Sharpesigh and Alexander Haitely for 21 years, by request of the late Lodovicie, Duke of Richmond and Lenox. They will give certificates of the quality of coal shipped, receiving a fee of fourpence per great chaldron. Offenders will be proceeded against in Star Chamber.


1 Countersigned by Heath.

NÓ 1397.

2 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the vter prohibiting the importation and use of all Tobacco, which is not of the proper growth of the Colonies of Virginia and the Summer Islands, or one of them.

Theobalds : 2 March [1624–5].


4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 by the 2) to 3) vnto 4) from such

refers to and confirms Proc. 29 September [No. 1386, q.v.] which is not obeyed. Smugglers of tobacco will be tried in Star Chamber. Agents have been appointed under Great Seal to receive colonial tobacco, pay the planters, and satisfy the King, who will provide for the safety of the plantations. Foreign tobacco is not to be sold in England but to be exported again. No tobacco to be landed but at one place. All tobacco seized in England to be brought to London, in Ireland to Dublin, and there sold for export. Prohibited tobacco may be seized after 40 days from 25 March next. All subjects to arrest profferers of smuggled tobacco. Inquiry to be made respecting smuggling. Informers to have half value. Ships and shipmasters responsible for smuggled tobacco.


1 Countersigned by Heath.

NÓ 1398.

3 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Proroguing the Parliament.

Theobalds : 3 March [1624–5].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 pleasure Citizens of

By Proc. [No. 1390, q.v.] Parliament was prorogued from 16 February to 15 March. It is further prorogued to 20 April. No need to attend Prorogation.


NÓ 1399.

20 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for better furnishing the Navy, and Shipping of the Realme, with able and skilfull Mariners.

Theobalds : 20 March [1624–5].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 14 Nau- Our 2) hindo-

time.

Refers to Proc. 6 Aug, 20 Jan. I, and 27 Feb. [Nos. 1335, 1353, q.v.] against seamen entering foreign service, or withdrawing themselves from the Prents. It is now ordered that no owner or shipmaster hire any offender in these
respects, and deliver them to justice. Such mariners and owners to be tried in Star Chamber or Admiralty. Prest masters to publish the names of pressed men.

23 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to inhibit the Sale of Latin Bookses reprinted beyond the Seas, having been first Printed in Oxford or Cambridge.

Theobalds: 23 March [1624-5].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 1403, q.v.

27 MARCH. [By the Council.] Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God . . . [Proclaiming Charles I.]

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the late Privy Council, and other gentlemen, with the Lord Mayor, &c., of London, proclaim Charles King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. (40 signatures).

B. M. 1851. b. 3 (8*). P. R. O. (1). Queen's 79. A. 2 (26).

27 MARCH. Another edition of No. 1403, q.v.

27 MARCH. [Our Lord Reigne, our Aldermen bless our Lord doe]

B. L. B. M. 1851. b. 3 (9).

28 MARCH.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The King, our Soueraigne Lord Charles, by . . . [On his accession to the Throne.]

Saint James: 28 March 1625.
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 1406, q.v.


28 MARCH—BY THE KING. A Proclamation signing his Majesties pleasure, That all men being in Office of government, at the decease of his most deare, and most royall Father King James, shall so continue, till his Majesties further direction.

St. James: 28 March [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 1408, q.v.

P. R. O. (I) (3). Antiq. (1) (3).

31 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for better furnishing the Nauy, and Shipping of the Realme, with able and skilfull Mariners.

St. James: 31 March [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 1410, q.v.


1 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to inhibit the Sale of Latin Bookses reprinted beyond the Seas, having been first Printed in Oxford or Cambridge.

St. James: 1 April [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 1412, q.v.
1 APRIL.

Arms 13 which Workes 2) Honour, Books
Another edition of No. 1412, q.v.
F.R.O. I (5). Antiq. 1 (5).
N° 1413.

4 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Charles
... William Earl of Northampton, President, ...
[Appointing the deputies of the Lieutenant of Wales.]
Westminster: 4 April [1625].
Sine nota.
Pre- the part
Appointing deputies in Worcestershire (7), Salop (7), Hereford (7), Pembroke (7), Flint (5), Denbigh (6), Cardigan (6), Montgomery (6), Merioneth (6), Carnarvon (6), Anglesey (6), Brecknock (5), Radnor (6), Carmarthen (6) to exercise the powers granted to Northampton.
Antiq. 1 (6).

9 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation touching Tobacco.
White-Hall: 9 April [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 me- of 2) of dude
Recites Proclamations 29 Sept. [No. 1385, q.v.] and 2 March, 1624-5 [No. 1398, q.v.] prohibiting import of tobacco not grown in Virginia or Sommer Islands. Certain persons have secretly imported much tobacco not grown in these places. No person is to use this foreign tobacco, or receive it, under pain of law and of Star Chamber. All foreign tobacco to be exported before 4 May next, without paying any duty on the same.

13 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of Allome, and the buying and spending thereof in any His Maiesties Dominions.
Whitehall: 13 April [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
3 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 12 Al- Allome 2) that 3) Cu- con-
Sufficient alum can now be produced in Yorkshire. None is to be imported, or re-imported, on pain of forfeiture, &c. Commissions of inquiry as to the import will be issued. Shipmasters responsible for any alum imported. Reward for discovery of imported alum to be 9s. per cwt. seized. If the alum has been removed and is not seized its value shall be forfeited, half to informer, half to alum agents. Officers to aid in stopping entry.

13 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation for the maintenance and encrase of the Mines of Saltpeter, and the true making of Gunpowder, and reforming abuses concerning the same.
White-Hall: 13 April [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
3 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 21 prouident inuiolably 2) Salt- 3) du- exe-
Gunpowder being so necessary to the kingdom, the following orders for the maintenance of the breed and increase of Saltpetre are issued. 1. No person is to pave any dovecot, the floors are to be covered with mould. 2. Innkeepers to keep their stables planked, with mould below them. 3. Persons who have paved dovecots or stables are to replace the mould. 4. No person to impede a 'salpeter man' in his digging. 5. No one to offer a gratuity to a salpeter man for sparing any place. 6. Saltpetre men are to work so as to cause the least inconvenience possible in dovecots, &c. 7. They must fill up the holes they dig. 8. Gunpowder is to be made of royally allowed saltpetre only. 9. Saltpetre is to be sold only to the royal powder maker, who shall sell gunpowder at 10d. per lb. 10. All powder imported or manufactured is to be tested by the Proofmaster. 11. His marks not to be forged. 12. Proofmaster's fee 6d. per barrel of 1 cwt. All persons to obey. Commissioners for the Navy to report to Buckingham and Carew. Offenders tried in Star Chamber.

White-Hall: 2 May [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
4 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 21 State, liesies 2) of 3) And 4) become brought
Recalls the Orders of James and Elizabeth. Gives Orders:—
1. No one to build in London (and Westminster) except on existing foundations. 2. All houses built since 13 Jas. I to be pulled down. No cellars to be used for lodgings or victualling houses. 3. Regulations as to brick building of walls and windows. 4. As to thickness of walls (as before, see Proc. No. 1248). 5. No jut-outs. 6. Plasters to be made for Shop or Street Doors. 7-10. Orders for brick-making (see Proc. No. 1248). 11. Timber supports not allowed (Proc. No. 1248, q.v.). 12. Covering hovels prohibited (ditto). 13. No dwelling-house is to be divided into tenements, unless this has been for the last 30 years. 14. No lodgers or undersitters to be taken. 15. No new house to be divided into tenements. Recites the advantages to come if these orders are obeyed. Offenders to be brought to Star Chamber.

2 MAY.

Arms 11 State, liesies 2) of 3) And 4) become brought to
Another edition of No. 1420, q.v.

NOS 1413-21

167
9 MAY. — [BY THE KING.] [Begins] Charles... William Earle of Northampton, President...
[Patent for Northampton King's Lieutenant.]
Westminster: 9 May [1625].

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Edmonds. welbeloued And Letters

Exemption of patent as Lieutenant of Wales.

Antiq. 1 (11).

N° 1422.

13 MAY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for settling the Plantation of Virginia.

White-Hall: 13 May [1625].

London: Norton and Bill: 1625.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 Our did 2) Cor- a-

Recites failure of colony of Virginia, largely due to its popular government by the Company of Virginia. Hence the incorporation was repealed. These territories, Virginia, Sommers Islands, and New England are part of the Empire. Their government is to depend directly on the King. The Governor will appoint two Councils, one here, one in Virginia to carry on government under the Privy Council with interim Commissioners. All tobacco is to be sold to the King, who will pay fair prices for it. The Proclamation of 9 April 1625 [No. 1415, q.v.] is to be strictly enforced.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (41). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S. 81.

13 MAY.

Arms 11 Our did 2) Cor- a-

Another edition of No. 1423, q.v.

B.L. P.C. I (17); II (22). P.R.O. I (10). I.T. (7).
Antiq. 1 (12).

N° 1424.

14 MAY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Prices of Victuals within the Verge of the Court.

White-Hall: 14 May [1625].

London: Norton and Bill: 1625.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 of within 2) being, therein,

A reissue of No. 1194, q.v. Prices in the Verge of Court to be fixed by the Clerk of the Market.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (49). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S. 82.

14 MAY.

Arms 21 of within 2) being, therein,

Another edition of No. 1425, q.v.


N° 1426.

15 MAY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of disorders in Souldiers, prested for his Maiesties Service.

White-Hall: 15 May [1625].

London: Norton and Bill: 1625.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 being Hath 2) from vtermost

Refers to the violence of soldiers lately going to Dover. The officers taking troops to Plymouth are to see them duly paid and provided and kept together. No prest man is to wander from his officers and colours. Discipline is to be observed on pain of gnaol.
30 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the restraining of vnsnecessary resorts to the Court.
Whitehall: 26 June [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
1 f. Gothic letter.

30 MAY.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

18 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Adiournement of part of Trinitie Term.
Whitehall: 18 June [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

18 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for removing the Receipt of his Maiesties Exchequer from Westminster to Richmond.
Ricote: 31 July [1625].
1 f. Roman letter.

3 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a publike, generall, and solemne Fast.
White-Hall: 3 July [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
1 f. Gothic letter.

12 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the adiournement of the Parliament.
Oatlands: 12 July [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.
1 f. Gothic letter.

31 JULY.
Princely casion of
Another edition of No. 1439, q.v.
Outline initial. 1. 2 'remouing'.
4 AUGUST.—
Chri- Kingdome yere
Another edition of No. 1442, q.v.
Initial T.  ¹ N° 1443.

11 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING.] [Beings]
Charles, &c. . . . Whereas the Lords Spiritual and . . .  
[Brief for collection for poor in London—plague.]  
Oxford: 11 August [1625].  
Oxford: sine nota.  
1 f. Roman letter.  
Steward.  
these sons not-
Cites Order of Parliament, 6 August, for double taxation and for advance of £1,000 by the Bridge-house of London on security of taxes (signed H. Elsinge). A collection is to be made in all the Churches of the country. Arthur Duke, LL.D and Robert Christian to print briefs of these letters. Collections to be made at once and sent to the bishop within 10 days, who is to send it to the Bishop of London for distribution. The out-parishes to be specially regarded.

Bewes 126.  
Portrait initial 54-54.  ¹ N° 1444.

14 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for recalling his Majesties Subjects from the Seminaries beyond the Seas, and putting the Lawes against Jesuits and Popish Priests in execution.

Woodstock: 14 August [1625].  
1 f. Roman letter.  
On address of Parliament orders all children in Popish seminaries over sea to return by Christmas Day. No Bishop, &c., is to confer Romish orders or exercise jurisdiction in this country. Laws against Jesuits to be enforced on 30th September. They are to be allowed quiet passage from the country. No one is to have the command of any fleet or army at Plymouth without the consent of the Duke of Tichfield.

R. xviii. 179; Rush. I. 191.  
Initial 4.  ¹ N° 1445.

14 AUGUST.
the tatuiue day
Another edition of No. 1445, q.v.
B.M. 506. h. 11 (51).  
Factotum initial.  ¹ N° 1446.

4 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for making currant certaine French Coyne.

Tichfield: 4 September [1625].  
1 f. Roman letter.  
The Queen's dowry being paid in 'French coin', which cannot be remitted owing to the Plague in London, the French coin called the Cardecue shall be current in England at 19 3/4. None of these coins are to be imported. Customs Officers to seize them.

Rot. Pat. p. 9. n. 2. d.  
R. xviii. 180; Rading ii. 381.  
Initial W.  ¹ N° 1447.

4 SEPTEMBER.
Three days London the
Another edition of No. 1447, q.v.
B.L. P.R.O. I (27).  
Factotum initial.  ¹ N° 1448.

4 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the adjournment of part of Michaelmas Term.

Tichfield: 4 September [1625].  
1 f. Roman letter.  
The fourth Proclamation Michaelmas Term is adjourned for Plague from the Utas to the fourth return Moses Michaelis. Payments into Exchequer as usual. Writs will be issued in case of delay.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (55). P.C. II (40). P.R.O.  
Original signed, S.P. 250.  
R. xviii. 184.  
Initial T.  ¹ N° 1449.

4 SEPTEMBER.
the next the
Another edition of No. 1449, q.v.
Factotum initial.  ¹ N° 1450.

4 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding Captaines and Commanders of Souldiers to attend their Charge.

Tichfield: 4 September [1625].  
1 f. Roman letter.  
Com- much first.  
Many officers of the armies in Ireland or the Low Countries are absent from their charges. They are to return at once (except those appointed to the fleet or army at Plymouth) and not to leave their commands in future, on pain, &c.

Rot. Pat. p. 9. n. 3. d.  
R. xviii. 185.  
Initial O.  ¹ N° 1451.

11 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the calling home of all such His Maiesties Subjects as are now imployed either by Sea, or Land, in the serviues of the Empyrour, the King of Spaine, or the Archduches.

Tichfield: 11 September [1625].  
1 f. Roman letter.  
informati- And con-
All subjects in the employ of the Emperor, the King of Spain, or the Archduchess of the Low Countries, to return to their native country within forty days, or as soon after as possible, where suitable employment will be found for them. Points out inconveniences of foreign service in case of war, &c.
15 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the commanding of all Souldiers, lately employed in the Fleet, upon their arrival, not to depart from their Colours.

The soldiers embarked on the fleet in October last will be required presently. They are not to leave their colours on their arrival until pleasure. Under pain, &c.

Original signed, P.S. 326.
Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 16. d.
R. xviii. 245.

N° 1466.
30 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to declare His Majesties pleasure, that a former restraint enjoyned to the Citizens of London, for repairing to Faires for a time, is now set at libertie.

Hampton Court: 30 December 1625.
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 and Fair Wares

Recites Proclamation 4th August [No. 1442, q.v.]. The plague being now ceased, this prohibition, and that of Proclamation 11th October [No. 1453, q.v.], and any other restraint, are removed.


Rot. Pat. p. 25, n. 5, d.
R. xviii. 255.

N° 1462.

31 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to declare, that all Ships carrying Corne, or other Victuals, or any Munition of Warre, to, or for the King of Spaine, or any of his Subjects, shall be, and ought to be esteemed as lawfull Prize.'

Hampton Court: 31 December [1625].
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 the voidable 2) all by

Recites the wrongs the King of Spain is guilty of, forcing England to take up arms. The treasure of the Indies will be bound not to injure ships of friendly nations.


Rot. Pat. p. 5, n. 17, d.
R. xviii. 209; Youghal 119.

Portrait initial. jjo 1408,

N° 1463.

31 DECEMBER.

Arms 13 the voidable 2) all by

Another edition of No. 1463, q.v.


Portrait initial.

N° 1464.

30 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to declare His Majesties pleasure, that a former restraint enjoyned to the Citizens of London, for repairing to Faires for a time, is now set at libertie.

Hampton Court: 30 December 1625.
London: Norton and Bill: 1625.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 and Fair Wares

Recites Proclamation 4th August [No. 1442, q.v.]. The plague being now ceased, this prohibition, and that of Proclamation 11th October [No. 1453, q.v.], and any other restraint, are removed.


Rot. Pat. p. 25, n. 5, d.
R. xviii. 255.

N° 1462.

31 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to declare, that all Ships carrying Corne, or other Victuals, or any Munition of Warre, to, or for the King of Spaine, or any of his Subjects, shall be, and ought to be esteemed as lawfull Prize.'

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Rot. Pat. p. 5, n. 17, d.
R. xviii. 209; Youghal 119.

Portrait initial. jjo 1408,

N° 1463.

31 DECEMBER.

Arms 13 the voidable 2) all by

Another edition of No. 1463, q.v.


Portrait initial.

N° 1464.

1625-6

11 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better Confining of Popish Recusants, Convlict according to the Lawe.

White-Hall: 11 January [1625-6].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 Con- securing 2) which as Popish Recusants are by law confined to within 5 miles of their dwellings. All laws against them are to be observed. Licences to move to be granted very sparingly, and for short periods. Informers will receive a full fourth part of the forfeitures.


Rot. Pat. p. 25, n. 7, d.
R. xviii. 266.

N° 1465.

14 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of killing, dressing, and eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish days, appointed by the Law, to be hereafter strictly observed by all sorts of people.

White-Hall: 14 January [1625-6].
London: Norton and Bill: [1625-6].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 fearfull example to

Another edition of No. 1466, q.v.


N° 1467.

14 JANUARY.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

[Beginn] Vpon the hearing of the Cause in . . .

[Concerning foreign posts.]

White-Hall: 14 January 1625-6.

Sine nota.

1 ff. Roman letter.

I. Dickenson.

in Lordship the Henry Billingsley, who has been admitted by grant from Lord Stanhop, Post Master General, as messenger for the Company of Merchant Adventurers to carry foreign letters to and fro London, is forbidden to meddle with the transporting of letters till the case between him and Matthew de Questor, Postmaster for foreign services, is determined by law.

Present: Lord Chamberlain, Lord Conway, Mr. Secretary Coke.


N° 1468.

17 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to declare His Majesties pleasure touching His Royall Coronation, and the Solemnitie thereof.

White-Hall: 17 January [1625-6].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 and divers 2) any Our

The Coronation will be held on Candlemas Day [2 Feb.

uary]. The Committee of Claims are:—Sir Thomas Coventric L. Keeper, James Lord Ley L. High Treasurer, Edward Earl of Worcester Privy Seal, Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey Earl Marshal, William Earl of Pembroke L. Chamberlain, Edward Earl of Dorset, and Sir Randall Crew, C.J. C.P., or any three of them, to sit on 26, 27, and 28 January in the after noon. The Procession from the Tower is postponed to 1 May.


Original signed, P.S. 381.

Rot. Pat. p. 25, n. 8, d.
R. xviii. 276.

N° 1469.

22 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a generall and publice Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his great mercy in staying his hand, and asswaging the late fearfull Visitation of the Plague.

White-Hall: 22 January [1625-6].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 fearfull example to
Sunday, 29 January, in London and Westminster, and 19 February elsewhere, to be a thanksgiving for deliverance from the plague [vide No. 1437]. Bishops to compose a form of prayer 'in a small Booke'.

The pay of sailors is too small to attract them to the navy. The Admiral has proposed to Privy Council to raise the medium allowance from 14s. to 20s. per month. Each sailor is entitled to an allowance, according to Forest Law, of over 200 tons will receive 5s. per ton.

The surplusage the officers' wages will be raised, and allowance given for a lieutenant and a corporal. No merchants to be allowed to take an interest in the Navy. The Sheriffs to assemble the freeholders and take a certificate of their case. Promotion will be given to the best man in each vessel.

24 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better furnishing of the Navy, and increase of Shipping.

26 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better ordering of those who repayre to the Court, for their cure of the disease called the Kings Evil. Formerly the appointed times were Easter and Whitsuntide. In future they will be Easter and Michaelmas. Every one coming must have a certificate of their case. The King, like his predecessors, has had good success in curing the King's Evil. Formerly the appointed times were Easter and Whitsuntide. In future they will be Easter and Michaelmas.

The Archbishop and Bishops are to reclaim and repress all such. Offenders shall be punished exemplarily.

The Archbishop and Bishops are to reclaim and repress all such. Offenders shall be punished exemplarily.
18 JUNE.
Arms 11 Queenes in place
Another edition of No. 1479, q.v.

N° 1450.

18 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching Mariners.
Whitehall: 18 June [1626].
1 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 receiving Maiesties Maiesties.

Pressed men absent from their service at the appointed time incur felony. The wages have now been increased and the supply of food is good, and they run no risk of capture. All pressed men are ordered, on their utmost peril, to repair to their ships, and all judges, &c., and captains, &c., of royal ships are to execute the laws, &c., on pain, &c. The wages have now been increased and the supply of food is good, and they run no risk of capture.

18 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a General Fast throughout this Realme of England.
Whitehall: 30 June 1626.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 21 of rect 2) inclin- lastly

Appoints Wednesday 5 July for London and Wednesday 2 August (‘that day month’) for the rest of the country as a General Fast. A Form of Prayer has been printed. The objects are plague, healing of plague, late threatened famine, the war, and threatened invasion.

30 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a general Fast throughout this Realme of England.
Whitehall: 30 June 1626.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 receiving Maiesties Maiesties.

Another edition of No. 1481, q.v.

N° 1452.

10 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all Inhabitants on the Sea-Coastes, or in any Ports or Sea-Towns, to make their speedy repairie vnto, and continue at the places of their Habitations there, during these times of Danger.
White-hall: 10 July [1626].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 and couraige vpon.

Recites evil effects of abandoning sea coasts on threatened invasion, which only invites an enemy. All persons resident in sea towns are to continue there with their families, and those who have already left are to return. On pain, &c.

24 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching the currencie of certaine French Coyne.
Whitehall: 24 July [1626].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 Royall Mint shall.

Refers to Procl. 4 September last [No. 1447, q.v.] making the cardeskey current at 193d. Advantage has been taken of this to bring in and utter light coin. The cardeskeys shall be current after this date: the former being revoked and made void.

30 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a General Fast.
Whitehall: 30 June 1626.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 21 Realme, serious 2) Revenue by

On accession to the throne Charles found the treasury exhausted, the revenues diminished, many debts, and an extraordinary charge for war besides the ordinary one. The Commissioners for Revenue report that the casual profits, such as fines for leases or copyhold estates, heriots, reliefs, &c., are small and heavily charged. To pay his debts and raise money the King will grant the fee farm of all leasehold &c., are small and heavily charged. To pay his debts and raise money the King will grant the fee farm of all leasehold estates or copyhold estates in the hands of the Exchequer or the Duchy of Lancaster. A commission under Great Seal will be issued to treat for whole manors or quillets and parcels.

13 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to declare and publish His Maiesties resolution, to ascertain His Revenue, by granting His Lands holden aswell by Copie, as otherwise in Fee-Farne.

Nonesuch: 15 August [1626].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 21 Reale, serious 2) Revenue by

On accession to the throne Charles found the treasury exhausted, the revenues diminished, many debts, and an extraordinary charge for war besides the ordinary one. The Commissioners for Revenue report that the casual profits, such as fines for leases or copyhold estates, heriots, reliefs, &c., are small and heavily charged. To pay his debts and raise money the King will grant the fee farm of all leasehold or copyhold estates in the hands of the Exchequer or the Duchy of Lancaster. A commission under Great Seal will be issued to treat for whole manors or quillets and parcels.

30 JUNE.
Arms 11 of rect 2) inclin- lastly

Another edition of No. 1483, q.v.
P.L. P.C. II (65).

N° 184.

15 AUGUST.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]
[Beginns] Whereas, vpon hearing the cause in controversie betweene Matthew de Quester, Esquire . . .

[Foreign post: against Billingsley.]
S. Martin’s in the fields: 15 August 1626.
1 f. Roman letter.
Post- any Proclamation

Billingsley having been ordered not to meddle in foreign posts, it appears by attestation of Thomas Albertus that he still taxes the letters by means of his servants. He excuses himself that the order was made against him not his servants. Order made against not only Billingsley but Thomas Albertus, George Robins, William Ellam, William Scapes, late servants and agents of said Billingsley. (Signed) E. Conway, J. Coke.

Antiq. 1 (49). P.R.O. S.P.D. 33 (118).

N° 1489.
1626: 2 Charles I

27 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for all Captains, Masters, and Officers of Ships, and Mariners, which are to serve in the Kings Fleete, to make their present repair to Portsmouth.

Whitehall: 27 August [1626].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 weighty pointed Law.

The fleet is ready and delay may be dangerous. All captains, &c., and mariners appointed to serve are to repair to Portsmouth on pain of indignation. All mayors, &c., are to apprehend such officers and mariners as are absent, and captains, &c., and mariners appointed to serve are to repair.

All moneys coined since that day [No. 1488, q.v.] in any other way than in accordance with the proclamations in force are to be accounted but bullion.

4 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins]

The Kings most Excellent Maiestie by the . . .

[Concerning some gold and silver coins.]

Westminster: 4 September [1626].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 of and first

All coins of gold and silver are current at such rates, and under such conditions as were in force on 1st August last. All moneys coined since that day [No. 1488, q.v.] in any other way than in accordance with the proclamations in force are to be accounted but bullion.

22 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins]

Whereas, sithence the late assembly in Parliament, . . .

[Concerning repayment of Benevolences.]

Hampton Court: 22 September [1626].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 the now repayed

Letters for payment of free gifts and Privy Seals sent out since last Parliament have met with small return. These letters are to be remitted and discharged, and those who have already given money on them shall be repaid without delay.

7 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the restraint of the disorderly repair of and first

Mariners and Souldiers, vnto the Kings Court, or

Fleete, to make their present repaire to Portesmouth.

Whitehall: 7 October [1626].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 resol. (which frequent

7 OCTOBER. Another edition of No. 1494, q.v.

F.P. C. I (54). Antig. 1 (54).

BY THE KING IN COUNCIL. Orders appointed by His most Excellent Maiestie, and signified by special Letters from the Right Honourable the Lords of His most Honourable Priuie Counsell, which all persons within this County, of what degree or qualitie soever, are strictly commanded to observe.


1 f. Roman letter.

1. That no man fail in sending horsemen, powder, and arms to the musters, that these remain there till discharged by the captain, and that horse and arms are kept in readiness. 2. Officers and men are to be well affected in religion.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (82). F. C. I (79); II (80).


Rot. pat. p. 4. n. 13. d.

R. xviii. 764. See Rush. i. 418.

7 OCTOBER.

Arms 12 and first

As Commissions of Aid are going through the kingdom for loans, the King publishes his intention that this necessity shall not be drawn into example or made a President. It is said by malevolent persons that no Parliament will ever be called if this way of raising money is allowed. The suddenness of the occasion prevents a Parliament being called, and it is intended to call one as soon as possible.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (82). F. C. I (69); II (80).


Rot. pat. p. 4. n. 5. d.

Rading ii. 382. See R. xivii. 752.

1. That no man fail in sending horsemen, powder, and arms to the musters, that these remain there till discharged by the captain, and that horse and arms are kept in readiness.

2. Officers and men are to be well affected in religion.

3. The chosen sergeants (two out of every hundred) are to resort to the sergeants come out of the Low Countries and learn their exercise.

4. No one enrolled in the train bands to leave his parish without leave of the Deputy Lieutenant, who will make up the number.

5. Owing to the preparations in Spain and Flanders, every horseman is to keep ready a pound of powder and 24 bullets, every musketier his bandeliers full of powder, 24 bullets, and 6 yards of match. Every soldier is to have ready a snapsacke to carry his victuals in. The powder, &c., to be provided by the town, &c., and for pistols, harquebuses for horsemen, and muskets for footmen, the owner to keep a melting ladle and a pair of bullet-moulds.

6. To be ready at an hour's warning. 7. Beacons to be renewed. 8. Carriages to be ready, 100 pioners, with spades, pickaxes, shovels, hatchets, bills, &c., for every thousand men. High Constables to provide for carts and 20 nags (to carry shot) for every 200 men. Constables to provide for posts, and for 20 pioners for each 200 men. Parishes to have the spades, &c., ready. The highways are to be repaired, ditches scoured, and trees lopped. 9. The best sort of men are to be armed for self-defence. Vagrants, &c., to be apprehended and punished.

10. High Constables are to prepare lists of all (between 16-60) able men. 11. The mode of publication of these orders.

B.M. Harl. 5936. 25; 190. g. 13 (1).
23 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding the repair of Noblemen, Knights, and Gentlemen of quality, unto their Mansion Houses in the Country, there to attend their services, and keeps Hospitality.

White-Hall: 23 November [1626].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 Royall absence such

At the approach of Christmas, the fittest time for charity, all lords and others (except the Privy Council and Household) are to repair to their mansions in the country at the end of November, and exercise hospitality. On pain, &c.


R. xviii. 798. No 1497.

14 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to retraine the unlawful transportation of Hides and Leather.

White-hall : 14 December [1626].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 of stealth 2) be the

Inquiry as to the scarcity of leather shows that many hides, which were to have been sent by sea from London to Hull, are conveyed to Scotland or abroad, and that many are sent through Carlisle: that boots and shoes are exported. On pain, &c.


R. xviii. 798. No 1497.

1626-7

2 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better making of Saltpeter within this Kingdome.

White-Hall: 2 December [January 1626-7].


Arms 11 within prefious 2) men 3) for will

Recites inconveniences of purchasing gunpowder abroad. The making of saltpeter has been a great trouble and grievance to the subjects both in the digging and the carriage of the liquors, &c. The undertakers have never yet furnished one-third of the quantity required, and if they attempted to do so now they would destroy the manufacture for many years. Sir John Brooke and Thomas Russell have offered to make sufficient for the kingdom and more without digging in any outhouses, &c., or charging the subjects with carriage, by a new invention for which they received a monopoly by patent 26 April last. They require only sufficient quantity of urine, which they will remove at their own expense. Inhabitants of London and suburbs, and all others to whom notice is given, are to preserve the urine of man and the stale of beasts in fit vessels for the whole year without mixture. On pain, &c. No penalty unless notice has been given by the Constable, or collection made once every 24 hours in summer (1 April-1 October), and once every 48 hours in winter.


R. xviii. 813. 1 These copies have a slip 'Jannarie' pasted over December.

No 1499.

25 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of killing, dressing, and eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish-days, appointed by the Law, to be hereafter observed by all sorts of people.

Hampton-Court: 25 January [1626-7].


Arms 21 with ing 2) In- 3) yereely, and

A reissue of No. 1466, q.v.


R. xviii. 822. No 1501.

29 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation that all Captaines, Lieutenants, and other Officers shall repayre to their Companies, and that all Souldiers shall repayre to their Colours.

White-Hall: 29 January [1626-7].


Arms 21 did Counties 2) aforesaid, said

The soldiers returned from Spain were not disbanded but kept in billets. Their captains, lieutenants, corporals, and other officers are to stay with them and exercise them. Vagrant soldiers to be returned to their company by the constables: other vagrants to their own parish. All who wish to serve are to present themselves to the Commissioners.


R. xviii. 830. No 1502.

12 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation signifying his Majesties pleasure to all the Officers that have command or charge in the four regiments now in His Maiesties pay in the Low Countries. [Begins] His Maiestie being resolved to send presently to the assistance of his Deere Unckle the King of Denmark . . .

Westminster: 12 February [1626-7].

Found only in MS.

All officers of the four regiments serving in the Low Countries now in this country are to present themselves to the Council, to receive order for their immediate repair to the Low Countries, or their employment in conducting the supplies now leaving England.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 53 (83). No 1503.
16 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the execution of the Laws against Recusants.

White-Hall: 16 February [1626-7].
London: Norton and Bill: 1626[-7].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms

Recites that on the advice of Parliament the laws against recusants were enforeced for the benefit of the Exchequer. It was complained that many recusants would be reduced to beggary. A commission was issued, and terms of composition allowed. Recusants were allowed to take leases of the Crown's two-thirds of their lands, on condition they paid a full competition rent for them.

P.R.O. I (60). Original signed, P.S. 630.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 4. d.
R. xviii. 417.
Nº 1504.

17 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching Tobacco.

Whitehall: 17 February [1626-7].
London: Norton and Bill: 1626[-7].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms

By Proclamation 29 September, 22 Jas. I [No. 1385] and 2 March id. [No. 1398] the use of any tobacco but Virginian was forbidden, and by Proclamation 30 Dec. 17 Jas. I [No. 1268] the growth of tobacco in England was forbidden. These Proclamations were renewed lately [No. 1415, q.v.]. Spanish tobacco is so much appreciated that it is smuggled, and the revenue from it lost. In future 50 thousand-weight of Spanish tobacco may be imported by the Commissioners only, as a royal merchandise. No other person is to import any foreign tobacco. All tobacco is to be brought into London, and there sealed. Virginia and Sommers Island only, as a royal merchandise. No one is to import and the revenue from it lost. In future 50 thousand-weight of Spanish tobacco may be imported by the Commissioners only, as a royal merchandise. No other person is to import any foreign tobacco. All tobacco is to be brought into London, and there sealed. Virginia and Sommers Island tobacco with the royal arms, other English plantations with London, and there sealed. Virginia and Sommers Island only, as a royal merchandise. No other person is to import.

B.L. B.M. 506 h. 11 (68). P.C. II (97). Queen's 79. A. 2 (34); II (97).

Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 6. d.
R. xviii. 856.

Nº 1509.

14 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] James,... Forasmuch as Wee are... [Reviving a patent for the Dungeness light.]

Westminster: 14 March [1626-7].

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms

A patent to Sir Edward Howard for the collection of light dues 1d. per ton for the maintenance of Dungeness light-house, 23 August, 13 Jas. I.

Chas. I confirms this Patent to William Lamplugh, a Clerk of the Kitchen. Customs Officers to receive the light dues before passing any cockets or other papers.

P.R.O. I (62*). Antiq. 56 (Jas. I).

B.M. ii. 45.

Nº 1507.


White-Hall: 21 March [1626-7].
London: Norton and Bill: 1626[-7].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms

John Holland, house steward to the Earl of Lincoln, and Robert Blow, clerk of his kitchen, have committed divers misdemeanours and fled from justice. They are to be arrested and brought to the Privy Council. No one is to harbour them.


Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 5. d.
R. xviii. 863.

Nº 1508.

1627

30 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching the Sealing of Tobacco.

White-Hall: 30 March [1627].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms

Refers to Procl. 17 February [No 1505, q.v.].

B.L. B.M. 506 h. 11 (90). P.C. II (100). Antiq.* (3).

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S. 3.

Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 29. d.
R. xviii. 885.

Nº 1509.

28 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of any Goods or Merchandise whatsoever, in any French Ships or Bottoms.

White-Hall: 28 April [1627].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms

Considering the state of affairs between France and Eng-
land, forbids the importation, now or in future, of goods in any French vessel to this country, on pain of forfeiture. High Admiral, Admiralty, and Customs Officers to execute this.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 35. d. 1627: 3 Charles I

12 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the explaining of a former Proclamation lately published, intituled a Proclamation prohibiting the importation of any goods or merchandize whatsoever, in any French Ships or Bottomes.

White-Hall: 12 May [1627].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23. Our the concerne,

Recites Proclamation 28 April [No. 1510, q.v.]. All goods of any kind found in any French ship shall be confiscate to the Crown. If any such French ship be taken by a letter of marque, the goods shall be as lawful prize as if the proclamation had not been made.


25 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better execution of the Office of His Majesties Exchanger, and Reformation of sundry Abuses and Fraudes practised upon his Majesties Coynes.

White-Hall: 25 May [1627].
5 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11. current (4) elanamis (2) disturbance (3) particular (4) worse (5) converted for

The exchange of money is a royal prerogative prohibited by Acts and Proclamations [vide No. 6. &c]. The goldsmiths have recently been acting as exchangers and buying and selling bullion, selecting the best money and melting it down, bringing the price of silver even above Mint price. The office of Exchange has been granted to Henry, Earl of Holland. After 20 June next, no person is to use the trade of Changer within three miles of London but he or his deputy or assigns, or anywhere else in England after 29 September. No person is to take any commission for changing current coins. The following Articles are to be observed:

Articles. 1. Recites Proclamation 11 June 1622, 20 Jas. I [No. 1332, q.v.] against export of gold or silver, and confirms it. 2. Confirms statutes 9 Ed. III, c. 6, 9, 10, 2 Hen. IV, c. 5 as to precautions in searching travellers and ships, and taking oath of shipmasters and merchants. 3. Goldsmiths not to melt current coin, or to select the weightier pieces. 4. No person except the Exchanger for the time being to receive a commission for exchanging foreign coin or bullion. 5. Recites 18 Eliz. Goldsmiths are to charge separately for workmanship and material. 6. Allows the remedies of the Proclamations of Elizabeth and James I [Nos. 794, 1119, 1254, q.v.]. 7. No gold material of less than standard fineness to be made or imported. The import of bullion allowed. Goldsmiths to enjoy their full franchises, but not to intermeddle with foreign money or bullion. 8. These Articles to be enforced in Star Chamber. Offenders discovering their accomplices receive pardon and reward.

The Exchange Office is at the House of the late Shiriffe Westthrowes, over against the George Inn, in Lumbard Street.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 1 (19). P.C. I (80), (88); II (103).

George Duke of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral, and George, Earl of Totnes, Master of the Ordnance, to have the charge of matters relating to Saltpetre men. Offenders to be prosecuted in Star Chamber.


R. xviii. 915. 

9 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the ordering of Tobacco.

Windsor: 9 August [1627].

Arms 11 of null 2) of noconcer.

Refers to previous Proclamations [Nos. 1415, 1505, 1509, q.v.]. Declares final resolution regarding tobacco. (1) No tobacco is to be grown in the realm: all growing is to be plucked up. (2) Any imported from abroad will be confiscated and the offenders punished. (3) No tobacco from Virginia, the Summer Islands, or other colony, &c., to be imported except by licence under Great Seal; it must be sold to the Commissioners for tobacco at a price agreed on or re-exported, on pain of confiscation. (4) No unsealed tobacco is to be bought. (5) Tobacco taken in prizes to be sold to the Commissioners. Customs Officers to keep a strict account. Section 39. 

R. xviii. 920. 

10 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Transportation of any kind of Corne, Graine, or Victuals for the supply of the Nauie, or Armie in the parts of France.

Windsor: 10 August [1627].

Arms 12 speciall 14) Port, tenour

Recalls former proclamations forbidding the carrying of victuals to France by subjects or foreigners. The island of Rochel, near Rochel in France, part of the ancient dominions of England, being taken and possessed by our forces under Buckingham, food may be carried there by subjects and by merchants of Rochelle. This permission applies only to Rochelle. The conditions are those of the proclamation of 18 August [No. 1515, q.v.].


18 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Transportation of any kind of Corne, Graine, or Victuals for the supply of the Nauie, or Armie in the parts of France.

Bagshot: 18 August [1627].

Arms 12 Rees, Our 2) any true

The navy and army at Ree under Buckingham must be supplied. Merchants may export corn, &c., to Ree, putting in security that they will return within 6 months a certificate of delivery signed by the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Soublize, Sir Allan Apsley, Commissary-General of the Victuals, or Sir William Beecher, Secretary of the Army. It shall further be lawful for any French merchant of Rochel to export grain, &c., from England or Ireland on the same condition. Customs officers to return bonds into the Exchequer, unless certificates are received, within 8 months.

R. xviii. 935; Rush. ii. 42.

10 OCTOBER.—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Revokes Order of 22 Nov. 1626, permitting Merchant Adventurers and other companies of merchants to send their letters and dispatches by messengers of their own choosing. The Merchant Adventurers only may send their own letters to the staple towns (Hamburgh and Delph), the messenger being under bond to carry no other letters, and not to wear any badge or sign of a postmaster. All other letters must be sent by Matthew de Quaestor. The Merchant Adventurers are to submit their choice of a messenger to the Secretary of State, and not to send letters in time of war without his leave.


20 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the use of Snaffles, and commanding the use of Bittes for Riding.

White-Hall: 20 November [1627].

Arms 23 Princely Advice vpon

Horses employed on service are fitter to ride when used to bits than to snaffles. No person is therefore to use a snaffle without special license from the King, on pain of contempt, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 28. d. 
R. xviii. 948. 

179
20 NOVEMBER.

Arms 21 Princely Advice upon

Another edition of No. 1521, q.v.

P.R.O. I (70). Antiq. 1 (71).

**N° 1522.**

28 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding the repair of Noblemen, Knights, and Gentlemen of quality, unto their Mansion houses in the Country, to attend their services, and keep Hospitabiliety.

White-Hall: 28 November [1627].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 consider- destitute receive

A reissue of No. 1497, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (101). P.C. I (103); II (129).


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 31. d.

R. xviii. 960.

**N° 1523.**

30 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation that all Captains, Lieutenants, and other Officers shall repayre to their Companies, and that all Souldiers shall repayre to their Colours.

White-Hall: 30 November [1627].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 Isle to 2) Off- their

A reissue of No. 1502, q.v., on the return of the army from the Isle of Reec.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (98). P.C. I (105); II (129).


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 23. d.

R. xviii. 961.

**N° 1524.**

8 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to prevent the Purloyning and Stealing of Armes, Powder, and other Munition, and Habilliments of Warre.

White-Hall: 8 December [1627].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 that therefore contra-

Soldiers and sailors stealing and selling arms, &c., from the fleet will be severely punished. Many arms, &c., have been sold in or near 'Plimmouth'. All persons who have bought them are to bring them in to the mayor to be sent to the Ordnance Stores,

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (99). P.C. I (130).

Antiq. 1 (74). P.R.O. I (74). Original signed, P.S. 596.


R. xviii. 967.

**N° 1526.**

1627-8

4 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Charles

Whereas Wee are given to understand . . .

[Letters patent authorizing collections for the inhabitants of Reec.]

Westminster: 4 January [1627-8].

London: Norton and Bill: 1627[7-8].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 23 of minions notwith-

Recites the losses suffered by the inhabitants of Reec through devotion to the gospel. Encourages loyal subjects to contribute to their support in Plimouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, and elsewhere. Appoints Sir William Becher to act as agent. He is to print these briefs and distribute them through the Bishop of London to every parish in the country, and receive them back with the subscriptions noted on the back. He will then distribute the proceeds as directed.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (219). P.C. II (132). Antiq. 1 (75).

P.R.O. I (75). Original signed, P.S. 634 (1 Jan).

Bewes 127. Portrait initial.

**N° 1527.**

20 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. [Begins]

Wheresoever sundry ways hane . . .

[Confirming Matthew de Questor as Foreign Post Master.]

Westminster: 20 January [1627-8].

London: Norton and Bill: 1627[7-8].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 the And shall

Cites Letters Patent of Jas. I [27 Jan. 1615-6] to Matthew de Questor as Postmaster for Foreign Parts. His privileges have been intruded on, contrary to the orders of James and of Elizabeth. No one is to collect or forward any letter to foreign parts except Matthew de Questor or his servants. The L. Chamberlain, L. Warden of Cinque Ports, and Secretaries of State to see notice of this given to the merchants. Searchers, &c., of customs to arrest all persons carrying packets of letters out or into the country.

P.R.O. I (75*). S.P.D. 91 (11). MS. draft (12); MS. copy, B.M. Lansd. 198 (268).

**N° 1528.**

25 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for all Souldiers to Repaire to their Companies.

Whitehall: 25 January [1627-8].

London: Norton and Bill: 1627[7-8].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 Billeted, lurking Royall

Certain soldiers, billeted elsewhere, lurk about London. They are to repair to that county where their regiment lies, and remain there. Any soldiers found in the city will be treated as vagrants. Violence will be punished by martial law.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (86). P.C. II (133). Antiq. 1 (76).


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 27. d.

R. xviii. 960.

**N° 1529.**

29 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. [Begins]

Charles . . . Whereas Wee haue receiued . . .

[Collection for exiled Minister of the Palatinate.]

Westminster: 29 January [1627-8].

London: Norton and Bill: 1627[7-8].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 23 the deplored of

On the petition of the Dutch Churches, and of the Electress and Elector, a collection for the exiled minister of the Palatinate is ordered throughout the kingdom. Royal printer to print briefs. Collection to be sent to the Bishop of London, and paid to Dutch Churches £100 at a time.


Bewes 128.

**N° 1530.**
4 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of killing, dressing, and eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish-days, appointed by the Law, to be hereafter strictly observed by all sorts of people.

Whitehall: 4 February [1627-8].
London: Norton and Bill: 1627[-8].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 with so 2) thereof, 3) within further.

A reissue of last year’s Procl. [No. 1501, q.v.] altering the provisions as to licences to eat flesh. They may be obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury (25 H. VIII) or the Bishop of the diocese (5 Eliz.). Fees to be paid to the Clerk of the Faculty before passing seal. Pain of Star Chamber, &c.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (87). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S. 665.
Rot. Pat. p. 15. n. 29. d.
R. xviii. 961.

4 FEBRUARY.

Arms 11 with so 2) thereof, 3) within further

Another edition of No. 1531, q.v.
Antiq. 1 (78).

N° 1531.

4 FEBRUARY.

Arms 21 with so 2) thereof 3) within further

Another edition of No. 1531, q.v.
P.R.O. I (77).

N° 1532.

10 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against the unnecessary waste of Gunpowder.

Whitehall: 10 February [1627-8].
London: Norton and Bill: 1627[-8].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 excessive hereby this

The excessive waste of powder in salutes and ceremonies is to cease. No one is to fire from any castle, blocke-house, fort, ship, &c., except upon enemies, or to give warning, &c., on pain of dismissal from office and further punishment.

Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 32. d.
R. xviii. 965.

10 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Buildings and Inmates within the City of London, and confines of the same.

Whitehall: 10 February 1627-8.

Not found.

Title in Rush. II. 42.

N° 1534.

15 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better encouragement and advancement of the Trade of the East-Indye Company.

Whitehall: 15 February [1627-8].
London: Norton and Bill: 1627[-8].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 His mer 2) Easterly vnworthy

Recites the advantages to the country caused by the operations of the East India Company, founded by Elizabeth and confirmed by James. The company is defrauded by the private trading of its officers and servants, and the revenue lost by these goods not passing through the customs. All such trade is strictly forbidden in future, no person is to buy from them, and navy officers and others are to put an end to the trade. No royal servants to take part in it.

B.L. B.M. 1851. h. 3 (10). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S. 715.
R. xviii. 965.

N° 1536.

15 FEBRUARY.

Arms 21 His mer 2) Easterly vnworthy

Another edition of No. 1536, q.v.
P.R.O. I (79). Antiq. 1 (80).

N° 1537.

16 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the execution of the Statutes made against Rogues and Vagabonds.

Whitehall: 16 February [1627-8].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 18 street, poor offenders

In view of the swarms of rogues and vagabonds in every street of every town, all mayors, &c., are to put in force the laws respecting them. All Justices of Peace are to report once a month to their Lord Lieutenant, who will, once every two months, report to the Privy Council what steps are being taken.

P.R.O. I (80). Original signed, P.S. 720.
Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 33. d.
R. xviii. 967.

16 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring the Kings Royall pleasure for the Assembling of the Parliament.

White-Hall: 16 February [1627-8].
London: Norton and Bill: 1627[-8].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 resolved preparations people

Parliament is to meet 17 March next. Letters and privy seals had been sent out to raise money for the navy. These are now recalled, except to strangers, and the King will rely on the love of the people in Parliament.

P.R.O. I (81). Original signed, P.S. 719.
Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 58. d.
R. xviii. 967.

N° 1539.

17 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the repressing of disorders of Marriners.

White-Hall: 17 February [1627-8].
London: Norton and Bill: 1627[-8].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 not Priuie and

The mariners lately in our service will receive fitting lodging and diet till they are paid off. They have been billeted in the towns of Wapping, Ratcliffe, Limehouse, Blackwall, and Stepney. The purser and officers are to bring a list of their crew to the Navy Commissioners, who will give them a billet ticket for each man, which will find him ‘meate,drinke, and lodging’ at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week.

P.R.O. I (82). Original signed, P.S. 721.
Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 36. d.
R. xviii. 968.

N° 1540.

9 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Buying and Selling of any of His Maiesties Armes or Munition, and to reforme the Abuses committed at Musters and Traynings by borrowing of Armes.

White-Hall: 9 March [1627-8].
London: Norton and Bill: 1627[-8].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 12 His by 2) disobe- speciall

Recites abuses in ‘chopping and changing’ of arms and purloining them: one division of a county borrowing arms
from another for use at a muster, &c. All arms to be marked with C.R., and if for the navy with an anchor as well. Arms so marked are not to be bought or sold. All arms used for musters shall have a distinctive mark in each division, and must not be lent. On pain, &c. Officers of the Ordnance and Armoury to execute, &c. All arms marked with C.R., and if for the navy with an anchor as well shall have a distinctive mark in each division, and must not be lent. On pain of loss of rank and the offender committed to the Fleet and fined £20 for each offence. Confirms No. 1397, q.v., by which all coals must be surveyed by Sir Robert Sharpeighe and Alexander Haiteley. A Society of Coal Merchants to be formed. Admission fee 13s. 4d.

Under James I an inquisition in Star Chamber showed that Newcastle coal fetched 10s. or 11s. per great chaldron, and only found in MS.

A reissue of No. 669, q.v.

Roger Manwaring, D.D., has preached two sermons on the calling in, and suppressing of two Sermons, Preached and Printed by Roger Manwaring, Doctor in Divinity, intituled, Religion and Allegiance."
7 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties pleasure, concerning the proceedings had, and to be had, against Popish Recusants, according to the Laws, and for directions to His Majesties Commissioners for that Service, both in the Southerne and Northerne parts.

Whitehall: 7 July [1628].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 23 Counsell, or 2) sig. on

Commissions under Great Seal have been issued to compound with recusants for forfeitures, the results to be applied to the providing of six great ships of war for coast defence. There has been a temporary stop during Parliament, but the commissions are now renewed. All recusants are to apply for composition before Michaelmas Term, on pain of full exaction of forfeitures.


23 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation directing how Prisoners shall be ordered which are taken at Sea, by men of Warre.

Portsmouth: 23 July [1628].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 Kings declare answer to

Cerain French and Spanish prisoners have been left at large in England, having the opportunity to collect information and organize revolt. In future they are to be kept in prison at the charge of their captors till they are discharged, on pain, &c.


23 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation forbidding the Lodging of any Strangers, or His Majesties owne Servants, in His Palaces of White-Hall and Denmarke-house in the time of the absence of His Majestie, and His Royall Consort the Queene, from those houses.

Portsmouth: 23 July [1628].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 13 more And se—

No person is to reside in the royal palaces when the court is absent, whether for sanctuary or otherwise, but the ordinary keepers of the palaces. The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlains of the King and of the Queen to execute this. Those who have keys of any of these houses to give them up to the Lord Chamberlains on the removes.

B.L. P.R.O. I (90).
Rot. Pat. p. 23. n. 6. d.
R. xviii. 1035.


[For printing briefs, &c.]
Westminster: 20 August 1628.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 30. his and Assign—
Briefs for Collections, Letters Patents, Indentures, Bonds and Recognizances, Licences, Visitation Articles, Bills, Play Bills and others; Pictures, Maps, Writs, and all things printed on one side of Paper or Parchment.
Antiq. 1 (92).

1 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the further Proroguing of the Parliament.

Hampton Court: 1 October [1628].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 28 Parliament gesse as
Parliament, now to meet 20th October, is further pro-
rogued to 20th January next.


15 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the transportation of any Corne, Graine, Victuals, Ordinance, Armes, or Munition for Warre, into the Kingdome of France.

White-Hall: 15 October [1628].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 23 the sand 2) pub—hase
Recites Proclamations of King of France, 14 May and 12 August, 1627, prohibiting intercourse with England. The King is driven to forbid the passage of Contraband...
of War [named in detail as in Proclamation No. 1506, q.v.] into France.

A Proclamation declaring His Majesty's Royal pleasure touching the Inhabitants of Algier, Tunis, Sallie, and Tituan, in the parts of Africa.

White-Hall: 22 October [1628].


22 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING.

A Proclamation declaring His Majesty's Royal pleasure touching the English Soldiers late employed at Sea in His Service, and now discharged. White-Hall: 22 October [1628].


15 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING.

A Proclamation declaring His Majesty's Royal grace, and confirming to His Subjects their defective Titles, Estates and Possessions; By which His Majesties Commissioners have power to Compound.


6 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING.

A Proclamation declaring His Majesty's further pleasure touching Exchanges. Only found in MS.

Cites Proclamation 25 May, 3 Chas. I [No. 1512, q.v.]. Allows 33s., 22s., 16s. 6d, 11s., 5s. 6d., 4s. 4d., 2s. 9d., to be current with the remedies. Gold is £3. 6s. 8d. per ounce. Restraint on buying foreign coin and bullion.

[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation declaring his Majesty's further pleasure touching Exchanges.
17 JANUARY—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the suppressing of a Book, intituled, Appello Cesarem, or, An Appeal to Caesar.


Whitehall: 17 January [1628-9].
London: Norton and Bill: 1628[-9].
1 f. Gothic letter.

7 FEBRUARY—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of killing, dressing, and eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish-days, appointed by the Law, to be hereafter strictly observed by all sorts of people.

B.L. B.M. 500. h. 11 (102).

Whitehall: 7 February [1628-9].
London: Norton and Bill: 1628[-9].
4 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 with kened 2) will 3) this 4) of and A reissue of No. 1501, q.v.

2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 with kened 2) will 3) this 4) of and Another edition of No. 1570, q.v.

7 FEBRUARY—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a general Fast to be held throughout this Realm of England.


Whitehall: 14 February [1628-9].
London: Norton and Bill: 1628[-9].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 11 most of 2) and a

14 FEBRUARY—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a general Fast to be held throughout this Realm of England.


Whitehall: 24 March [1628-9].
London: Norton and Bill: 1628[-9].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 13 caused to Faction,

2 MARCH—BY THE KING. A Proclamation about the dissolving of the Parliament.

White-Hall: 2 March [1628-9].
London: Norton and Bill: 1628[-9].
1 f. Gothic letter.

11 MARCH—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas his Majesties Armes . . . [Respecting Arrears of Pay, &c.]

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (13).

Whitehall: 11 March [1628-9].
London: Norton and Bill: 1628[-9].
1 f. Roman letter.

No further dispute on these matters to be carried on, or he will make them wish they had never thought upon these needless controversies.'

Be pleased to cause all men to be apprised of the withholding of their pay, and that the credit of the officers and soldiers, who have continued faithful to the service of the State, will be lost for ever when an account shall be given in to the bishops or Vice-Chancellors of Universities.

Another edition of No. 1574, q.v.

11 MARCH—BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas his Majesties Armine . . . [Respecting Arrears of Pay, &c.]

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (13).

Whitehall: 11 March [1628-9].
London: Norton and Bill: 1628[-9].
1 f. Roman letter.

Some arrears of pay are claimed for the army lately discharged at Portsmouth after 42 months' service. All accounts of money paid to any officers either by John Beare, Sir Thomas Loute, and Captain John Mason, treasurers and paymasters for the army, or the deputy lieutenants and collectors, and the accounts of Sir George Chudleigh and Sir James Bagge, with the accounts paid to officers in Ireland, ordered to be both and from to-day till the 10th, but 'Our Regall authority and Office cannot beare ', &c. Parliament is dissolved.

Another edition of No. 1573, q.v.
24 MARCH. 
2 ff. Gothic letter. 
Arms 13 the where 2) assis appre- 
Another edition of No. 1576, q.v. 
P.R.O. I (104). 
N° 1577. 

27 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for suppressing of false Rumours touching Parliament. 
White-Hall: 27 March [1629]. 
2 ff. Gothic letter. 
Arms 12 of the 2) the this 
The scandalous proposition in the Commons, made by an outlawed man after the adjournment, is being spread abroad as a vote of the House. It is not, and persons who spread this rumour, or that the duties on trade will be raised, will be severely punished. No further Parliaments will be hold till the people have 'come to a better understanding of Us themselves'. 
Rot. Pat. p. 20. n. 5. d. 
R. xix. 62; Rush. ii. 3. 
N° 1578. 

White-Hall: 27 March [1629]. 
1 f. Gothic letter. 
Arms 11 Our ourselves displeasure, 
The Privy Council has ordered the arrest of Walter Long, Esquire, late high sheriff of Wiltshire, and William Strode, gentleman, son of Sir William Strode of Devon, for seditious practices, but the messengers cannot find them. They are to surrender, and if not, are to be seized. No one is to harbour gentleman, son of Sir William Strode of Devon, for seditious 
Rot. Pat. p. 20. n. 5. d. 
R. xix. 62; Rush. ii. 3. 
N° 1578. 

29 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a General Fast to be solemnized throughout this 
Realm. 
Whitehall: 29 March 1629. 
Not found. 
Title from Rush. ii. 44. 
N° 1580. 

2 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Exportation of Corne and Graine. 
Greenwich: 2 May [1629]. 
1 f. Gothic letter. 
Arms 23 that, expected in- 
In consequence of late unseasonable weather the store of corn is like to be small, and prices to rise. No corn is to be exported beyond sea till the price is under statute rate. All licences are suspended. 
Rot. Pat. p. 20. n. 4. d. 
R. xix. 64. 
N° 1581. 

[Peace with France.] 
[Greenwich]: 10 May 1629. 
1 f. Gothic letter. 
Arms 23 betweene houres being 
Peace has been renewed with France, as from 14 April last with renewal of trade. Two months’ delay allowed for captures at sea on either side. 
Rot. Pat. p. 20. n. 3. d. 
R. xix. 66; Rush. ii. 24; Youghall 149. 
N° 1582. 

17 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the speedily sending away of the Irish Beggers out of this Kingdome, into their owne Country, and for the suppressing and ordering of the English Rogues and Vagabonds, according to the Lawes. 
Greenwich: 17 May [1629]. 
2 ff. Gothic letter. 
Arms 23 num- poore 2) ship- the 
The laws against rogues and vagabonds are to be enforced. Irish beggars are to return to their own country within 6 weeks, or they will be apprehended and conducted to 'Breystoll, Mynhead, Barstable, Chester, Liverpools, Milford Haunen, or Workington'. No one is to relieve them. They are to be shipped at the expense of the port. No port is to allow them to be landed in future. They will, if landed, be sent back at the expense of the port of entry. English beggars will be punished for felony. 
Rot. Pat. p. 20. n. 1. d. 
R. xix. 72. 
N° 1583. 

17 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding the due execution of the Lawes made for setting the poore on worke. 
Greenwich: 17 May [1629]. 
2 ff. Gothic letter. 
Arms 24 Charlote dome 2) poore at 
The laws for the relief of the indigent poor, for binding apprentices, for providing stocks, and setting the poor to work, are to be executed. The provisions for the relief of poor parishes, hundreds, &c., by a county rate are recited, and ordered to be put in force at once. Judges to inquire on their circuits as to execution. 
Rot. Pat. p. 20. n. 2. d. 
R. xix. 71. 
N° 1584. 

28 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better ordering of those who repaire to the Court, for their cure of the disease, called, The Kings Euill. 
Greenwich: 28 June [1629]. 
1 f. Gothic letter. 
Arms 11 Queens that and
Repeats Proclamation 18 June, 1626 [No. 1472, q.v.],
which is confirmed: on pain, &c.
B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (151). P.C. II (164). Bodl.
Ashm. H. 23 (87**). Canterbury (32). Antiq. 2 (111*).

30 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
concerning the making of Starch, and avoiding the
annoyances thereby.
Greenwich: 30 June [1629].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 vpon be 2) to Priuie

Refers to proclamations of James I relating to starch-
making [Nos. 1279, 1330, q.v.]. The Starchmakers were
incorporated by him, and promised to use pollard and bran
only, with other regulations for the public good. A surveyor
of starch will be appointed. No person not a member of
the company is to make starch. Regulations as to its
making &[No. 1279, 1330, q.v.]. The Starchmakers were
incorporated by him, and promised to use pollard and bran
only, with other regulations for the public good. A surveyor
of starch will be appointed. No person not a member of
the company is to make starch. Regulations as to its
making &

30 JUNE.
Arms 23 com- haue, for

Another edition of No. 1586, q.v.
P.R.O. I (111).

7 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
touching the Importation of French Wines.
Nonsuch: 7 July [1629].
1 f. Gothic letter.

The companies of French Merchants and of Vintners have
represented that any further importation of French wine
would cause a glut in the market. Moreover, wine has been
imported in foreign bottoms. No wine is to be imported
before 1 February next, or at any time, except in English
ships only. The French merchants shall enjoy all their

11 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
for preventing the decayes of Churches and Chappels for the time to come.
Hampton Court: 11 October [1629].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Parish Churches, &c., are falling into decay by the neglect
of those responsible for their repair, who delay in hopes of
having the work done by a public collection. All Arch-
bishops, Bishops, and Archdeacons are to take care that
their churches are in repair, and not to rely on church-
wardens’ presentments. Common law judges are not to
grant prohibitions against ecclesiastical suits. Collections
will not be allowed except after extraordinary calamities by
fire and tempest.

11 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
against selling of Ships.

Certain English and Scottish soldiers have been discharged
by the States General. They are not to stay in London, but
to return at once to their homes. They are to be honourably
received on their way home. If they linger on their way
they are to be punished.

18 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for
the better discovery and apprehension of those
Malefactors, who were Actors in the late insolent
Riots and Murders committed in Fleetstreet, London,
upon Friday, the tenth day of this instant moneth
of July.

Whitehall: 18 July [1629].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 vpon stance 2) pu-

On Friday, 10th instant, on occasion of an arrest by the
Sheriff’s officers of the City an assault was raised, much
blood shed, and divers barbarous murders ensued, till the
Lord Mayor called out the Trained Bands. All subjects,
especially chirurgeon, who have any wounded man under
their care, are to send to the Privy Council the names of
any they know or suspect to have been implicated. Captain
Vaughan, Henry Stamford, and Ensign Ward are to be
arrested.

27 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Commencement]

Whereas seuerall Troopes and Companies...

[Soldiers discharged by United Provinces to
return home.]

Westminster: 27 December [1629].
London: Barker and Bill: 1629.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 1591, q.v.
P.R.O. I (114).

187
1629-30

18 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of Killing, Dressing, and Eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish-days appointed by the Law, to be hereafter observed by all sorts of people.

White-hall: 18 January [1629-30].
London: Barker and Bill: [1629-30].

4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 with vexill 2) that 3) and 4) Process and
A reissue of No. 1570, q.v.
B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (115). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S. 504.
Rot. Pat. p. 17. n. 7. d.
R. xix. 116.
Last word on p. 3 'sayd'.

N° 1594.

6 MARCH.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Charles . . . Whereas Wee have heretofore . . . [Collection for exiled ministers from the Palatinate.]

Westminster: 6 March [1629-30].
London: Barker and Bill: [1629-30].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 23 faith, cie Our portrait initial

Ordering a collection in every parish for exiled ministers from the Palatinate and their families. King's printer to print briefs at royal expense. Collections to be sent to Bishops, and by them to ministers and elders of the Dutch Congregation in London, who will send it abroad by exchange. These to last two years.

P.C. II (175*).
Rush. ii. 54; Bowes 131.

N° 1595.

7 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation renewing and enlarging a former Proclamation made in the Reign of King James, prohibiting the bringing in of any Commodities traded by the Eastland Merchants into this Kingdom, aswell by Subjects as Strangers, not free of that Company, with a publication of certaine Statutes for the restraint of all His Maiesties Subjects, from shipping any Commodities in Strangers Bottomes, either into, or out of this Kingdom.

Whitehall: 7 March 1629-30.
London: Barker and Bill: [1629-30].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 Our possession 2) of procuring

The Company of Eastland Merchants have had for 50 years a settled trade with the Baltic in hemp, yarn, cable-yarn, flax, potashes, sopo-ashes, Polonia wool, cordage, Eastland linen cloth, pitch, tar, and wood. Under Elizabeth they had letters patent of privilege under Great Seal for a monopoly. This is to continue. No broad cloth, dozens, kerseys, bayes, or skins are to be shipped for export or for the former commodities imported, except by them. The statutes 5 Rich. II, 4 Henry VII, 32 Henry VIII, are to be strictly enforced relating to trade in foreign ships.


Rot. Pat. p. 8. n. 2. d.
R. xix. 129.

With a letter from John Coke to 'Mr. Attorney' ordering him to prepare it for signature, dated Feb. 19, 1629/30.

N° 1600.
22 APRIL.—BY THE MAYOR. [Begins] The Right Hon... considering how the infection... [Regulations for Plague.][43x174]

GUILDHALL: 22 April 1630.


P.S. 38.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 25 & City of That quality.

Inhabitants of city and liberties to wash their houses out daily, the channels to be kept flushed. No vagrants or beggars to assemble at Burials or Lectures; no relief to be given except by proper officers; no meetings to be held in halls or taverns; no fruitier or greengrocer to store any fruit in his house; it is to be stored in warehouses in Thames Street.

Antig. 2 (124).

23 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for quicking the Laws made for the relief of the poor, and the suppressing, punishing, and setting of the sturdy Rogues, and Vagabonds.

Whitehall: 23 April [1630].

London: Barker and Bill: 1630.

2 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 judge apparant 2) con- this

The approach of pestilence leads the King to enforce the laws against rogues and vagabonds. Watch is to be kept in London for vagrants under the name of soldiers, mariners, glass-men, pot-men, pedlars, and petty-chapmen. All wanderers, Irish beggars, &c., to be arrested, not relieved, by householders. The Justices of Peace to take account once a month of the constables. All officers to enforce the laws on pain, &c. A book has been printed containing statutes for the relief of the poor, &c., persons infected with plague, and orders concerning health. These are to be obeyed.


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 17. d.

R. xix. 160.

1602.

23 APRIL.

5 ff. 4°. Gothic letter.

Arms 22

Another edition of No. 1602, q.v.

B.M. 21. h. 1 (30).

1603.

7 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the restraining of the Importation of Iron Wyer into this Kingdome, and for the support of that Manufacture.

White-hall: 7 May [1630].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 within And 2) disaduantage 3) disposed Law,

Iron wire is an old manufacture here, and English wire made of Osmond iron (a native commodity) is the best for making wool cards. The importation of foreign iron is destroying this trade. Importation of iron wyer, cards, and hooks and eyes prohibited. Any imported are to be seized and sent to London. Cast cards are not to be renovated and sold for new, on pain of seizure. Informers to take half the forfeiture. Powers of search to customs officers, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 16. d.

R. xix. 163.

1604.

7 MAY.

Arms 21 within And 2) disaduantage 3) disposed Law,

Another edition of No. 1604, q.v.

P.R.O. I (123).

'Support', l. 4.

1605.

25 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Charles... the Mayor and Recorder of our City of Bristol... [Against travellers without licence.]

Westminster: 25 May 1630.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Wills.

Searchers corder bo

A Commission to the Mayors and Recorders of Bristol, Beaumoris, Chester, Liverpool, Workington, and the ports and havens between these places to allow no passengers to ship without licence.

Antig. 2 (127). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S. 55.

1606.

25 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Charles... Whereas wee by our Commission... [Appointing Clerks to the Commissioners for passports.]

Canbury: 25 May [1630].

Sinenota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Wolseley.

Arms 27 greeting. occasion to

Appointing Patrick Craford and Mathew Birkenhead, or their deputies, clerks for writing out passports granted by the Commissioners named in Letters Patent bearing date with these presents.

Antig. 2 (128).

Rush. ii. 49.

1607.

27 MAY.—[BY THE KING]. A Proclamation declaring his Maiesties Royall grace and pleasure, to confirme to His Subiects their defectiue Titles, Estates, and Possessions, (aswell by colour of former Grants, as without any Grant from the Crowne) by His Commission lately renewed and granted to that purpose.

Whitehall: 27 May [1630].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 grant- they 2) no- ac-

Refer to Proclamation 6 December, 4 Chas. I [No. 1564, q.v.]. The King is unwilling to confiscate these estates. The Commission of Grace is once more enlarged. All persons not profiling it by it before All Saints next (1 Nov.) are in danger of losing their estates. Robert Tipper of Grays Inn to attend the Commission.


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 15. d.

R. xix. 167; Rush. ii. 49, App. 279.

1608.

27 MAY.—BY THE KING. An Abstract of the seuerall Heads and Branches, for which His Maiesties Commissioners, by vertue of His Maiesties Commission of Grace, bearing date the three and twentieth day of January last past, haue power to Compound with such as shall desire the same.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Tithes His 2) unto Com-

Extends Abstract, Dec. 1628 [No. 1565, q.v.]. 1. Names Survey of Exchequer, Duchy of Lancaster, or County Palantine of Lancaster, Duchy of Cornwall and County Palantine of Chester. 2. Excepts such estates as Sir William Hayden had power to compound for. 3. Enclosures of Commons, Brecks, Pellets, &c. 4. The same. 5. Custodies granted and determined, but not surrendered. 6. Charters...
and Leases void. 7. Escheats of all kinds. 8. Woods and Underwoods. 9. Rents and Manors in charge of rents. Commissioners have power as before to bargain, grant, and sell. Tenure if on record to remain, in charge not to be Soccage.

Robert Tipper to attend the Commission.


13 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Exportation of Corn and Graine.

White Hall: 13 June [1630].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 hereto- vest 2) Statute tender

Refers to Proclamations unsuccesfully prohibiting export of corn. No person is to export any corn until the prices fall below Statute rates. All Customs Officers, &c., are to seize any grain attempted to be exported. Abraham or Arthur Butler has by forged licences exported much corn. He is to be arrested and imprisoned.


N° 1609.


[Birth of Prince of Wales.]

Only known in MS.

Announcing the birth of a prince [Charles II] on 29 May last. Owing to plague the announcement is made by proclamation.

[P.R.O. S.P.D. 168 (57)].

N° 1611.

25 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] [Begin] Whereas we are given to understand, . . .

[For relief of Cambridge. Plague.]

[Westminster: 25 June [1630].]

Arms singular of endure

Collection for the town, the scholars having left.

[P.R.O. S.P.D. 169 (36)].

Dawes 134

N° 1611a.

30 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the suppressing of Felons, and Outlaws, their Aiders and Abettors, by bringing them to bee answerable to the severall Lawes of the severall Realmes of England and Scotland.

Saint James: 30 June [1630].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 In- into 2) sayd Lawes

Recites the growth of Border troubles. The chief landlords on both sides formerly entered into a bond that they would make restitution for all stolen goods if the felon had escaped, they having power to search for and seize him. This bond is to be renewed for Cumberland and Northumberland. No person within ten miles of the Border is to harbour or relieve any suspected person. If any harbouer is discovered after St. James's Day next he will be imprisoned till the suspected person is arrested.

[B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (133)]. [F.C. II (190)]. [Antiq. 2 (132)]. [P.R.O. I (127)]. Original signed, P.S. 159.


N° 1612.

5 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better discovery and prevention of Burglaries, Robberies, and other Frauds and abuses, and for the suppressing of all secret and unlawful practices of Retayling Brokers, and others which may occasion the same.

White-Hall: 5 July [1630].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 gotten, of 2) Brog. Of

Recites the growth of secret pawning to brokers, broggers, and hucksters in London, &c., which is a nursery of burglaries, &c. To prevent this several Acts of Common Council have been made, and a Registry Office erected by Queen Elizabeth and confirmed by James I in London and another in Westminster, which being amalgamated were confirmed by Letters Patent 20 August, 5 Chas. 1. All brokers, &c., are to register weekly here all goods they buy or take in pledge with names and amounts. This has not been done. All retailing brokers, &c., living within two miles of London, &c., who keep shop or room for buying or taking to pawn any plate, jewels, goods, &c., apparel, household stuff, books, bedding, remnants and ends of silks, velvets, linen or woollen cloth, are to enter into a bond of £100 before opening the shop.

Attorney-General to prosecute in Star Chamber.

[B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (135)]. [F.C. II (194)]. [Antiq. 2 (133)]. [P.R.O. I (128)]. Original signed, P.S. 121.


N° 1613.

6 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the ease of the Subjectes in making their Compositions for not receuving the Order of Knighthood, according to the Law.

St. James: 6 July [1630].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 vn- course beene

The Commission for compounding for knighthoods is about to be extended to all the counties. Those who do not attend the meetings there will have to come to Whitehall at their own expense to compound.

[B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (136)]. Bodl. Carte (71) printed (2). [Canterbury (27)]. [Queen's 79. A. 2 (56)]. [P.R.O. Original signed, P.S. 126].


N° 1614.

6 JULY.

Arms 23 vn- course beene

Another edition of No. 1614, q.v.

[P.C. II (196)]. [P.R.O. I (129)]. [Antiq. 2 (134)].

16 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning New Buildings, in and about the City of London, and against the diuiding of houses into severall dwellings, and receiuing and harbouring of Inmates.

Nonsuch: 16 July [1630].


6 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 more gers 2) expec- 3) proceeding 4) Justices 5) be- 6) an

Refers to Proclamations of James and Elizabeth and 1 Chas. [No. 1420, q.v.]. A Commission will now be issued to find out offenders against these and to proceed against them in Star Chamber. Workmen on new buildings within 3 miles of London, &c., are to be imprisoned. Aldermen and Justices of the Peace will be held responsible for any new building in their jurisdictions. The Alderman's deputies and other officers will be committed to the common gaol, and made to find sureties. Brickmakers and limeburners are to suppress
1630: 6 Charles I

16 JULY.

Arms 21 more gers 2) expec- 3) proceeding 4) of 5) before 6) an royll,

Another edition of No. 1616, q.v.


N° 1617.

1 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the keeping of Bartholomew Fayre, Sturbridge Fayre, and our Lady Fayre in Southwarke.

Nonsuch: 1 August [1630].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 His mighty 2) of there-

In consequence of the threatened plague in London and Southwark, and its presence in Cambridge, the fairs kept in Southwark, Sturbridge, and our Lady's Fayre in Southwarke, will ruin the trade if unchecked.

No one is to use slipp, alder-barke, iron fillings, to increase the weight of silk in dyeing it black. 2. Silk is to be dyed no other colour but Spanish black, not 'London blacke, or light weight.' 3. No silk to be dyed till the gum has been boiled off to twelve ounces or thereabout. 4. A pound of silk before dyeing must not exceed 16 ounces when dyed Spanish black, a pound of Italy silk must not exceed 15 oz. dyed, 3 oz. remedy. 5. A pound weight in these colours (Lever, Deroy, Tawny, Purple, Frenche green, Gingerline, Deer Colour, Orange Colour, Light russet) must not exceed 15 oz., 3 oz. remedy. 6. When dyed light colours must not exceed 12 oz., 4 oz. remedy.

Galls not to be used. 7. When dyed into Graine colours, 13 oz. and 3 oz. remedy. 8. White or light yellow, 12 oz. with no remedy. 9. Throwster to add no gums, &c. 10. Brokers not to sell silk dyed, unless the owner appear in person. 11. All silk to bear a Weaver's Mark. No buyer to dye his own silk. The Dyers Company to execute. Deceitfully dyed silk to be forfeited.


Fines of £9,000, &c., imposed in consequence. See P.S. 194, &c. N° 1619.

19 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Charles . . . Whereas Wee haue receiued . . . [Collection for exiled ministers of the Palatinate.]

Westminster: 19 August [1630].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 29 faith die Our

Renewing brief of 29 Jan. 1627-8 [No. 1530, q.v.] for two years from date.

U.L.C. 2673.

N° 1620.

9 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] The Kings most Excellent Maiestie, finding that . . . [Michaelsmas Term adjourned: Plague.]

Wansd: 9 September [1630].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 Infection done 2) either 3) And contamining Michaelmas Term is adjourned for plague from the Utas to the fourth return. Mense Michaelis. Payments into Exchequer to be made as usual. Touching for the King's Evil postponed to Palm Sunday next [April 13, 1631]. Noblemen and gentry are to resort to their country houses and exercise hospitality, and to see after execution of plague orders, and provision of victuals for the market.


N° 1621.

9 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 21 Infection done 2) either 3) And contamining Another edition of No. 1621, q.v.


With title:—'A Proclamation for Adjourning the Term.' No 1622.

17 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A further Proclamation for the suppressing and punishing of Rogues and Vagabonds, and Relief of the Poore, according to the Law.

Theobalds: 17 September [1630].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 by-gone poore 2) re- there-

Recites Proclamation 23 April, 1630 [No. 1602, q.v.]. These vagrants have now begun to wander again on pretence of harvesting. Harvest is now ended. The law is to be enforced against soldiers, mariners, glass-men, pot-men, pedlers, petit-champhen, conyskin men, tinkers, &c. Officers found remiss will be punished.


N° 1623.
28 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for preventing the death of Corne and Victual.

Hampton : 28 September [1630].
5 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 whose 2) all 3) Colleges 4) co-
5) Pro- Commandement.

The King has caused a book of Orders for preventing death, first drawn up by Elizabeth, and renewed by James, to be again revised, enlarged, and reprinted. Directions are given for dealing with engrossers, badgers, broggers, carriers, and buyers of corn, maltmakers, brewers, bakers, millers, &c., for the Assize of Bread and Beer, and the supply of the market. All Mayors, &c., are to enforce them.

Refer to Proclamation 18 January [No. 1694, q.v.]. People are to eat fish instead of flesh to bring down prices. This Proclamation is to be duly observed next Lent. No suppers on Fridays, or oves of fasts, nor on Wednesdays and Saturdays in Ember weeks and Lent, are to be given in any noble house, &c. Taverns, &c., are to observe the like, which is to be entered into their bond. Private families to do the same. City Companies to have no feasts, but give the King half the cost of victual to England are not to victual here, except so far as is absolutely necessary for their return. The export of victualled to England is absolutely necessary for their return. The export of

S.P.D. 175 (42).

11 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]

Whereas Alexander Leighton, a Scottish-man ...
[For the arrest of Alex. Leighton, escaped from the Fleet.]

Whitehall : 11 November 1630.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
borne, and yellowish

Alexander Leighton, a Scot, condemned to fine and corporal punishment by the Star Chamber for libelling the King, has this day escaped from the Fleet Prison. He is to be arrested. Description given, between 40 and 50 years of age.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (9). P.C. I (134). Antiq. 2 (139).

R. xix. 195; Rush. ii. 72.
A copy of these orders, B.M. 1029. e. 4.

N° 1624.

19 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]

Whereas, our late dread and Royall Father ...
[Licences for travellers.]

Westminster : 19 November [1630].
Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 27 customers said our

Refer to Proclamation 9 July, 5 Jas. I [No. 1043, q.v.] regarding licences to travel, and gives power to Commissioners to grant passes for any seaport except London, Dover, Sandwich, Bristol, Beaunoris, Chester, Liverpool, and administer the oaths. Form of Oath to be taken by licensees.

Antiq. 2 (141).

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 2. d.
R. xix. 206.

N° 1626.

24 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation forbidding the disorderly Trading with the Salvages in New England in America, especially the furnishing of the Natives in those and other parts of America by the English with Weapons, and Habiliments of Warre.

Whitehall : 24 November [1630].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 publi- hibited 2) of that

Cites Procl. 20 Jas. I [No. 1339, q.v.] against selling arms to savages. These practices are still continued. To maintain the grant to the 'President and Counsell of New England', no one is to trade with the natives unless authorized by them. Fishers are not to challenge any rights in the soil there, or to trade with the natives, on pain of indignation and forfeitures expressed in the grant.


Original signed, P.S. 278.

Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 2. d.
R. xix. 210; Rush. ii. 75.

N° 1627.

5 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins]

Whereas it is found meete and expedient, ...
[Peace with Spain.]
Westminster : 5 December [1630].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 consi- King the

Peace has been made with the King of Spain; trade and commerce is restored, and hostilities are to cease.


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 8. d.
R. xix. 211; Voughall 159; Rush. ii. 75.

N° 1628.

1630-1

6 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Tobacco.

Whitehall : 6 January [1630-1].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 Father, of 2) here- the

Refers to Proclamations of James respecting tobacco. Much is grown in England, a vast proportion of unserviceable tobacco from Virginia and the Sommer Islands, and an incredible quantity of Brazil and Spanish tobacco imported. The royal commands now issued are to be obeyed on pain of displeasure, the Exchequer, and the Star Chamber. No person is to plant or preserve any tobacco in these countries or in Jersey and Guernsey. No foreign tobacco is to be imported. The tobacco grown in Virginia, the Sommer Islands, Caribee Islands, &c., may be imported in small quantity to London only. Other sorts will be examined before coming into the market. Orders will be made as to its price. Tobacco seized shall be immediately burnt.


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 1. d.
R. xix. 256.

N° 1629.
3 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 24 Nation wise 2) impor- 3) sel- and Importance to woollen trade of good dyeing. Madder is often adulterated with sand, wherefore 12 January, 3 Chas. I, George Bedford was appointed to test all imported madder and to mark its value. He being opposed hath made public proof of his ability in the Dyers' Hall at London. Every shipmaster importing madder is to set it down in his entry, and give a true note of it to the Customs Officer. If the madder is not cleared within reasonable time, it is to be brought into the Office, tried, and sealed. No porter is to remove madder without licence from the said Bedford. No one is to deal with unsealed madder. The graver of the mint is to make the seals. The best sort of madder to bear the word 'Crop', the second sort 'Ghemeene', the worst sort 'Null'. If the madder contains above two pounds of earth in the hundredweight the seal shall have the word 'Mixt', and show the proportion of mixture. The seal shall also show the port of import, and a reference to the register, that buyers may have, if they wish, a certificate of the amount of mixture. Clothiers are to add good madder to the dye 'fat' to make up for the mixture. Attorney-General to prosecute in Star Chamber or Exchequer Chamber.

1631

25 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Exportation of Corne and Grains.
Whitehall : 25 March [1631].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 13 with kened 2) that 3) and 4) Processo and Another edition of No. 1594, q.v.
Last word on t. 3 'said'. Regnal year 'ft.'

N° 1630.

18 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of Killing, Dressing, and Eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish-days appointed by the Law, to be hereafter observed by all sorts of people.
Whitehall : 18 January [1630–1].
London : Barker & Assigns of Bill : 1630[–1].
4 ff. Gothic letter.
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N° 1630.

25 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better direction of those who desire to repair to the Court, for the Cure of their disease, called, The Kings Euill.
Whitehall : 25 March [1631].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 13

A reissue of No. 1595, q.v., adding references to other Proclamations.

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Whitehall : 25 March [1631].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 22 here- divers heavy
The export of grain still goes on in spite of Proclamation 13 June 1630 [No. 1610, q.v.], and the Orders since made. No person is to export any corn, no matter what its price may be. Officers are not to allow corn to be shipped. Informers will receive half the corn seized or its value.

24 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better ordering of Fishing, vpon the Coasts of His Maiesties Dominions.
Greenwich : 24 May [1631].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 13
The Fisheries are among the chief blessings of England, but are in danger of destruction by the abuses of fishermen. The Commissioners for the Admiralty, Conservators of Rivers, and all officers are to enforce the laws as to size of nets and engines, and times of fishing. Old engines under new names are to be destroyed under these orders, and trawls being altered from their old shape are now illegal, since they destroy the fry or spawn. Officers are not to quarrel about jurisdictions, but act concurrently against offenders. No fees are to be taken from fishermen.

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9 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against such as wilfully and presumptuously contemne His Majesties Royall authority, used in prevention of the barbarous use of Duels; particularly against Peter Apsley, Esquire.

Oatlands: 9 August [1631].
1 f. Gothic letter.

The royal power in the matter of duels has been delegated to the Earl Marshal, to settle causes of offence honourably. Peter Apsley being in a quarrel was charged not to leave his lodgings, and gave his promise for it. He has since fled. All subjects are to arrest him, if he does not instantly return to obedience. The Earl Marshal's court has jurisdiction over English subjects abroad. Any one disobeying the Earl Marshal's charge shall be held to be in contempt.


23 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for revoaking the Commission concerning Archery.

Woodstock: 23 August [1631].
1 f. Gothic letter.

A Commission was granted to execute 33 H. VIII under Great Seal on 4 April, Chas. I to Timothy Taylor, John Hubart, Henry Hubart, Gentlemen, and Jeffrey Le Neane, Esquire. This Commission has been abused. It is revoked. Nevertheless Constables are to encourage archery as much as possible.

P.R.O. I (145). Original signed, P.S. 238.
Rot. Pat. p. 10. n. 4. d. 1637.

13 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better direction of those who desire to repair to the Court for the Cure of their Disease called, The Kings Euill.

Hampton: 13 October [1631].
2 f. Gothic letter.

A reissue of No. 1631, q.v. None to come to Court before 15 Dec. (plague).

Canterbury (2). P.R.O. I (146). Original signed, P.S. 270.
Ret. Pat. p. 10. n. 4. d. 1638.

15 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Licence for a Collection throughout England and Wales, towards the redeeming of a number of poor English men Captives under Muley Abdawelly King of Morocco.

Westminster: 15 October [1631].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Captain John Harrison, late English agent in Barbary, reports that many Englishmen are slaves there. He has been sent there with royal letters to try and redeem them. A collection for the purpose is authorized. Arrangements are made for the gathering of the collections, which are to be paid over to the Lord Mayor of London, and by him used for the purpose.

B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (3).

8 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation inhibiting the resort of His Majesties people to the Court, for Cure of the King's Euill, untill the middle of Lent, and to restraine the accesse of others from infected places.

Whitehall: 8 November [1631].
1 f. Gothic letter.

No persons are to come for the Cure of the King's Evil till middle Lent next, when they will be admitted to his presence if the infection has ceased. No persons are to come from infected places.

B.L. P.C. II (241). Antiq. 2 (154).
Canterbury (42).
P.R.O. I (147). Original signed, P.S. 297.
Ret. Pat. p. 10. n. 2. d. 1640.

22 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the Trade of Ginney, and Binney, in the parts of Africa.

St. James: 22 November [1631].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

James I granted letters of incorporation for the trade with Ginney, Binney, and Angola, which have since been called in and made void. Letters patent have now been granted (25 June) to Sir Richard Young, Baronet, Sir Kenelm Digby, George Kirke, Esquire, Humfrey Slany, Nicholas Crispe, and William Cloberie, merchants, &c., giving them the monopoly of trade with all these ports for 31 years from date. No one else is to trade there. Subjects are forbidden to import redwood, elephant's teeth, hide, wase, gums, or grains of those countries. The servants of the Company are not to engage in private trade.

Ret. Pat. p. 10. n. 3. d. 1641.

1631-2

27 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding the due execution of the Lawes made against Eating and Selling of Flesh in Lent, and other times prohibited.

Whitehall: 27 January [1631-2].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1631[-2].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites Statute 2 & 3 Ed. VI. Flesh not to be eaten on Friday, Saturday, Embfring dayes, Vigils, Lent, or other Fish dayes on pain of fines 10s. and 20s. and imprisonment; 5 & 6 Ed. VI appointing fasting days; 5 Eliz. a fine of £3 or 3 months imprisonment for eating flesh on Fish-days; 27 Eliz. a fine of £5 and 10 days imprisonment on innholders selling flesh on those days; mitigated in 35 Eliz., where a fine of 20s. and 3 months imprisonment is put on the eater of flesh. The use of these laws in increasing fishermen for the navy. They are to be strictly enforced, as by Proclamations and Orders is commanded. Remiss officers will be punished. The Mayors, &c., are to keep a reasonable assize on fish.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (1). P.C. II (244). Canterbury (48).
P.R.O. I (149). Original signed, P.S. 463.
19 February.—By the King. A Proclamation for the better encouragement, and advancement of the Trade of the East India Company, and for prevention of excess of private Trade.

Whithall: 19 February [1631-2]
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1631[-2]

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 about ces a-

Refers to Procl. 3 Chas. I [No.1536, q.v.] prohibiting private trade of East India Company's servants, and ordering all goods imported to be brought into London. The Governor and Company allow them to export perpetuanoes, drapery, pewter, rich carpets of Persia and Cambaia, quilts of satten, and of beads, bloodstones, musk, aloes, soccatrina, ambergreece, served mirabilons, bezer stones, drugges of all sorts, aggat Spanish leather shoes, iron, and looking glasses. The wares which may be imported are long pepper, white pepper, white powdered sugar, preserved nutmegs, preserved ginger, and silver bands, felt hats, aquavite, strong waters, knives, and taffities of China, quilts of China imbroydered with gold, quilts of Persia imbroydered with silk, galls, wormseedes, sugarcandy, china dishes, and pursilanes of all sorts. Each man may have a chest 4 ft. long, 1½ broad, 1¾ deep; commanders, factors, captains, masters, pursers, and masters' mates 2 chests free of freight. The Company will now allow masters' mates 2 chests free of freight. The Company to seize any goods masters, pursers' mates, boatswains, carpenters, gunners, stewards 2 chests apiece. All persons are to restrain themselves to these limits. The Company to seize any goods

P.R.O. I (150). Original signed, P.S. 508.
Rot. Pat. p. 10. n. 1 d.
R. xix. 355.

 costly. No greater duties to be demanded of a natural-born subject of Scotland. On pain, &c. Customs are to be duly paid. B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (2). P.C. II (216). Antig. 2 (157).

20 February.—By the King. A Proclamation for enabling all His Maiesties Subjects to Trade within His severall Dominions, without being further charged with Customs, or other duties, then they of that Kingdom where wherein they trade, ought to pay.

White-hall: 20 February [1631-2].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1631[-2].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 about ces a-


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 3 d.
R. xix. 367.

See also Declaration of 25 Feb. to Scots traders, P.S. 540; 19 April, R. xix. 369.

16 March.—By the King. A Proclamation for the well ordering of the Silke Trade, throughout England, &c.

Newmarket: 16 March [1631-2].

4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 dying many 2) Silke 3) caused 4) the the

Refers to Proclamation at Farnham 9 Aug. 1630 [No. 1619, q.v.] forbidding deceit in dyeing Silk. Establishes a Corporation by Letters Patent 20 May 1631, the Silkmens of London, with a monopoly in selling or working silk, gold or silver thread, or manufactures from them. Allowance was made for increase of weight when dyeing nine colours. Four of them can now be dyed without increase, French green, gingerline, deer colour, orange colour. The rest, light russet, liver colour, derry, tawnie, and purple do not require so much allowance, owing to the weights lost in boiling down. A new ordinance was made by the Company, but many dyers presuming on the limit allowed by Proclamation disregard it. The Company are to have supreme control and full power to search and destroy. Officers to aid them. All silk heavily weighted in these nine colours is to be exported or boiled off before Midsummer next on pain of seizure and burning. B.L. B.M. 506. h. 11 (4). P.R.O. I (152). P.C. II (251). Queen's 79. A. 2 (157). Antig. 2 (159). Canterbury (43).

Rush. ii. 188.
This copy omits ' &c.' in title.


1632

20 June.—By the King. A Proclamation, inhibiting the resort of His Maiesties people to the Court for Cure of the Kings Evil, and to restrain the accesse of others from infected places.

Greenwich: 20 June [1632].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 about ces a-

Refers to Procl. November last [No. 1638, q.v.] announcing that no person was to come to Court for cure of the King's Evil until Mid Lent now past. No one is to come again until Christmas next. Officers to see that none approach the Court.


Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 19 d.
R. xix. 376.

20 June.—By the King. A Proclamation commanding the Gentry to keepe their Residence at their Mansions in the Country, and forbidding them to make their habitations in London, and places adjoyning.

Greenwich: 20 June [1632].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 that Countryes 2) pla-

Recites the evils caused by the new habit of the Nobility and Gentry living in London. All not of the Council or the Household are to leave London within 40 days and go to their countries and there reside. The Lord Mayor and others are to report those that disobey. Full penalties are to be exacted of any that neglect local obligations of service, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 21 d.
R. xix. 374; Rush. ii. 144.

24 June.—By the King. A Proclamation commanding a due execution of Lawes, concerning Lent and Fasting dayes.

Greenwich: 24 June [1632].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 necessary Justice 2) of offences

C C 2
The price of corn, even in last year's plenty, was far too high, and though the transport of it was restrained, yet false rumours of a great export are said to be spread abroad, to the discredit of the State, &c. These rumours were false and scandalous. To prevent a possible scarcity, no corn is to be exported for one year from date, nor after that till His Majesty's pleasure is known, on pain of displeasure and severe punishment on offenders, and their aiders and abettors. The practice of obtaining artificially low market prices to permit export is to be stopped and punished. Ships coming in unvictualled are not to be victualled, except for their return home. No wool, wooll-fells, fullers-earth, tanned leather, or raw hides are to be exported. Complaints have been made that this export has been allowed by the corrupt negligence of inferior officers of the Customs, and the practice of obtaining artificially low market prices to permit export is to be stopped and punished. The prices of corn are to be fixed.

28 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the well-making of Soape.


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 native people 2) should 2) death the To oviate the evils of bad soap making. The Society of Soapers of Westminster was incorporated by Letters Patent, Westminster, 20th January last, to extract, boil, imbibe, burn, and melt pott-ashes or pitt-ashes, soda, berillia, and soape-ashes, and making all sorts of soaps hard and soft, and selling the said soaps and ashes. The Company is to choose 4 persons yearly to oversee the manufacture in the whole country to report whether the soap is sweet and well boiled, and none is to be sold till it is passed. They are to have power to destroy. They covenant to erect a factory to make 5,000 tons of soap yearly, as good as that contained in a firkin now in the hands of Francis Coningesby, Esquire. A quarterly test to be applied. The price to be not over 3d. per lb. An Assay Office for soap is erected. Francis Coningesby to be the first Assay Master. They are to use no other oil but olive oil and rape oil, as decreed by the Mayor and Aldermen of London. No one is to import any unserviceable soap, nor sell soap nor ashes till they have been assayed by the searchers and marked with the ' fiowre di' luce ' without fee.


R. xix. 381; Rush. ii. 145.

N° 1649.

19 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the Post-master of England for Forreigne parts.

Oatlands: 19 July [1632].


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 32 me- parts vit-

Recites the duties of the office of Postmaster of England for foreign parts, established by James, and granted to Matthew de Quester and his son for their lives. Since then the son has died, and the father has appointed William Frizell and Thomas Withering his deputies. The King continues them as postmasters, and prohibits all other persons from transmitting any foreign packets or letters out of His Majesty's dominions, on pain, &c.


R. xix. 368; Rush. ii. 145.

N° 1650.

30 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to restrain the transportation of Corne, Wooll, Wooll-fells, Fullers earth, and Leather.

Hampton Court: 30 September [1632].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 the nesse 2) hath 3) to of

Com- ings, 2) iron de-

Complaint is made by the Company of Buckle-Forgers, Filers, and Trimmers, members of the Girdlers, that buckles which used to be forged of iron are now cast of brass. The Mayor and Aldermen have reported that the cast brass buckles are brittle, that there are not above four or six persons in London who cast them, and that these have insufficient livelihood otherwise, that there are 300 persons whose sole livelihood is by making iron buckles and harness,
and that brass casters can make more buckles in one day than ten forgers can. To maintain the multitude of poor artisans the making of brass buckles is prohibited, on pain of Star Chamber.


18 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Prizing of Wines.

Whitewall: 18 February [1632-3].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1632[-3].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 of By 2) the boo

Canary, Muscadel, and Alligant wines to be sold at £16 per pipe and 12d. per quart. Sacks and Mallegoes at £13 each and 9d. per quart; best Gascony and French wines £13 the butt, Rochel and other small wines at £15 the butt and 6d. per quart. This was proclaimed in Chancery 23 January by the Clerk of the Crowne. (In the repetition the price of best Gascony is 6d. per quart and Rochelle wine 5d.) No one is to charge more. Allowance of £4 per tun of wine for every 30 miles inland from a port.


21 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against making Collections without Licence under the Great Seal.

Whitewall: 21 March [1632-3].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1632[-3].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 of Priye hase in-

Public collections have been made upon forged certificates, warrants, and licences in the names of persons of quality, &c. No collections are to be made without warrant under Great Seal. No subject is to issue any warrant on pain, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 8. n. 4. d.
R. xix. 469. (Rush. ii. 188, 20th March.)
Beweys 28.

N° 1655.

22 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the prizing of French Wines.

Whitewall: 22 March [1632-3].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 of small and

Public collections have been made upon forged certificates, warrants, and licences in the names of persons of quality, &c. No collections are to be made without warrant under Great Seal. No subject is to issue any warrant on pain, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 8. n. 5. d.
R. xix. 429.

N° 1656.

16 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against frauds and deceits vsed in Drapere, and for discourie and preventing of the same.

Westminster: 16 April [1633].


5 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 and Peace 2) Male. 3) Clothiers, 4) the by contrary

1633

Refers to recent Proclamation [No. 1654, q.v.]. Some Gascony wines are very poor, and some thin wines are very good. French wines may be sold up to 6d. per quart. Some of the best French wines are very poor and some thin wines are very good. French wines may be sold up to 6d. per quart.


Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 6. d.
R. xix. 449; Rush. ii. 177.

N° 1659.
12 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the use of the Bowe and the Pike together in Militarie Discipline.

Oatlands: 12 August [1633].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 21 found idleness 2) them, Pleasure

Recites the advantages of the use of the bow. William Neade, an ancient archer, has invented a use of the bow with the pike, so that every pikeman may be a bowman. The muskets and trained bands are to be instructed by him and his son in this exercise, at convenient times and places, upon notice given by him to the deputy lieutenants, &c. All officers are to assist him.


Recites how the plant or drug called tobacco, brought in first as medicine, has become an excess, to the impairing of health and depraving of manners. It has been restrained by Proclamations [Nos. 1629, &c., q.v.], but these have not been allowed, and no other persons will be allowed to sell tobacco after Candlemas next [2 Feb.]. No tobacco has been sold as tobacco, and a list of tobacco sellers to be kept.


13 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for preventing the abuses growing by the unordered Retailing of Tobacco.

Whitehall: 13 October [1633].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 23 this their 2) of of

Recites how the plant or drug called tobacco, brought in first as medicine, has become an excess, to the impairing of health and depraving of manners. It has been restrained by Proclamations [Nos. 1629, &c., q.v.], but these have not been allowed, and no other persons will be allowed to sell tobacco after Candlemas next [2 Feb.]. No tobacco has been sold as tobacco, and a list of tobacco sellers to be kept.


13 OCTOBER.

18 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. The King's Maiesties Declaration to His Subjects, Concerning lawful Sports to bee vsed.

Westminster: 18 October 1633.
20 pp. 4°. Italic letter.

Cites in full and confirms Declaration of Jas. I, No. 1210, q.v. Justices of Assize to see that lawful recreation is not interfered with.

B.M. 517. k. 3 (6).

1633-4

7 JANUARY.—BY THE MAYOR. [ Begins]

Whereas the right honourable the Lords of his... [Multitude of Taverns and price of Poultry.]

Westminster: 7 January 1633[-4].
London: R. Young: 1633[-4].

3 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 26 most for can Poultry rates down. Arms 70:95 valid. 2) 84 f.

The Privy Council have complained of the multitude of taverns, and of the high prices at ordinaries, &c. This is due to the price of poultry. A market price for all small acates, &c., has been fixed. No one to ask more or pay more than these prices. Followed by 'Rates and Prices of Poultry' (2 ff.) and 'Rates of Butter', &c. (1 f).

Queen's 79. A. 2 (71, 2).

1 Printer to the City.

7 JANUARY.—BY THE MAYOR. A Proclamation concerning the prices of Butter and Candles, &c., together with the Assise of Fuell.

[London: R. Young: 1634-4.]

Arms 25 Lords and 2) Tynne

Recites the royal care taken in founding coinage houses in Devon and Cornwall where officers attend to try and to seal the tin, setting a stamp on it, so that no one may be defrauded in buying or selling it. James had settled the tin business to the satisfaction of the merchants and pewterers. Recently much tin has been sold unstamped to vessels calling ostensibly for Cornish slate and stone, &c., to the prejudice of the revenue. Refers to Procl. Jas. I [1174, q.v.] on this subject. No one is to buy or sell any black tin unblown, or any white tin till it is stamped, on pain of confiscation of goods and ships in Star Chamber. Certain tinkers are in the habit of buying black tin by the bowl full, and white tin by the piece, and saving it till they have sufficient quantity. If they are apprehended the names of their customers and their sources of supply are to be obtained. No one is to melt tin except in London at fixed places.


25 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Prizing of Wines.

Whitehall: 25 January [1633-4].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1633[-4].

2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 23 Reigne Lord 2) Proclamati- re-

Canary, Muskedel, and Aliquant, £17 per pipe, 12d. per quart. Sacks and Wines of Mallega, £15 per butt, 1Od. per quart. Best Gascoigne and French, £18 the tun, 6d. per quart. Rochell and small wines, £15 the tun, 6d. per quart. Allowance of £4 per tun or 1d. per quart for every 30 miles inland.


25 JANUARY.

Arms 21 Reigne Lord 2) Proclamati- re-

Another edition of No. 1666, q.v.

P.C. II (293).
26 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Soaps and Soap-Makers.

Whitehall: 26 January [1633-4].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1633[-4].

11 ff. Gothic (with Roman and Italic) letter.

Arms 24 great Dominions. 2) Our. 3) the (4) London. 5) Easter. 6) in. 7) employ. 8) shall. 9) commonly. 10) Consider. 11) whatsoever. That.

Recites the growth of the soap trade, wherein £30,000 per annum is sent out of the country. Sir Robert Ducie, Baronet, Lord Mayor was then ordered to try some English-made soap and found it good. A patent for 14 years was granted on 14 December 1631, to the Soap Makers, and for an Assay Office in June 1632. Persons were forbidden to import foreign soap, &c., or to use impure materials. Soap was to be stamped. Certain soap-boilers refused to join the Company though they were offered the managing of the whole business, and using unsewer fish-oil, they made great quantities of soap and with others fixed what soap should be made by each of them, what oil they would use, and what prices they would charge. They were tried in Star Chamber 10 May, 1633, and sentenced to fine, imprisonment, and disability. Other people began to use their vats, &c., and it was ordered that all soap inferior to the standard should be destroyed. Soft soap must be sold at £3. 4s. per barrel or 3d. per lb. No person who was not a soap-boiler before 22 November last is to use the trade. The servants of those imprisoned are to be engaged by the Company. No soap to be made elsewhere than in London, Westminster, and Bristol. All soap-boilers are under the Company as regards their work. There must be 30 members of the Company. The Star Chamber further published a report from the Lord Mayor on the quality of the soap which was said to rot linen. They had 80 testimonials (4 Countesses and 5 Viscountesses included) that the new soap was better. On examining the petitions against they could identify few of the 300 names, and found none to speak materially save Mrs. Sweeting, who said it did not wash coarse clothes well. Signed: Ralf Freeman, William Balfore, James Cambell, Robert Ducie, Henry Spiller, William Becher, Abraham Williams.

Guildhall, 24 December, 1633.

All persons are to keep these decrees of the Star Chamber. No one to sell any soap till it is assayed. All vats, pans, &c., used in soap-making contrary to these to be pulled down by men who were soap-boilers before 22 November. No person is to relieve them. They are to be shipped at the expense of the port, it being cause by allowing them to land. No person is to convey any Irishman like to be a beggar here on pain, &c. Sheriffs to prevent the landing of such. Vagrants to be sent to the common gaol. B.L. B.M. 21. h. 1 (35). P.C. II (308). Queen's 79. A. 2 (77). Antiq. 3 (181). Original signed, P.S. 497.


1633-4: 9 Charles I

N° 1669.

1 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the speedy sending away of the Irish Beggers out of this Kingdom into their owne Countrey, and for suppressing of English Rogues and Vagabonds, according to Our Laws.

Whitehall: 12 February [1633-4].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1633[-4].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 notwithstanding Our 2) beg, what

Notwithstanding recent Proceeds. [Nos. 1602, 1623, q.v.] great numbers of Irish beggars swarm especially in Somerset and the West of England, some with forged passports. All Irish beggars are to return at once, or be apprehended and passed on to Bristol, Mynhead, Barstable, Chester, Liverpool, Milford Hauen, or Workington, or other convenient port. No person is to relieve them. They are to be shipped at the expense of the port, it being cause by allowing them to land. No person is to convey any Irishman like to be a beggar here on pain, &c. Sheriffs to prevent the landing of such. Vagrants to be sent to the common gaol. B.L. B.M. 506. h. 12 (17). P.C. II (297). Queen's 79. A. 2 (76). Antiq. 3 (179). P.R.O. I (171). Original signed, P.S. 585.


1634

13 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation restraining the abusive venting of Tobacco.

Newmarket: 13 March [1633-4].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1633[-4].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 abuses said said brought


1634

13 MARCH.

Arms 23 abuses said brought

Another edition of No. 1671, q.v.

P.R.O. I (173).

1634

22 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation appointing the time when his Majesties subjects may approach to the Court, for cure of the Disease, called The Kings Euill.

Whitehall: 22 April [1634].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 and ever place
5 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation appointing the Flags, as well for Our Nauie Royall, as for the Ships of our Subjects of South and North Britaine.

Greenwich : 5 May [1634].


1 f. Gothic letter.

No subjects are to carry the Union flag in the main top or other part of any of their ships (the St. George’s Cross and St. Andrew’s Cross joined). Ships of South Britain shall carry the Red Cross and of North Britain the White Cross alone.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 8. d.

R. xix. 549; Rush. i. 246. N° 1674.

5 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all Our Subjects, being Sea-men and Shipwrights, in the service of any foreign Prince or State, to return home within a certaine time.

Greenwich : 5 May [1634].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 most ners 2) carpenters, of

Refers to previous Procla. [Nos. 1010, 1035, 1353, 1400, 1453, q.v.] of James and himself prohibiting engagement in foreign service. In spite of these many have engaged themselves. All shipwrights, carpenters, masters, gunners, pilots, mariners, and sea-faring men are to return before All Saints [1 Nov.] and to give a note of their name and from whence they came to the customer. Any future subjects enlisting will be punished as fugitives and runagates.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 4. d.

R. xix. 549; Rush. ii. 246. N° 1675.

5 MAY.—BY THE KING. His Majesties Proclamation restraining the abuses in Gold Weights fraudulently committed contrary to a former.

Greenwich : 5 May [1634].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 given of 2) and 3) Justice, yeld

Recites in full purport of Procl. 20 December, 1632 [No. 1652, q.v.] of James and himself prohibiting the use of scales other than his, and he is to issue them only in the manner specified, i.e. at the Mint.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 5. d.

R. xix. 566; Rushing ii. 387. N° 1676.

19 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Tobacco.

Greenwich : 19 May [1634].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 11 ac- only 2) Comp-

Refers to Proclamations [Nos. 1505, 1516, 1629, q.v.] restraining the landing of tobacco, which have been evaded, and the tobacco adulterated. No tobacco is to be landed elsewhere than at the Custom House Key in London. Customs officers not to take entry elsewhere, on pain of Star Chamber. Any ship bringing it to another port is to be detained, and the tobacco sent under bond to London. Tobacco is still grown. This is to be stopped, as the tobacco itself is hurtful, and it destroys the fertility of corn land. Offenders are to be presented at Quarter Sessions, and tried in Star Chamber.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 3. d.


20 JUNE.—BY THE STAR-CHAMBER. [Be-

ings] This day the Board did take into . . .

[Farthing Tokens.]


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 complaints Starre- 2) as and

Cites decree 25 April last in Sir Francis Crane v. William Hawkes and others, for counterfeiting farthing tokens. Wages are not to be paid in farthings. No person should pay more than twopence in farthings. Farthings are not to be sold at lower rates in quantity. Present : Arch. of Canterbury, Lord Keeper, Arch. of York, L. Privie Seals, L. High Chamberlain, L. Chamberlain, E. of Bridgewater, L. Cottington, L. Newburgh, Master Treasurer, Master Comptroller, Master Secretary Coke, Master Secretary Windsor.


Rush. ii. 261; Ruding ii. 397. N° 1078.


Greenwich : 25 June [1634].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 Francis, ties 2) Whittaker things

Letters patent have been granted to Captain Thornoff Francke, on 2 November, 1633, for 14 years, for his invention for the saving of fuel and lessening of smoke. Certain persons have used his invention to his loss. Sir Henry Spiller and Lawrence Whittaker, two Justices of Peace for Middlesex, have certified this. Certain brewers who use it agree that they save ¼ part in fuel. That ½ of the iron used in supporting the furnace is saved, that they can brew five times a week instead of three, and that the smoke is half that from the old furnaces. No person is to encroach upon his invention without his leave under seal. All officers, &c., to aid him.


Rot. Pat. p. 16. n. 2. d.

13 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the well-ordering the Trade of making and selling of Soape.

Theobals: 13 July [1634].
4 ff. Gothic letter.

Refers to former Proclamations [Nos. 1649, 1668, q.v.].

10 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING. [Beckers] Charles .. Whereas by the humble Supplication ..
[For building Kirk Andrews Church.]
Westminster: 10 November [1634].
London: T. Purfoot: [1634].
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Brief to Sir Richard Graham for a collection to build a Church at Kirkeanders in Cumberland and two chapels of ease. To last one year.

F.R.O. S.P.D. 286 (5d). No 4 1682.
Bowes 136.

13 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for reforming and preventing the frauds frequently practised, as well in the over-weight of Butter-Casks, as in the false packing of Butter.

Theobals: 13 November [1634].
3 ff. Gothic letter.

The butter and cheese men of the City have petitioned for an examiner of butter firkins, &c., since each ought to contain 36 lb. butter and weigh 8 lb., whereas they are made to weigh 14 lb., the whole firkin being only 62 to 58 lb., a loss of 4, 5, 6 or more pounds of butter, and often their weight was partly corrupt butter. John Read was appointed by letters patent, 2 July 1634, butter gauger to stamp butter casks and examine the butter. He is to be paid 2d. per firkin for branding or marking. After 1 March next no unbranded cask is to be set on sale, nor one containing less than 56 lb. to the firkin. Bad butter is not to be put up with cream butter, on pain of Star Chamber. Captain John Read and his assigns have power of entry and search.

No other person is to mark butter casks. Officers to aid, &c.

The Gardeners of London and six miles round were incorporated 3 Jas. I, and their Charter enlarged 14 Jas. I, forbidding any person to be a gardener without serving seven years' apprenticeship and ordering searches. Many persons lately not free of the society have acted as gardeners, and some of the Company will not obey orders, while others threaten suits for destruction of corrupt stock, and engross the commodities of it, or to sell bad stock, on pain, &c. All freemen to obey the rules. All apprentices to be made free when their time is served. They are to be free of all royal markets. Magistrates to aid.


Whitehall: 7 December [1634].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites the need of good order to increase the export trade of woolen cloth. No English subject is to export after Purification next [2 Feb.] white clothes, coloured clothes, clothes dressed and dyed out of the white, Spanish clothes, bays, kerseys, perpetuances, stockings, &c., to any place in Ger-
many, or the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, except to the
Mart and Staple towns of the Fellowship of Merchant Ad-
venturers. The Fellowship are to admit all merchants of
the City of London, but not shopkeepers unless they give
over their shops, at a fine of £50 if they take up their freedom
before St. John Baptist next [June 24], and subjects of the
outports who pay their fine and £20 in-come before Michael-
mas [Sept. 29]. The sons and servants shall pay 20 nobles
each on admission. Persons coming in later shall pay double.
No subjects not free of the Fellowship shall trade in any of
these commodities with Germany, &c., after the said date, on
the City of London, but not shopkeepers unless they give
venturers. The Fellowship are to admit all merchants of
many, or the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, except to the
Mart and Staple towns of the Fellowship of Merchant Ad-
venturers. The Fellowship are to admit all merchants of
the City of London, but not shopkeepers unless they give
over their shops, at a fine of £50 if they take up their freedom
before St. John Baptist next [June 24], and subjects of the
outports who pay their fine and £20 in-come before Michael-
mas [Sept. 29]. The sons and servants shall pay 20 nobles
each on admission. Persons coming in later shall pay double.
No subjects not free of the Fellowship shall trade in any of
these commodities with Germany, &c., after the said date, on
the City of London, but not shopkeepers unless they give
venturers. The Fellowship are to admit all merchants of

17 DECEMBER.—[BY THE CHANCELLOR
OF THE UNIVERSITY.] A Proclamation,
For the well ordering of the Market in the Cittie
of Oxford, and for the redresse of Abuses, in Weights
and Measures, within the Precincts of the Univer-
sitie of Oxford.
[Oxford: 17 December 1634.]

3 ff. Roman letter.

Univ. Arms 92-72 Metre ordering 2) to 3) number
Commande.
cellars, &c., dovecots, outhouses, &c. Dovecots are not to be closed in, but left open below. Saltpetre-makers to have powers of entry and search. Judges, &c., to assist.

2 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the use of the Net or Engine, called a Trawle.

Whitehall: 2 April [1635].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 consideration nation 2 and other.

Describes formation and mode of use of trawl-net which is destroying the fish. No fisherman or other to use a trawl-net after 1st May next. Before that they are to be used in deeps and channels only, and not on ‘sholes’ or flats. Trawlers must not be under sail but move with the tide, on pain of loss of boats and nets, and the Star Chamber for the second time. No ‘scale, turbot, purle, or place’ below 8 inches besides the tall is to be sent to market on pain of imprisonment. All officers, &c., to assist.


Rot. Pat. p. 28, n. 25. d.
R. xix. 625.

9 APRIL.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Charles

...Whereas we have received... [Collection for exiled Ministers of Palatinate.]

Westminster: 9 April [1635].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 23 Ireland red hereof.

A collection to be made in every parish for the relief of the exiled Ministers in the Palatinate. King’s printer to print briefs at royal expense. Collection to be sent by the exiled Ministers in the Palatinate. King’s printer to assist them.

B.L. Queen’s 79. A. 2 (98). Antiq. 3 (202). P.R.O. I (195)

R. xix. 626.

18 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Transportation of Butter out of this Realme.

Oatlands: 18 July [1635].
3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 reigns with 2 Butter 3 Custo- commands

Cites 1 & 2 Philip and Mary forbidding export of butter on pain of confiscation of ships, &c., and imprisonment, licence of 15 Jas. I to export 3,000 barrels of Welsh butter annually from Bristol, Barstall, Cardiff, and Chepstow, for 21 years when the price was not over 3d. per lb. (4d. in winter), and licence 1 Chas. I for export of 3,200 barrels from Boston, Hull, and Newcastle, the price not exceeding 4d. Both licences are vested in George, Lord Goring, and Sir Henry Hungate. No person, except these licensees, is to export butter (save for victualling ships an agreed quantity may be taken). Butter exported under licence to be stamped with a cow. No one to buy butter or cheese to sell again (21 Jas. I). Forestalling forbidden. Standard weights only to be used. No entries for export of butter to be received except from licensees. Officers to aid licensees.

Bodl. Fol. O. 660 (1), sheet 3 only. Antiq. 3 (199).
P.R.O. I (192). Original signed, P.S. 312 (28 July).


R. xix. 645.

21 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to restrain the Kings Subjects from departing out of the Realme without licence.

Oatlands: 21 July [1635].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 attend same departeth

It is the duty of subjects to defend their country. No person (other than soldiers, sailors, merchants and their apprentices) is to leave the country for any foreign state without licence from a Secretary of State. Customs officers are to turn them back, sailors refuse to carry them. Merchants, &c., are not to join in any plot, &c.


R. xix. 646; Rush. ii. 293.

26 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the suppressing of profane Swearing and Cursing.

Oatlands: 26 July [1635].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 nine- should 2 ap- and

Recites Act against profanity 19 Feb., 21 Jas. I. Robert Leslie has been made, by Patent 21 July last, receiver of penalties for profanity, who will pay them twice a year to the Bishops for the poor. Leslie and his assigns are exempt from parish offices. Officers, &c., to assist them.


R. xix. 647; Rush. ii. 299.

28 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better ordering of those who repair to the Court for their cure of the Disease, called, The Kings Euill.

Oatlands: 28 July [1635].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 reigns with ming where-

A reissue of No. 1691, q.v. Easier and Michaelmas appointed times. No one to be touched before Michaelmas [29 Sept.]. This Proclamation to be read in every church at Shrovetide and Bartholomewtide [24 Aug.].


Bagshot: 31 July 1635.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 enter- shall 2) said His Thomas Witherings, Postmaster of England for foreign parts, has been ordered to settle a running post or two between Edinburgh and London, there and back in six parts, has been ordered to settle a running post or two using one horse to pay 2jd. per mile, using two horses ready to carry the messengers with their ‘portmantles’, and Bristol, and Colchester and Norwich. The first similar conveyances are to be arranged for letters to Oxford letters in a packet to be charged accordingly, to be paid on under 80 miles, Ad. between 80 and 140 miles, 6d. over 140 miles, the Borders and Scotland, 8d. Two or more letters in a packet to be charged accordingly, to be paid on delivery. A similar post to be settled for Westchester and Holyhead for Ireland, to go to Holyhead and back in six days. A similar post for London and Plymouth, in six days, to carry letters to Plymouth and Exeter. Later on similar conveyances are to be arranged for letters to Oxford and Bristol, and Colehester and Norwich. The first three posts are to begin the first week after Michaelmas 22 Sept. Postmasters are to have two horses reserved ready to carry the messengers with their ‘portmantles’, using one horse to pay 2d. per mile, using two horses fivepence with the guide. No messengers or foot-posts are to compete. People may send private messengers, or by fivepence with the guide. No messengers or foot-posts are to be applied to the King’s use. The compositions repair befot’ Hilary Term next to the Commissioners in extension is given of time. All with defective titles are to be applied to the King’s use.


24 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties Royall Grace and Pleasure, to conforme to his Subiects their defective Estates in their Lands and Possessions, by his Commission lately renewed and enlarged to that purpose.

Oxlants: 24 August [1635].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 graciously the com. The Commission of grace has been renewed. A further extension is given of time. All with defective titles are to repair before Hilary Term next to the Commissioners in Fleet St. (‘where the Commissioners for our Revenue when we were Prince of Wales did meet’). The compositions are to be applied to the King’s use.


24 AUGUST.

Arms 13 graciously the com. Another edition of No. 1702, q.v.


6 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the prevention of abuses of Informers, Clerkes, and others in their prosecutions upon the Laws, and Statutes of this Realme.

Windsor: 6 September [1635].


5 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 this nexted 2) vn- 3) generall 4) sayd 5) Domi- them On the petition of the English makers of purles, cut-workes, and bone laces, an officer has been appointed, Thomas Smith, to seal all work of this kind made in the country. None is to be imported, or sold before it is sealed by him. The appointed fee is to be paid him. All shopkeepers are to have their stocks sealed free. The London office is next to the Red Hart in Fore Street without Cripplegate. Right of search and seizure given.


Another edition of No. 1704, q.v.

B.L. P.C. II (351). P.R.O. I (197). No 1705.

30 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of Purles, Cut-workes, and Bonelaces made in forraine Parts, and for the Sealing of such as are made within the Realme of England and Dominion of Wales.

Hampton Court: 30 September [1635].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 great cer 2) hauce and On the petition of the English makers of purles, cut-workes, and bone laces, an officer has been appointed, Thomas Smith, to seal all work of this kind made in the country. None is to be imported, or sold before it is sealed by him. The appointed fee is to be paid him. All shopkeepers are to have their stocks sealed free. The London office is next to the Red Hart in Fore Street without Cripplegate. Right of search and seizure given.


14 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of all sorts of Glasse whatsoever, made in Forraine parts.

Royston: 14 October [1635].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 Procla- of 2) dis- of James by Procl. 23 May, 13 Jas. I [No. 1164, q.v.] prohibited the melting of glass, and thereby the importation of glass or its sale. Sir Robert Mansell, Lieutenant of the Admiralty, has perfected the manufacture of glass with sea-coal, employing many people. Yet some still import glass. No glass is to be imported during this grant, on pain of forfeiture: no one is to sell foreign glass.
Mansell may import glass from Venice, Morana, or other parts of Italy. Custome Officers to seiz all imported glass.


19 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]

Charles, ... Whereas by the humble Petition of Our...

[Letters Patent to John Browne for Cast Iron Vessels.]

Westminster: 19 October [1635].

Sine nota.

4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 England, Kingdomes 2) the 3) whatsoever 4) Our Our

The invention of casting ordnance was English, and has only recently been found out in Sweden. John Browne has also introduced the French manner of casting iron pots, kettles, chimney backs, soap-pans, pitch-pans, wedding vases, or the state-then, has been as given by the Commissioners for the Ordnance, who report that Swedish competition is ruining the ordnance trade. John Browne is granted the sole right of casting the above articles. No other person is to import or make them. He has the right of export. These rights to last 14 years provided the rent is paid. Right of entry given. If the grant is inconvenient to the State it will be revoked.

B.M. 1851. d. 1 (37).

No 1708.

1 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to restrain the landing of Men, or Goods, out of such ships as shall come from the parts of France, or the Low Countries now infected with the Plague, till they have warrant from the Officers or Farmours of His Maiesties Customs.

Hampton Court: 1 November [1635].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 England, Kingdomes 2) the 3) whatsoever 4) Our Our

The plague being in France and the Low Countries, no person is to land any passenger or person, apparel, household goods or merchandises, until he have warrant by the Commissioners. Regulations for making gold, &c., already made a lion without crown. For gold and silver thread already made the thistle crowned; for copper gilt, &c., already made a lion without crown. For gold and silver thread to be made a rose crowned; for copper gilt, &c., already made a lion without crown. No finers to sell fine silver. Marks for right gold and silver thread to be made a rose crowned; for copper gilt, &c., already made a lion without crown. No coin, plate, or bullion is to be used except for a 3 miles trip or more. No coach to be hired unless its owner has four horses fit for the King's service. Offenders to be brought before Privy Council.


No 1709.

1 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the restraint of excessive Carriages, to the destruction of the High Wayes.

Hampton Court: 1 November [1635].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 England, Kingdomes 2) the 3) whatsoever 4) Our Our

Refers to Proclamations [Nos. 1336, 1598, q.v.] against excessive carriages. No person is to travel with any wain, &c., whereon is laden above twenty cwt., nor with above five horses, or four oxen and two horses, or six oxen at once, on pain, &c. Extraordinary carriages are public nuisances. The highways, bridges, and "causes" are to be maintained. Informations to be laid against offenders.


No 1710.

205

30 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint for the consumption of Coyne and Bullion, and the deceitfull making of Gold and Siluer Thred, and for the regulating thereof for the time to come.

Westminster: 30 November [1635].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 consumption 2) to 3) in Pro

Differes from Proclamation [No. 1712, q.v.] ultimately issued chiefly by giving name of commission and by omission of the marks.

B.L. 1.

1 MS. note, 'not proclaimed.'

No 1711.

1635-6

18 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the restraint of the consumption of the Coyne and Bullion of this Realme, and the deceitfull making of Gold and Siluer Thred, and for the regulating thereof for the time to come.

Whitehall: 18 January [1635-6].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1635[-6].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 consumption 2) to 3) said Premisses,

A commission has been appointed for the better governing of the gold lace trade. No coin, plate, or bullion is to be used in the manufacture of gold leaf, purs, cases, spangles, wire, &c., but what is imported specially. No current coin to be melted. No persons to use the trade unless licensed by the Commissioners. Regulations for making gold, &c., thread. Seals to be put upon the skeins. Workers marks to be registered. All gold, &c., thread in stock to be registered. No finers to sell fine silver. Marks for right gold and silver thread already made the thistle crowned; for copper gilt, &c., already made a lion without crown. For gold and silver thread to be made a rose crowned; for copper gilt thread a lion crowned.


No 1712.

19 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the restraint of the multitudes, and promiscuous use of Coaches, about London and Westminster.

Westminster: 19 January [1635-6].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1635[-6].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 Father, like 2) hereto- pleasure

Evils of the growing number of hackney coaches. Roads crowded and dangerous, price of provender raised, pavements broken. After St. John's [June 24] no hackney coach to be used except for a 3 miles trip or more. No coach to be hired unless its owner has four horses fit for the King's service. Offenders to be brought before Privy Council.


No 1713.
1 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the prizing of Wines.
New-market: 1 February [1635-6].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1635[-6].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 24 of pressed 2) in and
Canary, Muscadel, and Alligator wines, £17 pipe, 12d. quart.
Sacks and Mallagoes, £15 butt, 10d. quart.  Best Gascony and French wines, £18 tun. Rochell and small wines, £15 tun, 6d. quart. Usual allowance for distance.
B.L. B.M. 506. h. 12 (53). P.C. II (372).
N° 1714.

17 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]
Charles . . . Whereas Wee haue beene lately . . . [Collection for Dedington, Oxfordshire.]
Westminster: 17 February [1635-6].
[London]: Thomas Purfoot: [1636].
1 f. Gothic letter. Dawe.
Arms 31 the tisate Sum
By a fire at Dedington, on 9 March last, the Church and peal of bells has been destroyed. The parishioners have raised £1,800 towards the repair, which will cost £8,250. A collection is authorized for two years. Collections to be sent up through the Bishop.
P.R.O. S.P.D. 630 (6, 7). Original signed, P.S. 665.
Bewes 196. N° 1715.

25 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the suppressing of Felons and Outlawes, their Aiders and Abettors, by bringing them to be answerable to the severall Lawes of the severall Realmes of England and Scotland.
Westminster: 25 February [1635-6].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: [1635-6].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 24 Inhabi. contrary 2) for shall
The undertaking of the landlords in the Border shires to make their tenants responsible for all thefts on the Border, dating from the time of Jas. I, is approved. Power is given to stop all persons coming to Court. To stop all persons coming to Court.
P.R.O. S.P.D. 630 (6, 7). Original signed, P.S. 665.
N° 1716.

1 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Farthing Tokens.
Whitehall: 1 March [1635-6].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1635[-6].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 24 of Our notwithstanding 2) incommencences, commandment
Refers to Proclamations [Nos. 1173, 1432, q.v.] authorizing the use of farthing tokens. Great quantities of counterfeit tokens have been made. They are not to be current. Labourers are not to be forced to take their wage in farthings. New farthings are to be cast mixed with brass by Henry Lord Matrauers, and Sir Francis Crane, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. The copper tokens are to be called in.

There will be no profit on the exchange of old for new farthings.
Original signed, P.S. 705.
N° 1717.

1636

5 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all Mariners and others to His Majesties Ships, for which they are Prest.
Westminster: 5 April [1636].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 28 being His punish-
All mariners and others prest for the navy are to repair to their ships at once. No merchants, owners, and masters of ships are to harbour or employ them. On pain, &c.
N° 1718.

7 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting all persons to repair to His Majestie for cure of the Disease called, the Kings Euill, vntill Michaelmas next. Westminster: 7 April [1636].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 21 prescribe His tender
Refers to Proclamation last July [No. 1700, q.v.]. The King finds a danger of plague may arise from the resort of people to Court at Easter. No person will be touched before Michaelmas, and none are to come. Justices of Peace, &c., to stop all persons coming to Court.
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2136.
N° 1719.

15 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to forbid the Importing, Buying, Selling, or Publishing any forraine Edition of a Booke lately printed at London by His Majesties Command, intituled Mare Clavsvm.
Westminster: 15 April [1636].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 21 print Our Royall
Recites publication of Marc Claevswn, seu de Domino Maris, in London, by command, of a counterfeit impression abroad with the London imprint. Some tradesmen found importing this will be punished. No person is to import or buy any edition in Latin or English, except those printed in England by authority. On pain, &c.
N° 1720.

15 APRIL.
Arms 23 print Our Royall
Another edition of No. 1720, q.v.
P.C. II (376).
N° 1721.
18 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the wearing, buying, or selling of Counterfeit Jewels.

Whitehall: 18 April [1636].


1 f. Gothic letter.


Much money is spent abroad for counterfeit jewels, &c. No person is to use, buy, sell, or exchange any counterfeit jewels, pearls, pendants, chains, &c., on pain of forfeiture, &c. Offenders to be presented to the Privy Council.


22 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties pleasure touching Orders to be observed for prevention of dispersing the Plague.

Westminster: 22 April [1636].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 present thought the

The 'Orders' published during last Plague are to be republished, with additions. All Justices, &c., to see them carried out in their jurisdictions, to consult as to the relief of those suffering, and to punish offenders.


1 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching Bookes first Printed here, and after reprinted beyond the Seas, and imported hither.

Westminster: 1 May [1636].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 Our raged bee

Refers to the losses caused by the re-impression abroad of some books first printed in Oxford, Cambridge, and London, in Greek and Latin. No book in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, or Arabic, printed abroad, which has previously been issued out of an English printing house, may be imported or sold, on pain, &c. Sheriffs, &c., are to confiscate these books for our benefit.


10 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of Fishing upon His Majesties Seas and Coasts without Licence.

Westminster: 10 May [1636].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 the dors Our

Recites Proclamation 7 Jas I [No. 1077, q.v.]: respecting licences for Fishing. This Proclamation will be enforced by sufficient strength of shipping in those seas to secure those who have taken out their licences from unlicensed competition.


16 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation inhibiting the Importation of Whale Finnes or Whale Oile into His Majesties Dominions by any, but the Muscovia Company.

Westminster: 16 May [1636].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 memory, by 2) Strangers, contained

Recites Proclamation 18 May, 17 Jas I [No. 1251, q.v.]: prohibiting the importation of 'whale finnes' except by the Muscovia and Greenland merchants. This is renewed. No whale oil or fins are to be imported except by the Company. None to buy the same illegally imported. Customs officers, &c., to seize and confiscate.


27 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Adiournement of part of Trinity Terme.

Hampton Court: 27 May [1636].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 of that 2) con 3) that in

Owing to plague, Trinity Term is postponed from the second return Octabia Trinitatis to the last return Trinitas. Revenue receipts as usual. All persons who have been charged to leave London by previous Proclamations [No. 1647, q.v.] are to do so. Magistrates to enforce the 'Orders'.


9 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the due execution of the office of Clarke of the Market of our Houshold, and thorowout Our Realme, and Dominion of Wales: And for the surveying and sealing of the constant Reele appointed to be vsed by all Clothiers, and workers in Cloth and Yarne; And for the increase of the poore wages labouring therein.

Oatlands: 9 July [1636].


6 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 well well 2) and 3) Of- 4) Lawes, 5) complaint 6) id. gratis

John Etherington and Henry Stacey have been appointed surveyors of the reel for winding. A cloth reel or reel-staffe to be one yard about single, and 2 yards or 2 ells the double reel, every knot to have 80 threads. Spinsters to be paid 1d. for 12 single knots or 6 double knots. Labourers to have the same increase of 2d. in the shilling. Refers to Proclamation 2 February, 16 Jas I [No. 1237, q.v.]: ordering one set of weights and measures through the country. The Clerk of the Market should execute this. Declares what his office duties are and what trades he oversees. He is to keep his sessions once a year in every county, giving due notice beforehand. He and the surveyors are to certify to the Justices of Assize any cases of delinquency. They are to suppress hooped measures, and broad bushels, and wicker measures. A sealed measure to be chained at the door of every hoselry to measure provender by. The Clerk is to assess reasonable fines. His fees are expressed in the Table.

Arms 23 the dors Our

Recites Proclamation 7 Jas I [No. 1077, q.v.]: respecting licences for Fishing. This Proclamation will be enforced by sufficient strength of shipping in those seas to secure those who have taken out their licences from unlicensed competition.


5 years, and hung up in every market place and church. Fees for sealing: bushel 4d., ½ bushel 2d., lesser Id.; recording victualler's names and measures 2d., the same for other trades; sealing double reels Id., single 2d., &c.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 12 (61). P.C. II (384). P.R.O.
Original signed, P.S.B. 2139.¹
R. xx. 41; Rush. ii. 372.
¹ Prepared by Sir Edw. Littleton.

18 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the putting of Tutbury Faire in the County of Stafford, and of the Musitians or Minstrels Court there.

Windsor: 18 July [1636].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arm 23 His elare their
The King being at Tutbury Castle on August 15 for five nights, the fair held in the town near on that day, and the 'Musitians or Minstrels Court and the Bull-running' the next day, are put off till the 22nd and 23rd of the same month, on pain, &c. No person is to resort to Tutbury without leave.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 12 (62). P.C. II (391). P.R.O.
Original signed, P.S.B. 2139.
R. xx. 46.
For an account of this fair see Chambers' Book of Days, ii. 224.

N° 1728.

26 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the keeping of Bartholomew Fair, and our Ladie Fair in Southwarke.

[Windsor]: 26 July 1636.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 23 increase ing be Bartholomew Fair and Our Lady Fair are not to be held this year on account of plague.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 12 (63). P.C. II (392). P.R.O.
Original signed, P.S.B. 2139.
R. xx. 51; Rush. ii. 333.

N° 1729.

20 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to prohibit the keeping of this next Sturbridge Faire.

Warwick Castle: 20 August 1636.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 23 and Royall of Stourbridge Fair is not to be held this year on account of the plague. London merchants are not to send any goods to Ely, Newmarket, or Cambridge, or any place near.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 12 (64). P.C. II (393). P.R.O.
Original signed, P.S.B. 2140.¹
R. xx. 70.
¹ Prepared by Sir Edw. Littleton.

N° 1730.

6 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for adjourning of part of Michaelmas Term.

Lindhurst: 6 September 1636.
3 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 24 infection as 2) next 3) the Maiesties
Michaelmas term is adjourned for plague from the Utas to the fourth return Mensa Michaelis. Usual payments to be made. No person is to come to Court to be touched for the King's Evil [see No. 1719] until next Easter.

R. xx. 71.

N° 1731.

2 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the further adjourning of Michaelmas Term.

Windsor: 2 October 1636.
3 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 24 Princey the 2) England, 3) at and Michaelmas term is further adjourned for plague from Mensa Michaelis to Quindena Martini, the last return. Payments as usual. Court of Wards and Liveries to meet at Acton (Middlesex) on Monday, 14th November. Orders for the plague to be put in execution.

Rush. ii. 335.

N° 1732.

7 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Charles ...Whereas we are credibly given to ... [Brief for a collection for the poor of London—plague.]

Copt-hall: 7 October [1636].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Dawe.

Arms 24 &c. more We
On 25 Sept. order was given for a collection in London, &c., Middlesex, and Surrey for the relief of the poor in London during the plague. The monies collected in every parish are to be sent in Surrey to Sir Thomas Grymes and Edward Bromefield, in Middlesex to Thomas Gardiner, Recorder, and John Herne, in London to the Lord Mayor. This to last four months.

P.C. II (400).
Beweis 183.

N° 1733.

18 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a general Fast to be Weekly observed thoroughout the Realme of England.

New-Market: 18 October [1636].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 24 Cities Supreme 2) by in-
Every Wednesday after publication is to be kept as a fast through the whole country for the removal of God's judgements. In London and other plague stricken places people are not to be detained more than is necessary, but to worship devoutly at home as well. Elsewhere the printed service is to be followed by sermons or homilies not exceeding an hour in length. The book of prayers has been reprinted.

R. xx. 76; Rush. ii. 343.

N° 1734.

28 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for cleansing the Riuver of Thames of Shelues and Annoyances, and for ballasting of Ships with the Sand and Grauell thereof.

2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 24 into twentieth 2) pleasure His
Cites 27 H. VIII for cleansing Thames. Has granted Letters Patent to Thomas Smith, receiver general of Duchi
of Cornwall, for a term of years at an annual rent, to dig gravel from the river-bed and sell it for ballast. Ship owners and captains to buy ballast from him. Smith is bound under penalty to have sufficient in stock at the usual prices.

B.L. P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2143.

R. xx. 86.

No 1736.

11 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the reformation and repeal of certain letters Patents, and of part of a Proclamation lately published for the keeping of a constant Reel in Cloathmaking, and for the increase of the poor wages labouring therein.

Hampton Court: 11 December [1636].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 judges the void.
The Letters Patent of 22 January last, confirmed by proclamation 9th July [No. 1738, q.v.] have failed of effect.

A certificate was returned from the Justices of Peace of Essex through Lord Maynard (C.J.K.B.), on account of the reasons in which the patents granted to John Etherington and Henry Stracy are revoked, with that part of the proclamation relating to a constant reel and increase of the poor wages.

B.L. B.M. 21. b. 1 (44). P.C. II (403), Canterbury

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2141.

R. xx. 94.

Prepared by Sir Ed. Littleton.

No 1737.

1636-7

23 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the pricing of Wines.

Hampton Court: 23 January [1636-7].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1636[-7].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 the vertue 2) and delinquents,
Canary and Allegant wines, £17 pipe. Muscadelles, £17 butt, 12d. quart. Sacks and Malignogues, £25 butt, 10d. quart. Best Gascoigne and French wines, £18 tun. Rochel and small wines, £25 tun, 6d. quart. Allowance of £4 tun or 1d. quart for every thirty miles.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 12 (49). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2145.


No 1738.

20 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of forraine Gunpowder, and that His Maiesties Subjects may be constantly supplied out of His Maiesties Storehouses.

Westminster: 20 February [1636-7].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1636[-7].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 other minions, 2) pow- Star.
There being a sufficient mine of saltpetre and store of gunpowder in the realm, no person is to import gunpowder, on pain of forfeiture and contempt. One-half penalty to person seizing it. Customs officers not to take any composition, on pain of loss of office. Gunpowder will be sold at the magazines for 1s. 6d. per lb. Retailers to sell in London, or any royal port, or within 30 miles of it, for 1s. 8d. per lb, over that distance at 1s. 8½d. per lb., the ½d.

No 1739.

20 FEBRUARY.

Arms 21 other minions 2) pow- Star.
Another edition of No. 1739, q.v.

P.C. II (404).

No 1740.

24 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Maiesties pleasure, in the Incorporation of the Tradesmen and Artificers, inhabiting within three miles of the Citie of London.

Westminster: 24 February [1636-7].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1636[-7].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 Our places 2) of prejudiced.

Many persons who have never served apprenticeship have intruded into liberties in or near London, and there practise trades to the injury of lawful artificers. All the present tradesmen and artificers there who have served seven years' apprenticeship are now incorporated by Letters Patent. Those now practising trades who have not served may be made free on certain terms there signified. Aliens now serving may be admitted, no others in future. No person, not free, to practise any trade after All Saints next [1 Nov.]. The jurisdiction of these liberties is not infringed in any way.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 12 (51). P.C. II (407). Queen's 79.

R. x. 115.

No 1741.

5 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for putting off the healing of the Kings Euall at Easter next.

Westminster: 5 March [1636-7].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1636[-7].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 the fore be
Cites proclamation 28 July 1635 [No. 1700, q.v.]. Owing to the plague patients are not to come to Court at Easter next.

B.L. Canterbury.


No 1742.

1637

26 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to restrain the making or hauing of Keys for any His Maiesties Houses, Gardens, or Parkes, without special warrant.

Westminster: 26 March [1637].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 the thereupon 2) re- that
No locksmiths are to make keys for any doors in Whitehall, or any other of His Majesty's houses or gardens, or the park at St. James. The King's locksmith is not to give any such key without special warrant from the Lord Chamberlain, naming the key to be delivered. Each key must have the name of the person to whom it is given engraved on it. They must be kept by the person to whom they are given,
and handed over to the Gentleman Usher when the court moves, for custody by the Keeper of the Palace. Similar orders as to the parks of Hyde, Marlboro, Windsor, Outlands, Hampton Court, Richmond, Nonstuch, Greenwich, Eltham, Theobalds, Enfield, Havering, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 13. n. 2. d.


25 APRIL. — BY THE KING. [Begins] Charles

Whereas by our Commission under...

[Appointing Commissioners for Gun-powder.]

Westminster: 25 April 1637.

Sine nota.

5 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 England, for 2) to 3) Wee & 4) suffici-

To Mountjoy, Earl of Newport, Master of Ordnance. Cite

Commission of 8 March last concerning monopoly of Salt-

petre to King, and proclamation 20 Feb. [No. 1739, q.v.]

concerning import of foreign gunpowder. It has been found

unadvisable to allow free purchase of gunpowder from the

stores. The Master of the Ordnance is to select all retailers.

No other to buy powder for retail sale. Retailers to be under

concerning import of foreign gunpowder. It has been found

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unadvisable to allow free purchase of gunpowder from the

stores. The Master of the Ordnance is to select all retailers.

No other to buy powder for retail sale. Retailers to be under
weighing butter with false weights and balances. His powers are therefore enlarged. Firkins are to be of one size and contain 56 lb. of butter. Kildorens and barrels proportionately. Both to contain 14 lb. The cooper's mark is to be on each vessel. Captain Read to set his seal, and the butcher maker to put his private mark, so that offenders may be traced. Read and his deputies have power to search and seize. Officers to assist.

B.L. B.M. 1851. b. 3 (16). P.R.O. I (213). Original signed, P.S.B. 2152.¹

21 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for putting off this next Bartholomew Fair in Smithfield, and our Lady Fair in Southwarke.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 and of Bartholomew Fair in Smithfield and Our Lady Fair in Southwarke are now to be held this year on account of plague. On pain of contempt, &c.


Ret. Pat. p. 15. n. 16. d.

No 1750.

29 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the surveying and marking of Iron, and survey of Woods to be used in the making thereof.

Oatlands: 29 July [1637].


4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 and of for

The excessive use of timber to make coals for iron-making, together with the unlawful export of iron and iron metal has produced a scarcity of wood and iron in the country. On 14 October 1636, John Cupper and Grimbalde Pauencefoote were appointed surveyors of all ironworks in the kingdom, and of all woods used therefor, and for the marks of iron. The matter has been debated since the foundation of the office in the Privy Council. No person is to use any wood for conversion into coal, or export any iron contrary to the laws. No person to sell or remove any iron till it is marked (once in every 8 days), on pain of forfeiture, &c.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 and of 2) re- 3) same 4) is, for

The judges certified 1 July that processes may issue out of Ecclesiastical Courts in the name of the bishops, that a patent under Great Seal is not necessary for keeping the said courts, or enabling of citations, suspensions, excommunications, and other censures; summons, &c., need not be in the King's name, or with his style, and that their seals should not bear the King's arms; that 1 Ed. VI cap. 2 is not now in force; that bishops may keep their visitations without Commission under Great Seal. This certificate is enrolled, by order of Star Chamber 4 July, in all the other courts at Westminster, and in the High Commission and other Ecclesiastical Courts. This scandal and censure of these courts is to cease, on pain, &c.


Ret. Pat. p. 15. n. 13. d.

Rr. xx. 161; Wilkins iv. 568; Rush. ii. 450; App. 278.

Old use of v and l.

¹ By order of the Lords of the Privy Council. Bankes received it 10 August.

No 1752.

3 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for putting off the healing of the disease, called the Kings Evil, at Michaelmas next.

Oatlands: 3 September 1637.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 of

The plague being still in London, Sturbridge Fair is not to be held, or any fair within ten miles of Cambridge. By Statute brewers are forbidden to sell beer in any other vessels than those made by a common artificer of 'cowpers'. This is evaded by many brewers and innkeepers, &c., who turn their beer into old wine casks, to the disfurnishment of the gentry, the deprivation of the navy, and impoverishment of the 'cowpers'. No innkeepers, &c., after 1 March, are to use wine casks for keeping beer, &c., in. Search will be

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 of the ing Ma-

Cites Procl. 11 Chas. 28 July [No. 1700, q.v.] appointing Easter and Michaelmas for healing. In consequence of the danger of infection there will be no healing until Candlemas next [2 Feb.].


Ret. Pat. p. 15. n. 11. d.

No 1754.

9 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraining the use of Wine-Casks, by Brewers, and sellers of Beere and Ale.

Whitehall: 19 November [1637].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 of England, thers, 2) there- thing

By Statute brewers are forbidden to sell beer in any other vessels than those made by a common artificer of 'cowpers'. This is evaded by many brewers and innkeepers, &c., who turn their beer into old wine casks, to the disfurnishment of the gentry, the deprivation of the navy, and impoverishment of the 'cowpers'. No innkeepers, &c., after 1 March, are to use wine casks for keeping beer, &c., in. Search will be

This Proclamation has j's and v's (see 1753) but 1752 has not; probably printed after 21 August.

No 1751.
22 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the Tradesmen and Artificers within three miles of the City of London, not yet admitted into the new Corporation.

Westminster: 22 November 1637.


2 ff Gothic letter.

Arms 21 loving second 2) sickness and

Cites Letters Patent 12 Chas. I, 2 June, and proclamation 24 Feb. 12 Chas. [No. 1741, q.v.] by which no person was to exercise any trade or craft unless admitted into the new corporation after All Saints last. Owing to the sickness and to other causes many tradesmen, &c., were not admitted in time. All brewers, weavers, brickmakers, tradesmen, and artificers whatsoever may be received up to Candlemas next [2 Feb.].


Ret. Pat. p. 15, n. 10, d.

R. xx. 173; Rush. ii. 452.

1637-8: 13 CHARLES I

20 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation restraining the withdrawing His Majesties Subjects from the Church of England, and giving scandal in resorting to Masses.

Whitehall: 20 December [1637].


1 f Gothic letter.

Arms 21 natuf. of whom

Many persons have abused the King's goodness by withdrawing subjects from the Church of England to the Church of Rome, and attending mass. The statutes, proclamations, and orders of Privy Council against this are in force. All persons giving scandal by celebrating or hearing mass are to be punished.


R. xx. 173; Rush. ii. 453.

1 'By order of the Lords of the Privy Council.'

28 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching the Corporation of Soape-makers of London.

Whitehall: 28 December [1637].


4 ff Gothic letter.

Arms 23 presenti- kers 2) hou- 3) or 4) poll- and

Recites incorporation of Edward Bromfield (Lord Mayor) and others as the Society of Soapers by Patent 22 May last, with prohibition to all others. Soap made of whalo oil and other oils to be sold at 3/6d. per lb.; with olive oil, rape oil, and other materials, the best crown soap at 4/3d. per lb. by the barrel, half-barrel, firkin and half-firkin. No person is to make soap or les for sale in England and Wales, &c., on pain of confiscation, &c. No person is to import it. Any soap imported must be brought to London and sold to the Society of Soapers. An Eastland ship with potashes and other merchandise may land them at Hull for transhipment. No potash to be sold except for exportation to any but the Company. The local prices of soap to be fixed by the Justices. Right of search, seizure, and destruction given to the Company and its agents. No person to oppose them in this. Customs officers to seize any imported potashes not for the Company. The owners of houses where les are made are responsible. The Society of Soapers having re-signed their Charter, the proclamations concerning them are voided. All officers to assist the Company. Sir Richard Weston, and the Soapmakers of Bristol, Bridgewater, Exeter, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, are not to be restrained in the making of their due quantity of soap.


Ret. Pat. p. 15, n. 7. d.

R. xx. 181; Rush. ii. 458.

1 'By your Majesties warrant under Sign Manual, and seen and allowed by the Lords of the Privy Council.'

1637-8

17 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring the seasonal times when Warrants for Venison in the Kings Forrests, Chases, or Parks are to be served.

Whitehall: 17 January [1637-8].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1637[-8].

1 f Gothic letter.

Arms 13 Male are and

Deer are not to be killed at unseasonable times on warrants. No harts, stags, bucks or other male deer, red or fallow, are to be killed before 7 July (end of the fence month), or after Holy Rood Day, and likewise no hind, doe, or female deer before Holy Rood Day, or after Epiphany or Twelfth Day [Jan. 6]. On pain, &c.


R. xx. 186.

1 MS. note, one of several relating to grants of deer. 'When ye king gave me direction for drawing this he cited old Sir Tristram which I never saw but is cited by manie, and in ye beginning of Dame Julynes Berners a doctrine of hunting.'

2 Countersigned by Littleton. 'Signified to be your Majesties pleasure under your sign manual.'

17 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation purporting the tenor of Letters Patents of Privilidge granted to Joseph Jackson, of his owne Invention, for the making, casting, guilding and vend- ing of leaden Seals, usefull for the new Drapery.

Whitehall: 17 January [1637-8].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1637[-8].

1 f Gothic letter.

Arms 24 Our and will

Cites Letters Patent of 17 Dec. 1637, for 14 years. No one to use the invention for that time without Jackson's leave. Mayors, &c., to aid him.

B.L.

1 MS. note, 'not proclaimed.'

8 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning certain Kilnes for the sweet and speedy drying of Mault and Hops at a small charge.

White-Hall: 8 February [1637-8].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1637[-8].

2 ff Gothic letter.

Arms 21 Earle of 2) write to

Letters Patent for 14 years have been granted to Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, for a means of drying malt and hops by
1637-8: 13 CHARLES I

1637-8: 13 CHARLES I

a fire made of sea-coal, turf, peat, &c., in kilns at less cost of fuel and labour than before. No person is to use this invention before compounding with the Earl, at a place appointed in Fleet Street near Temple Bar. All persons using this invention may continue their trade as maltsters.

B.L. B.M. 1851. b. 3 (13). Queen’s 79. A. 2 (115).


1637-8: 13 CHARLES I

8 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the pricing of Wines.

Whitehall: 8 February [1637-8].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1637[-8].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 of pressed 2) Statute proceeded

Canarie wines and Allegant, £19 pipe. Muskedals, £19 butt, 14d. quart. Sacks and Mallegoes, £17 butt, 12d. quart. Best Gascogne and French wines, £18 tun. Rochelle and thin wines, £18 tun, 7d. quart. Allowance of £4 per tun or 1d. per quart for 30 miles inland.

B.M. 1851. b. 3 (12). Queen’s 79. A. 2 (116). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2159.1


1 'By Order of the Lords appointed to apprise Wines.'

N° 1762.

11 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the pricing of Wines.

Whitehall: 11 February 1637[-8].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1637[-8].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 Agreement of 2) and 3) eighty against

Another edition of No. 1766, q.v.

B.L. Queen’s 79. A. 2 (117).

Modern use of i and u.

N° 1763.

11 FEBRUARY.

London: Whitehall: 11 February 1637[-8].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 for Our just

Cites farm of July, 1636, for a term of years, prohibiting the export of any iron-ore, mines, or cinders from the Forest of Dean. Certain persons have transported quantities of ore. This is strictly forbidden. Buyers and sellers will be subject to penalties. Officers to execute these orders.

B.L. P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2160.1


1 'Signified to be your Majesties pleasure by Mr. Secretary Windebancke.'

N° 1764.

15 FEBRUARY.

London: Whitehall: 14 March 1637[-8].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 loving rein 2) Realme, 3) to 4) hence service,

The planters of Virginia, Summer Islands, Caribbe Islands and others have devoted their whole energies to growing tobacco, neglecting more solid commodities. The tobacco has been bought from them at low prices and they have adulterated it with stalks, rotten fruits, &c. Moreover many merchants finding colonial tobacco bad, have imported Spanish tobacco, and grown some in this country. The King will regulate the trade, and take it into his own hands. No person is to grow tobacco in England, Wales, Berwick, Jersey, Guernsey, or Man. Constables are to root up and destroy all growing tobacco. No one to buy home grown tobacco, or let ground for growing it, or adulterate tobacco, or import foreign tobacco, except what is licensed of Spanish tobacco, and grown some in this country. The King will regulate the trade, and take it into his own hands. No person is to grow tobacco in England, Wales, Berwick, Jersey, Guernsey, or Man. Constables are to root up and destroy all growing tobacco.

15 FEBRUARY.

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1637[-8].

4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 loving rein 2) Realme, 3) to 4) hence service,

The planters of Virginia, Summer Islands, Caribbe Islands and others have devoted their whole energies to growing tobacco, neglecting more solid commodities. The tobacco has been bought from them at low prices and they have adulterated it with stalks, rotten fruits, &c. Moreover many merchants finding colonial tobacco bad, have imported Spanish tobacco, and grown some in this country. The King will regulate the trade, and take it into his own hands. No person is to grow tobacco in England, Wales, Berwick, Jersey, Guernsey, or Man. Constables are to root up and destroy all growing tobacco. No one to buy home grown tobacco, or let ground for growing it, or adulterate tobacco, or import foreign tobacco, except what is licensed of Spanish tobacco (under privy seal) and colonial tobacco. It must be imported in an English ship, and entered in London, and sold to the King’s agents at a price agreed on. No person is to buy tobacco in gross. No tobacco is to be exported. forfeited tobacco to be brought into the Custom House at London. Officers to assist.


P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2160.

Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 2. d.

N° 1769.

16 FEBRUARY.

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1637[-8].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 Agreement of 2) and 3) eighty against

Another edition of No. 1766, q.v.

B.L. Queen’s 79. A. 2 (117).

Modern use of i and u.

N° 1765.

14 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Tobacco.

Whitehall: 14 March 1637[-8].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1637[-8].

4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 loving rein 2) Realme, 3) to 4) hence service,

The planters of Virginia, Summer Islands, Caribbe Islands and others have devoted their whole energies to growing tobacco, neglecting more solid commodities. The tobacco has been bought from them at low prices and they have adulterated it with stalks, rotten fruits, &c. Moreover many merchants finding colonial tobacco bad, have imported Spanish tobacco, and grown some in this country. The King will regulate the trade, and take it into his own hands. No person is to grow tobacco in England, Wales, Berwick, Jersey, Guernsey, or Man. Constables are to root up and destroy all growing tobacco. No one to buy home grown tobacco, or let ground for growing it, or adulterate tobacco, or import foreign tobacco, except what is licensed of Spanish tobacco (under privy seal) and colonial tobacco. It must be imported in an English ship, and entered in London, and sold to the King’s agents at a price agreed on. No person is to buy tobacco in gross. No tobacco is to be exported. forfeited tobacco to be brought into the Custom House at London. Officers to assist.


P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2160.

Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 2. d.

N° 1765.

11 FEBRUARY.

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1637[-8].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 Agreement of 2) and 3) eighty against

Another edition of No. 1766, q.v.

B.L. Queen’s 79. A. 2 (117).

Modern use of i and u.

N° 1767.

11 FEBRUARY.

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1637[-8].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 Agreement of 2) and 3) eighty against

Another edition of No. 1766, q.v.

B.L. Queen’s 79. A. 2 (117).

Modern use of i and u.

N° 1768.
1638

3 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the apprehension of Gilbert Carre and James Locker.

Whitehall: 3 April [1638].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 and 25 into offenders.

A riot took place at Charing Cross on 24 March last by means of Gilbert Carre and James Locker, gent., who have escaped. They are to be apprehended. Officers and port officers to apprehend them.

B.L. B.M. 1851. b. 3 (27). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2163.1

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 6. d.
1 ‘By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.’

16 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation that all woolen clothes and stuffs made or mixed with wool, and brought to London to be sold or transported, be first brought to Blackwell Hall, there to be searched.

Whitehall: 16 April 1638.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 and 25 into offenders.

Cites Acts 39 and 43 Eliz. for marking cloth at Blackwell Hall, and proclamation 11 Jas. I, 7 Dec. [No. 1146, q.v.]. These are not obeyed and loss accrues to Christ’s Hospital. No one is to take any passengers or provisions to New England, without Licence.

Whitehall: 1 May [1638].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 and 25 into offenders.

Complaint was made in Parliament, 7 Jas. I, of the excessive export of horns. The master, &c., of the Horners complains that this still continues. No persons, tanners or butchers, are to sell English horns to aliens, or send them unwrought over seas, on pain, &c. Officers, &c., to assist the master, &c., of Horners.

B.L. B.M. 1851. b. 3 (28). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2163.1

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 18. d.
1 Countersigned by Littleton (not Bankes): ‘Signified to be your Majesties pleasure by Sir Sidney Montagu.’

1 MAY.—BY THE KING. A proclamation to restrain the transporting of passengers and provisions to New England, without licence.

Whitehall: 1 May [1638].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 and Privy seal.

No one is to take any passengers or provisions to New England without special licence from the King or the Privy Council or Commission for Foreign Plantations. Customs officers to execute.

B.L. P.C. II (445). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2164.1

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 4. d.
R. xx. 223; Rush. li. 409.
1 ‘By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.’

18 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for allowance of the use of hard silk in some special manufactures.

Whitehall: 18 May [1638].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 and 25 into offenders.

Cites proclamation 6 Chas. I, 9 Aug. [No. 1619, q.v.] concerning silk dyeing. A sort of silk called hard-silk, dyed upon the gum, is used in the making of tufted-taffetas, figured-sattens, fine slieght-ribbands, and ferret-ribbands. The order that no silk is to be dyed before the gum is boiled off is to be understood with these exceptions. A pound of raw or thrown silk is not to increase in weight when dyed by half an ounce at the utmost, or when dyed into Spanish black hard silk to weigh more than 19 ounces. No import of hard silk in any other form than taffetas, satins, and no silk stuff to be imported or made less than ⅓ yd. ⅛ nail in breadth between the two lists. Governor and Company of Silkmen to enforce this.

B.L. P.C. II (445). Antiq. 3 (228). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2164.1

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 3. d.
R. xx. 224.
1 ‘Signified to be your Majesties pleasure by Mr. Secretary Windebanke.’

26 MAY.—BY THE KING. A proclamation touching the Corporation of Beaver-makers of London, and to restrain the Importing of foreign Hats, and the wearing of Demy-Casters within His Majestie’s Dominions.

Whitehall: 26 May [1638].
4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 and Hats 2) or 3) Bever- 4) or the

Refers to Prods. James I [Nos. 1139, 1361, q.v.] against importing hats or caps. Abundance of them made of ‘beaver’, wool and other stuff are now imported. Certain free men of London have been incorporated to govern the trade of beaver hat making. No persons are to import any hats or caps, beaver or other, on pain of forfeiture, half to crown, half to Company of Beaver Hatmakers if beaver, to Feltmakers if other felt. No person to make beaver hats except members of the Company or those who have served seven years’ apprenticeship. Power of search to Company not to interfere with powers of haberdashers or feltmakers. Pure beaver is only to be used in hat making. Mixed fur to be seized. Demy-casters (where beaver is mixed with other material) are not to be made, sold, or after one year worn by any subject, on pain, &c. The Company may make them for export. Beaver wool is not to be weighted. Customs officers and others to assist.

B.L. B.M. 1851. b. 3 (29). P.C. II (447). Antiq. 3 (229). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2164.1

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 2. d.
R. xx. 220.
1 ‘By allowance of the Lords of the Privy Council.’

N° 1775.
18 JUNE. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the free and lawfull use of Maulting.

Greenwich : 18 June [1638].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 Proclamation the Mault- Refers to Procl. 9 July [No. 1748, q.v.]. The errors of malsters being now reduced, the King out of mere grace discharges them of all restraint to malt as they might lawfully have done before. The laws are to be observed.

B.L. B.M. 1851. b. 3 (30). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2165.

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 1. d.
R. xx. 294.

1 By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.

18 JUNE. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning playing-Cards and Dice.

Greenwich : 18 June [1638].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 the and 2) Lon- be Recites Procl. 15 May 1637 [No. 1747, q.v.]. Other frauds are now in use. No one is to seal any cards or dice; no person is to engrave, &c., any seal for stamping them; no foreign dice or cards to be imported except through London. Merchants are not to bring them in. After Michaelmas all foreign cards will be put into English manufacture which, if destroyed, would allow English manufacture to raise the price at their pleasure, and sell us unserviceable stuff. The importation of it is forbidden.

On pain, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 23. d.

1 By warrant of the Lords of the Privy Council.

1 JULY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation appointing the times for His Majesties healing of the Disease called The Kings Evill, untill Easter next.

Greenwich : 1 July [1638].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 the fore and The times for cure have been fixed by proclamation [No. 1760, &c., q.v.] at Easter and Michaelmas. No one is to come to Court except fourteen days before Easter and Michaelmas for the purpose. No one is to come to the King on a royal progress, or if afflicted by other diseases. Every patient must have a certificate from one physician and one surgeon, as well as from his minister and churchwardens. This is to be hung up in all parish churches to remain there, and proclaimed in every market town.

B.L. B.M. 1851. b. 3 (31). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2166.

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 17. d.

1 Signed to be your Majesties pleasure by Mr. Secretary Windebanke.

1 JULY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the well ordering the Trade and Vent of Wines thoroughout the Kingdome.

Greenwich : 15 July [1638].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 consi- chants 2) Searchers 3) of ensue No cooper to sell wines. Power of entry to searchers of Vintners’ Company. The Spanish merchants, French merchants, and Vintners’ Company have agreed to pay 40s. per tunno to the King on entry. No wine to be landed or sold till the duty has been paid. All vintners to pay the duty on wines in stock since 11 June last. No wine to be sold in bottles, but only by measure. No porters, &c., to be employed, unless authorized by Vintners’ Company, in moving wines in gross. The merchants of London trading to Spain are authorized to select nine among them to order the trade. Licence duties in arrears to be paid.

B.L. B.M. 1851. b. 3 (32); 816. m. 14 (53). P.C. II (457), Antiq. 3 (231). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2167.

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 20. d.

1 Signed to be your Majesties pleasure by Mr. Secretary Windebanke.

2 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for suspending the time of healing the Disease called, The Kings Evill, untill Easter next.

Oatlands : 2 September [1638].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 Proclamation ple willeth Recites effect of proclamation 1 July 1638 [No. 1775, q.v.]. The plague is increasing, and no one is to come to Court for healing before Easter next, or 14 days before.

B.L. B.M. 816. m. 1 (33). P.C. II (458). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2168.

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 22. d.

1 Signed to be your Majesties pleasure by Mr. Secretary Coke.
5 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for reforming sundry abuses in Manufactures of Silks and Stuff of Forraign Materials made here, or imported from foreign parts.

Bagshot : 5 September [1638].


4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 regula. rain 2: put 3) them, 4) confor. Pre-

The jurisdiction of the guild of weavers has been enlarged by Letters Patent of 4 July last to the whole country. No one after the ‘Feast of the Birth of our Lord God’ next [Dec. 25] is to weave or import any tiswows, gold or silver stuffs, tuftufaties, plushes, velvets, damasks, wrought grogerans, stitches tafaties, garters, ribbons, laces, of silk or silk mixed with cotton, &c. (except silk mohair, baratte, silk rash, silk say, loomwork, furguetta, black and white, statute laces), nor make nor sell nor import any silk stuffs to be sold by weight: nor after 18 May next make or import any silks or gold and silver stuff less than half yard nail and a half between the two lists (save that grogerans, chameles, mohairs made in Turkey, tifanies, cipros, and loomworks may be made of the usual breadths), on pain of forfeiture. The bailiffs, wardens, and assistants to appoint searching, and to seal all stuffs (above a quarter of a yard broad) truly woven, and to destroy all others. All stuffs made within 5 miles of London after All Saints next [1 Nov.] to be brought to the Common Hall of the Weavers to be stamped free, others to the appointed place. All stuffs made wholly or imported from foreign parts.

25 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation providing for the relief of Maimed, Shipwrecked, and other distressed Seamen, their Widows, and Children.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 and wages 2: the con-

On the petition of Trinity House, and of many seamen, every owner and master of a ship trading from the Thames (except the East India Company who have a scheme of their own) shall collect the following sums on their return from each voyage: master 12d. per month, masters’ mates, gunners, boatswains, carpenters, chirurgeons, and pursers 6d. per month, from the first of the seamen 4d. a month. From Newcastle and coasting ships, master 12d. per voyage, others 6d. per voyage. The money to be paid to Trinity House at Redcliffe within 6 days, and secured in a chest with five locks. Trinity House to distribute it quarterly to maimed seamen, and poor distressed women and children dependent on sailors lost. Accounts to be submitted to the Lord High Admiral.

19 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the due Assizing of Bread.

Westminster : 19 November [1638].


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 and demen con-

John Penkethman, gentleman and apprehend, has composed a book Artachthos for the just assizing of bread, both with avoidance of a yard weight, which by certificate from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen is found exact and true, rightly grounded on 51 Hen. III, while the old book *The Assize of Bread*, being founded on troy weight only, is false and unfit for use, as troy weights are very scarce through the kingdom. A monopoly of the book is given him for 21 years. All officers to use the assize according to this book.

1638: 14 CHARLES I

11 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for regulating the Trade and Vent of Wines throughout the Kingdom.

Whitehall: 11 December [1638].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 pers. rain 2: put 3) them, 4) confor. Pre-

Cites proclamation 15 July [No. 1781, q.v.]. All merchants and dealers in wine in the kingdom are to pay the duty of 40s. per tun, according to the order of the Vintners’ Company. No one to sell wine fill the duty is paid, or the merchants will be responsible. No master to receive wine for export.
till duty is paid. Searchers appointed under Great Seal. Magistrates, &c., to assist. till duty is paid. Searchers appointed under Great Seal. Magistrates, &c., to assist.

Best Gascoigne and French wines, £19 tun. Rochel and butt, 14d. quart. Sacks and Mallagoes, £17 butt, 12d. quart. Allowance for carriage, £4 tun, or Id. per quart for every 30 miles.


Arms 24 year said 2 parts and Canary wines and Allegant, £19 pipe. Muscadelos, £19 butt, 14d. quart. Saeks and Mallagoes, £17 butt, 12d. quart. Best Gascoigne and French wines, £19 tun, 14d. quart. Rochel and butt, 14d. quart. Sacks and Mallagoes, £17 butt, 12d. quart. Allowance for carriage, £4 tun, or Id. per quart for every 30 miles.


All noblemen and gentlemen, &c., who have houses and land in the Counties of Yorke, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, Leicester, Derby, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Bishoprick of Duresme, or in the Counties and Towns of Kingston-upon-Hull and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or any of them, are to repair there with their families and reside upon their lands, well arrayed with good and sufficient arms before 1 March, and there continue during His Majesty's pleasure, on pain, &c.

2189. 1 f. Gothic letter.


Owing to the waste of wheat caused by careless making of starch, the Company of Starchmakers was incorporated by Patent 26 December 1638, with power to make and sell white starch, and search and seize all imported or made by persons who have not served seven years as apprentices or members of the late Corporation of Starchmakers in London. None except members or these shall make white starch. No one shall make starch of any other material than of pollard or bran or of foreign grain. A royal surveyor will be appointed. The places for making starch are to be approved by Privy Council. No starch is to be imported. Povners of search, entry, and destruction given. Customs officers to take no entries of starch, and to give notice to the Company of any brought to port. No grocer, chapman, &c., to sell starch unless bought from a member of the Company. No hucksters or hawkers to sell starch. Owners of houses responsible for starch manufactured on their premises. Officers, &c., to assist.


The Star Chamber has had to take note of numerous cases of fraud in silk-dyeing notwithstanding numerous proclama-tions [Nos. 1619, 1645, 1774, 1784, q.v.], and orders. An office has been erected in London by Patent 8 October 1638, for trying and weighing all dyed silks. All silk to be dyed shall first be registered with a mark and ley-banded by a special thread. Dyers to take silk only from the office. No silk-dyer is to sell dyed silks. The master, &c., of the Dyers shall with the officers appoint searchers. Falsified or badly dyed silk to be burnt. Dyers to receive 16d. the raw pound for all colours (except ingrain), 18d. for Spanish black (no other black to be dyed). No other rates to be charged. Owners to pay monthly at the office. The officers to have a seal. They are to have joint rights of search, entry, and destruction with the Company. Customs officers, &c., to aid them. Fee of 6d. per raw pound to be charged. Silk weavers of Canterbury to have their goods registered there at some convenient place.
25 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning Tobacco.

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1638[-9].
3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 immoderate the 2) some 3) and the Cites Procl. 13 March, 9 Chas. I [No. 1671, q.v.] for licensing retailers of tobacco. Certain ill-affected persons still sell it without license, and have spread rumours that licensing is to be abandoned. No one is to sell tobacco without licence. Pedlars are not to sell or deliver any tobacco. No one is to sell it at any other place than that named in their licence. No one is to grow tobacco in England, Ireland, Wales or Channel Islands, or use any tobacco grown there. London to be the only port of entry for tobacco. Officers, &c., to execute this.


Rot. Pat. p. 44 n. 2. d.
1. 5. ‘therow’.

25 MARCH.

Arms 24 immoderate the 2) some 3) and the Another edition of No. 1798, q.v.
1. 8 ‘through’.

9 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties gratious pleasure touching sundry Grants, Licences, and Commissions, obtained upon untrue surmises.

York: 9 April 1639.


Arms 23 Commissions, whereas 2) A whereof Certain Grants, Licences, and Commissions having been abused, or being harmful, are revoked: Commissions touching Cottages and Inmates; Scriveners and Brokers; compounding with offenders touching Tobacco;—touching Butter;—importing Logwood; to compound with Sheriffs, &c., for selling sub-sheriff’s places;—for destruction of wood in Ironworks; for Concealments and Incroachments within 20 miles of London; a licence to transport Sheep and Lambskins; A Commission to take men bound to dress no game in Ale-houses, &c.; touching the use of wine-casks; for licensing brewers; for sole transport of Lamperns. A grant for weighing hay and straw in London, &c.; an Office of Register of Bankrups;—for gauging of Red Herrings;—for marking of Iron;—for sealing of Bone-lace;—for marking and gauging Butter Cask;—touching Kelp and Seaweed;—for sealing Linen;—for gathering Rags; a Factory for Scotch Merchants;—for sealing foreign hopes; for sealing Buttons. All lines before Judgment. All Patents for New Inventions not practised within 3 years. The grants of Incorporation to Hatband makers, Gutstring-makers, Spectacle-makers, Comb-makers, Tobacco-pipe makers, Butchers, and Horners are recalled, and writs of Quo Warranto will be issued. No person is to act on any of these grants, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 23 n. 3. d.
1. 3. ‘thorow’.

1. ‘by Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.’

No 1799.

No 1799.

1639

26 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of disorders in Souldiers, prested, and to be prest for His Majesties service.

Whitehall: 26 March [1638-9].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1638[-9].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 such therefore 2) or and To avoid all disorder in the passage of soldiers passing to their assigned places, captains, &c., are to see conduct money paid, and necessary provided, and not to let them stagger on the march. No person who has received his prest money is to straggle from his colours or his officer, but behave himself as a good subject. If any outrage or robbery takes place the soldier is to be arrested, and kept in gaol till he is tried. All Lieutenants, Justices, &c., are to assist.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 1 (50).

Rot. Pat. p. 44 n. 3. d.
R. xx. 590.

No 1797.

22 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation and Declaration to inform Our loving Subjects of Our Kingdom of England of the seditious practises of some in Scotland, seeking to overthrow Our Regall Power under false pretences of Religion.

Whitehall: 27 February [1638-9].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1638[-9].
4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 together wards 2) know, 3) Com- 4) professed Ju-

The aim of the tumults in Scotland is not religion, but to shake off all monarchical government, and to bring about the like rebellious practices in England: which they carry out (1) by printed pamphlets or libels; (2) by private letters and sending fellow cozeners to private meetings in London; (3) by publicly contemning royal commands; (4) by rejecting the covenant commanded by royal authority which agreed in all matters of religion with theirs; and lastly, by preparing to make war on England. The King recites his proclamations affirming present constitution of religion in the country. The rebels have taken on them the royal prerogatives, ‘for whereas the Print is the Kings in all Countries’ they print what they please against command, and prohibit what they dislike, dismissing the King’s printer: they raise armies, &c., lay taxes, and have set up councils of their own as committees from the late pretended General Assembly. The King must arm to enforce his authority, which though allowed in the pamphlet, 4°, Edinburgh, 1639, yet is denied by others; so much so that the Scotsmen taken in Wales refuse the oaths of allegiance and supremacy because they have sworn the Covenant. Episcopal Government will not be destroyed for Presbyterial. What is to become of the third estate? The introduction of the Service Book was no innovation, but merely conformity. As they become of the third estate? The introduction of the Service Book was no innovation, but merely conformity. As they

NOS 1795-1800

27 FEBRUARY.

1) missing 2) missing 3) Com 4) professed Justice

Another edition of No. 1795, q.v., ff. 1 and 2 missing.

B.M. 21. h. 1 (48); Lutt. III. 67; 816. m. 1 (32); C. 21. f. 1 (6); Dalk. 1 (109); P.C. II (409); Queen’s 79. A. 2 (123); Guildhall 1 (1); Antiq. 3 (13); F.R.O. I (234); S.P.D. 413 (97) imp. Original signed, P.S.B. 2173.

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 8. d.
R. xx. 599; Rush. ii. 589; see Heylyn’s Laud, p. 359.
1 ‘by Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.’

N° 1795.

22 FEBRUARY. —BY THE KING. A Proclamation for restraint of disorders in Souldiers, prested, and to be prest for His Majesties service.

Whitehall: 22 March [1638-9].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1638[-9].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 such therefore 2) or and To avoid all disorder in the passage of soldiers passing to their assigned places, captains, &c., are to see conduct money paid, and necessary provided, and not to let them stagger on the march. No person who has received his prest money is to straggle from his colours or his officer, but behave himself as a good subject. If any outrage or robbery takes place the soldier is to be arrested, and kept in gaol till he is tried. All Lieutenants, Justices, &c., are to assist.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 1 (50).

Rot. Pat. p. 44 n. 3. d.
R. xx. 590.

N° 1797.

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1639

25 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties gratious pleasure touching sundry Grants, Licences, and Commissions, obtained upon untrue surmises.

York: 9 April 1639.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 Commissions, whereas 2) A whereof Certain Grants, Licences, and Commissions having been abused, or being harmful, are revoked: Commissions touching Cottages and Inmates; Scriveners and Brokers; compounding with offenders touching Tobacco;—touching Butter;—importing Logwood; to compound with Sheriffs, &c., for selling sub-sheriff’s places;—for destruction of wood in Ironworks; for Concealments and Incroachments within 20 miles of London; a licence to transport Sheep and Lambskins; A Commission to take men bound to dress no game in Ale-houses, &c.; touching the use of wine-casks; for licensing brewers; for sole transport of Lamperns. A grant for weighing hay and straw in London, &c.; an Office of Register of Bankrups;—for gauging of Red Herrings;—for marking of Iron;—for sealing of Bone-lace;—for marking and gauging Butter Cask;—touching Kelp and Seaweed;—for sealing Linen;—for gathering Rags; a Factory for Scottish Merchants;—for sealing foreign hopes; for sealing Buttons. All lines before Judgment. All Patents for New Inventions not practised within 3 years. The grants of Incorporation to Hatband makers, Gutstring-makers, Spectacle-makers, Comb-makers, Tobacco-pipe makers, Butchers, and Horners are recalled, and writs of Quo Warranto will be issued. No person is to act on any of these grants, &c.


Original signed, P.S.B. 2177.

Rot. Pat. p. 23 n. 3. d.
R. xx. 347; Rush. ii. 96; Nalson i. 216.
1 With erasures. ‘by Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.’

The erasures are ‘Licence to transport English Butter ... a Patent for Incorporation of Brickmakers within 20 miles of London ... and to have no place or produce thereby in this Kingdom.’

N° 1798.
5 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better ordering the Transportation of Clothes, and other Woollen Manufactures, into Germany, and the Low-Countries: And to restrain the transportation of Wooll, Wooll-fels, Woollen-Yarn, Fullers-Earth, and Tobacco-pipe Clay.

York: 5 May 1639.

Cites proclamation 7 Dec., 10 Chas. I [No. 1685, q.v.] limiting trade in wool to the staple ports except in the case of the Merchant Adventurers. Liberty is given to all who have disobeyed this proclamation to join the Merchant Adventurers before Michaelmas [Sept. 29th] on paying the fines laid down. A strict account will be taken of any who remain in contempt. For the transport of wool, woollen-fells, woollen yarn, fullers-earth, or pipedelay, and these latter are not to be shipped from port to port.

B.L. Antiq. 3 (236). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2178.


1 By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.

10 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to restrain the Transportation of Butter out of this Realm.

Berwick: 10 June 1639.

Cites terms of licences to export a limited quantity of butter, and proclamation 18 July 11 Chas. I [No. 1696, q.v.] As butter is required for the use of the army this restraint is removed. No one is to export wool, wool-fells, woollen yarn, fullers-earth, or pipedelay, and these latter are not to be shipped from port to port.

B.L. Antiq. 3 (237). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2179.


1 Received 27 May. By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.
be burnt by the hangman. No one to keep a copy of it, on pain, &c. All copies to be delivered up within 10 days.

**1807.**

**19 AUGUST.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation declaring His Majesties pleasure to continue His Commission, and Letters Patent for licensing Retailors of Tobacco.

Whitehall: 19 August [1639].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 April ring declared.

Cites Proclamation 9 April [No. 1800, q.v.] revoking Commission for compounding with offenders touching tobacco. This did not revoke the commission to Lord Goring and other for licensing retailers. Tobacco has been sold without licence contrary to the proclamation 23 March last [No. 1798, q.v.]. Lord Goring's commission is in full force and is to be obeyed. Mr. Laurence Lowns and others' commission is revoked. All officers to aid in the execution of this proclamation.

**1807.**

**24 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation for suspending the time of healing the Disease, called, the Kings Evill, until Easter next.

Whitehall: 24 September 1639.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 appointed to Market

No persons are to come for healing this Michaelmas, nor until Easter next or fourteen days before.

**1807.**

**14 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation prohibiting the making or wearing of Demi-casters, and the using or mixing of any Wool or Stuffe with Bever in the making of Bever-Hats.

Whitehall: 14 December [1639].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 twentieth Materials 2) be 3) the be

Cites proclamation 26 May, 14 Chas. I [No. 1775, q.v.]. The liberty of making demicasters for export is withdrawn as prejudicial to the credit of English goods. The bever-makers are to make bever hats, and the fell-makers felt hats. No mixed bever hats are to be made, nor any ruff under the hat 'otterruff'. All mixed hats of bever are to be brought in within a week to the Bever-makers' Hall, Laramore's Hall, Shoe Lane, and there stamped with a D, and security given to Sir David Cunningham for their export. No person except a bever-maker to have any bever wool in their possession. Bever-makers and Haberdashers to have power of search for prohibited manufactures.


**1807.**

**17 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation to enable the transporting of Butter from the northern parts, according to His Majesties former Licence.

Whitehall: 17 December [1639].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 the not declared.

Cites proclamation 10 June [No. 1804, q.v.] This is revoked, and the licensees may now export butter under the terms of their licences.

**1807.**

**17 JANUARY.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation for the pricing of Wines.

Whitehall: 17 January [1639-40].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 of Statute 2) accord- to

Cany and Allegant, £19 pipe. Muscadels, £19 butt, 14d. per quart. Best Gascoigne and French, £19 tun. Sacks and Mallagoes, £17 butt, 12d. per quart. Rochell, £16 tun, 7d. per quart. Usual allowance for land carriage.

B.L.

**1807.**

**6 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation commanding the due execution of the Laws made against eating and selling of Flesh, in Lent and other times prohibited.

Whitehall: 6 February [1639-40].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 the ty 2) which such

Cites laws against eating flesh on Fridays, Lent, Ember days, &c. These laws are to be enforced strictly. Lord Mayor and others having assize of victual to keep down the price of fish.

B.L. P.C. II (471). Canterbury (82).

**1807.**

**30 MARCH.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation against libellous and seditious Pamphlets, and Discourses sent from Scotland.

Whitehall: 30 March [1640].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 Pam- stie 2) Pam- scanda-

Any one keeping unlicensed pamphlets concerning Scotland will be punished by law; 'An Information from the Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland to the Kingdom of England,' containing many untruths, has been sent to London, and reprinted and published in another edition there. It is to be burnt by the hangman. All persons are to deliver up their copies in ten days on peril. Any other seditious pamphlets are to be given up at once on seeing their nature.


**1807.**

**1808.**

**1640.**

**1809.**

**1810.**

**1811.**

**1812.**

**1813.**

**1814.**
30 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the abuse of His Majesties Royal Prerogative, in the levying of Debts.

Whitehall: 30 March 1640.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites several abuses of prerogative by which farmers of revenue and their friends, and persons condemned in the Star Chamber have procured judgement for private debts in the King's name. None are to practise such exertions in future. Barons of Exchequer and other Judges to take note. Any subjects aggrieved may appeal to the Privy Council for relief.

B.L. P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2189.

13 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation before the Lord Steward.

[Westminster: 13 April 1640.]

Not found.

No person to take his seat in Parliament till he has taken the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and his name is entered by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Rush. ii. 1104.

14 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of Peace, to attend those places in their proper Counties: And that those who have houses and lands in the Northern parts, shall resort thither, and reside there with their Families.

Whitehall: 14 May [1640].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Many Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of Peace are now in London, &c. They are to return to their counties forthwith, on pain, &c. All persons who have houses or lands in Lancaster, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Dumfries, or in Newcastle on Tyne, are to resort thither with their families, and there remain till further orders, with good and sufficient arms.


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 4. d.

See Order in Council of 11 May, Rush. iii. 1183.

1 'By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.'

15 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the repressing and punishing of the late Rebellious and Traiterous assemblies in Lambeth, Southwark, and other places adjoyning; and particularly for the apprehension of John Archer, George Scares, William Seltrum, and divers other Rebellious persons.

Whitehall: 15 May [1640].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Those who took part in the tumults on Monday and Tuesday last in Lambeth, Southwark, and the City are guilty of high treason, with their abettors. All are to arrest John Archer of Southwark, glover, George Scares, poulterer, and William Seltrum, shoemaker, the principal actors. All householders are to keep their apprentices within doors at night.


Lanad. 198. 119. 'The Archbishop of Canterbury did not advise dissolution.'

Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 2. d.
R. xx. 406; Rush. iii. 1177.

1 'By warrant of the Lords of the Privy Council.'

20 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, commanding the due execution of the Laws made for setting the Poor on Work.

Whitehall: 20 May [1640].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

The poor laws are to be duly executed. Inhabitants of each parish to provide for their own poor. If unable to do so the Justices in Quarter Session are to aid them. Arrangements for doing this. Judges on circuits to inquire into the execution of the law, and to report.


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 9. d.
R. xx. 407.

1 'Signified to be your Majesties pleasure by Mr. Secretary Vane.'

7 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a general Fast to be solemnized through this Realm of England.

Whitehall: 7 June [1640].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Wednesday, 8 July, is appointed a general fast. A Form of Prayers has been composed, printed, and published.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 13 (72). Queen's 79. A. 2 (134).

Antiq. 3 (239). P.R.O. I (228). Original signed, P.S.B. 2192.

Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 6. d.

1 'May it please your most excellent Majesty, The order for preparing hereof was given by your Maiestie in your owne sacred person.

E. Herbert.'


[Officers to repair to their Charges.]

Westminster: 14 June [1640].

1 f. Gothic letter.

All officers of horse and foot whose regiments are ready to march within 48 hours from London or elsewhere are to repair to their charges, on pain, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 1. d.

1 Dated 20 June. Not countersigned by Bankes. Endorsed 'Proclamation to bee printed'.

221
1 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for apprehending and punishing of Souldiers prested for his Majesties Service, who shall depart from their Commanders, or shall be Mutinous, or otherwise disorderly in their passage to the North.

Whitehall: 1 July [1640].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 His in 2) said this

The soldiers pressed in Dorset for the North mutinied at Farringdon, Berks (600 men or thereabouts), slew Lieut. Mohn, dragged about his body, and hanged it up. John Ludlow, Humphrey Edwards, and Robert Thrillcott, three principal actors, have been arrested. John Lock, John Gates, Jeffery Steay, William Garlant, Richard Tyce, Christopher Frampton, John Parsons, Robert Dibbin, William Bunn, and Christopher Dredge are also to be apprehended and the prisoners put down mutinies.

B.L. B.M. 1851, b. 3 (34). Bodl. Ashm. II. 23 (103*).
Canterbury (104). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2193.³
Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 8. d.
¹ 'By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.'

1 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties gracious Pardon to such of the late Mutiners at Farringdon, as shall render themselves by the days herein limited: And for the apprehension and due punishment of the principal Actors therein.

Whitehall: 1 July [1640].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 His in 2) said this

The King will pardon all the rest of the 600 who were the principal actors. Hue and cry to be raised.

B.L. B.M. 1851, b. 3 (36). Queen's 79. A. 2 (24), sheet 1 only (131).
Canterbury (102). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2193.³
Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 7. d.
¹ 'By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.'
² Altered and with names inserted.

6 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the sequestration of the Office of Postmaster for foreign parts, and also of the Letter-Office of England, into the hands of Philip Burlamachi, of London, Merchant.

Oatlands: 6 August [1640].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 and in their

Certain misdemeanours having been committed by Thomas Witherings, his office is sequestered into the hands of Philip Burlamachi, until pleasure. Notices have been affixed on the Old Exchange and elsewhere giving notice of the change of office. Thomas Witherings thereon posted up copies of the old proclamations there. These are now revoked and void. All subjects are to conform to the notice signed by the Secretaries of State.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 3. d.
R. xx. 425.
¹ 'Signified to be your Majesties pleasure by the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.' Countersigned by E. Herbert.

20 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring those of Scotland, who have entred, or shall enter this Kingdom in a Warlike manner, and their Adherents, to be Rebels and Traitors to His Majestic.

Whitehall: 20 August [1640].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 His in 2) said this

As certain rebels have taken up arms in Scotland, the King gives notice that he has exhausted all means of bringing them peaceably to obedience. Those of Scotland who have already entered or may enter England, and those who supply them with money, munitions, or victuals, are rebels and traitors. The King has not and will not attempt the liberties of Scotland, as defined in the late pacification.
Pardon is offered to all rebels who submit themselves at once and return home.

B.L. B.M. 1831. c. 11 (10); 21. h. 1 (49), sheet 1 only. Dep. 1 (112). Antiq. 3 (249). Ch. 718. imp. P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2194. 1

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 4. d. N. i. 411.

1 'Signified to be your Majesties pleasure by the Lords of the Privy Council.'

20 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the levy and payment of the Ship-Moneys in Arreare.

Whitehall: 20 August [1640].


Arms 23 this land the

The King has been forced to provide for the defence of the coast, and for several years past, as well as in November last, has issued writs for ships furnished with ordnance and arms and manned as directed. These ships not being provided or the money levied, he has been forced to 'make out' their maintenance himself. Sheriffs, mayors, &c., are to get in the arrears not only of this but of past years at once, and pay them to the Treasurer of the navy before 1 October, on pain of high contempt.


Antiq. 3 (243). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2194. 1


1 'By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.'

20 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to summon all such as hold of His Majestie by Grand Sergeanty, Escuage, or Knights Service, to do their Services against the Scots, according to their Tenures.

Whitehall: 20 August [1640].


Arms 21 or others in

All lords, baronets, knights, esquires, gentlemen, or others who hold by grand sergeantry, or from the King or any of his wards by escuage, or knight's service, are to meet at his wards by escuage, or knight's service, are to meet at

Arms 24 the cellour 2) Lieutenant-

Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal, is Captain-General this side of Trent and in Wales. The Lieutenants have been ordered to have the Trained Bands and other forces ready to march. They must be with all the force of their county at any spot ordered, within 24 hours after the order. All persons are to obey the orders of the Lieutenant-General.

B.L. B.M. 816. m. 1 (35). Antiq. 3 (244). Canterbury (59). Dalk. 1 (114). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2194. 1


1 'By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.'

11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a general Fast to be kept througout the Realm of England.

Whitehall: 11 November [1640].


Arms 21 of Lords con-

Tuesday, 17 November, appointed a fast with prayers in all cathedral, collegiate, and parish churches in London and suburbs, and the adjoining parishes of Saints Clement Danes, Giles in the Fields, James at Clarkenwell, Katharine Tower, Leonard Shoreditch, Martins in the Fields, Mary White-chapel, Magdalene Bermond, and Savoy Parish. Tuesday, 8 December, elsewhere.


1 'Signified to be your Majesties pleasure under Sign Manual.'

11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all the Trained Bands and others on this side Trent, to be in readinesse with Horse and Arms, to serve His Majestie for defence of the Kingdome.

York : 31 August [1640].


Arms 24 the cellour 2) Lieutenant-

Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal, is Captain-General this side of Trent and in Wales. The Lieutenants have been ordered to have the Trained Bands and other forces ready to march. They must be with all the force of their county at any spot ordered, within 24 hours after the order. All persons are to obey the orders of the Lieutenant-General.

B.L. B.M. 816. m. 1 (35). Antiq. 3 (244). Canterbury (59). Dalk. 1 (114). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2194. 1


1 'By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.'

13 SEPTEMBER—BY THE GENERAL OF THE SCOTS ARMY. [Begins] Forsoomeikle as it is surmised that many of our Religion doe suffer in the laying on of... [Friends of the cause to register their names.]

Sunderland : 13 September 1640.

Found only in MS.

Appointing days for the registration of all those favourable to the Scottish cause, that they may escape pillage.

B.M. Harl. 1219. 81.

11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a general Fas...
1640-1: 16 CHARLES I

18 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for freedom of passage out of Ireland into England.

Whitehall: 18 November [1640].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 21 His That both

On the motion of both Houses of Parliament, the restraints imposed by Proclamation No. 1870, q.v., on coming from Ireland to England are removed. Officers are to allow all subjects to pass without hindrance. This to be published in both kingdoms.

Ret. Pat. p. 3. n. 10. d. R. xx. 445; 1800 printed. (See Bill, B.M. MS. 5765. 142.)
1 'By Order of the Lords of the Privy Council.'

1640-1

13 JANUARY.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the Honourable Houses of Parliament now assembled, The humble Petition of many of the Inhabitants within his Majesties County of Kent . . .

[Westminster: 13 January 1640-1.]
[Sine nota]: 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.

Against episcopal church government. Gives twenty causes of complaint against them, e.g. restricting afternoon sermons, encouraging Popery and Arminianism, increasing ceremonies, benevolences [this yeare 1640]. Lord's Day, illegal usurpation of power, and illegal grants of excommunication, enforcing oaths, profanation of the Sacrament, and levying of taxes in the manner of Popery must not increase and Law must be enforced. Jesuits and priests, &c., are to leave the country before 7 April next. All Archbishops, &c., judges, &c., are to use vigilance to detect them after that date, the worst punishment only. Their intention was to vindicate themselves from suspicion only. The paper was printed without their 'warrand or order'. They did not wish to stir up sedition nor to interfere in the affairs of the kingdom. Their charge against Canterbury [Laud] expressed the evils their religion had suffered in our land and England. They long to see justice done on the Lieutenant of Ireland [Stradford], 'Better that one perish than Unity.'

B.L. [2 copies]. B.M. 669. f. 3 (4); 190. g. 13 (387). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (102),1 Antiq. 3 (246).
1 'Prise iid.'

16 JANUARY.—[FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF SCOTLAND.] A Petition of the Commissioners of your Majesties Kingdome of Scotland.

[Sine nota]: 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.

The Lords and Commons have addressed the King to put 27 Eliz. in force, seeing the evil practices of the Jesuits, and how they now appear in public, as if there were no law against them. Popery must not increase and Law must be enforced. Jesuits and priests, &c., are to leave the country before 7 April next. All Archbishops, &c., judges, &c., are to use vigilance to detect them after that date, the Queen's chaplains excepted (names to be certified under Great Seal and enrolled in King's Bench). All priests, Jesuits, &c., now in prison to leave England within one month of being set free. Their cases will be speedily considered.


24 FEBRUARY.—FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF SCOTLAND. [Engines] As our Declarations . . . [Praying for Justice on the Lieutenant of Ireland.]

[Sine nota]: 24 February 1640[-1].
1 f. Roman letter.

The behaviour of the Scots has been evidence of their intentions. Malice now suggests that, satisfied themselves, they are remiss in their zeal against Prelacy, and the two firebrands. Jealousy must not be allowed to divide the kingdoms. Remember 'The safety of the People is the sovereign Law, and Mercy to the bad is cruelty against the good'. They long to see justice done on the Lieutenant of Ireland [Stradford], 'Better that one perish than Unity.'

B.L. B.M. 21. f. 1 (8); 1851. c. 8 (1). Antiq. 8 (18).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2201.1
1 'Signified to be your Majesties pleasure by Mr. Secretary Vane.'

Another edition of No. 1836, q.v.

1641

2 APRIL.—[TO THE LORDS.] A Petition delivered in to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, by Ireland [Stratford], 'Better that one perish than Unity.'

[Sine nota]: 24 February 1640[-1].
1 f. Roman letter.

Petitions against Episcopacy have been circulated here, which they disavow in the name of the county. They are sensible of the grievances of the kingdom and hope for
regulation of the Ecclesiastical Courts. But they uphold the office of Bishops, and recount their good works. The present desire is to introduce an absolute innovation of Presbyterianism, which might lead to an Anarchy. They petition Parliament to take steps to check these evils. They enclose a copy of a Petition of which they complain.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (with the counter petition).

N° 1840.

c. APRIL.

Sine nota: 1641.

1 f. Roman letter.

Church our of

Another edition of No. 1840, q.v.

B.M. 1851. c. 11 (13).

N° 1841.

24 APRIL.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] The Petition of the Citizens of London to both Houses of Parliament, wherein is a Demonstration of their Grievances, together with their Desires for Justice to be executed upon the Earl of Strafford, and other Delinquents.

[Westminster: 24 April 1641.]

[London]: for John Aston: 1641.

1 f. Roman letter.

Since Parliament was summoned some grievances have been removed, but others still remain. The unsettled condition of the kingdom has led strangers to call in their money and remit it abroad. The seizure of the mint has stopped the importation of bullion, and the Scots and Irish cannot pay their debts. The English trade is decayed. The royal farmers exact too much from tradesmen. The money sent North has been withdrawn from trade. The Irish Papish army is not disbanded, and the Earl of Strafford, an enemy to the city, is still not punished. All of which are offered as the true causes of the decay of trade. 20,000 signatures.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (13).

Rush. iii. 238; N. ii. 127; Cal. S.P.D. 554 (March).

N° 1842.

1 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] The Kings Majesties Speech, made in the House of Peers, before he passed the Bill against the Earl of Strafford: May the 1. 1641. And the Earl of Straffords Letter to His Majestie dated from the Tower, May the 4, 1641. concerning the said Speech.

[Westminster]: 1 May 1641.

London: sine nom.: 1649.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 29 together what hope.

The King asserts (1) that he had no intention of bringing over the Irish army, and was never advised to do so; (2) that there has never been any debate of the loyalty of his English subjects; (3) that he was never counselled to alter any of the laws of the country. Strafford he holds to be not guilty of treason, guilty of misdemeanour.

Stratford's letter reiterates that his advice to the King had always been to throw himself on the loyalty of his subjects. Prays the King to sacrifice him by passing the bill of attainder rather than enter into conflict with his subjects. Asks the King's care of his children.

With a note to the Reader.

B.M. 669. f. 14 (26). MS. copy (in Nicholas's hand), P.R.O. S.P.D. 480-1, see 2.

Rush. iii. 229; Trial of Strafford, p. 734; Cal. S.P.D. 567.

N° 1843.

225

5 MAY.—[BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.]

[Begin] It is this day Ordered by the House . . .

[Protestation against Popery.] [Westminster]: 5 May 1641.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 together what hope.

Order of the House that the Preamble and Protestation of 3 May be printed for an example to all the Shires, Cities, &c. [Preamble begins]. We the Knights, Citizens, &c., seeing the designs of the Jesuits are bolder than ever; there are endeavours to subvert the fundamental laws of England and Ireland, and introduce Arbitrary Government; the long disuse of Parliament has led to illegal taxation; innovations brought into the Church, subjects driven out of the Country, Jealousies fomented, a Popish Army raised in Ireland, and two Armies brought into England, &c., unite in a Declaration of our Resolutions.

[Protestation begins]. I. A. B. do in the presence, &c., vow to maintain the Protestant Religion expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England, against all Popery and Popish Innovations; the Power and privileges of Parliament; the rights of the subject, and of all who make this Protestation. I will bring to punishment all who plot against it. I will preserve peace between the three Kingdoms in all Honourable ways, and never relinquish this Protestant.


L.J. iv. 238; C.J. ii. 122; Goo and Hardy 545; Gardiner 155; Rush. iii. 241; N. i. 810; Cal. S.P.D. 568.

N° 1844.

5 MAY.

Arms 17 together what hope.

A reprint of No. 1843, q.v., with an additional paragraph explaining 'The true reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England' as not maintaining the Worship, Discipline, Government, Rites or Ceremonies of that Church.


N° 1845.

5 MAY.

Arms 23 together what hope.

Another edition of No. 1845, q.v., but from the type (with additions) of No. 1844.

B.M. 1851. c. 11 (17).


1 MS. signature of H. Elsynge. * MS. reservations on the margin.

N° 1846.

5 MAY.

Arms 23 together what hope.

Another edition of No. 1846, q.v.


N° 1847.

5 MAY.

Arms 30 together what hope.

Another edition of No. 1846, q.v.

Bodl. Arch. A. V. 2 (1).

N° 1848.

5 MAY.

Arms 23 together what hope.

A reprint of No. 1844, q.v., with an additional paragraph explaining 'The true reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England' as not maintaining the Worship, Discipline, Government, Rites or Ceremonies of that Church.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (2); 190. g. 12 (133); 112. f. 43 (2).

N° 1849.

5 MAY.

London: sine nom.: 1641.

1 f. Roman letter.

Finding Religion nor.

Another edition of No. 1846, q.v.

Bodl. Pamph. 40.

N° 1849.
5 MAY.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter [with Nos. 1874, 1927].
Protestation of publik
Another edition of No. 1845, q.v., with votes of 30 July
and 8 January 1641-2.
B.M. 190. g. 3 (2).

5 MAY.
Protestation of pub-
Another edition of No. 1850, q.v.
B.M. 1851. c. 11 (15).

5 MAY.
type headpiece Protestation of Kingdom,
Another edition of No. 1850, q.v.
Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (116); Z. 1. 17 (61); Arch. A. V.
2 (8).

5 MAY.
[London] : Oulton & Dexter : [1641].
1 f. Gothic letter.

8 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation com-
manding Henry Percy, Esquire, Henry Jermyn,
Esquire, Sir John Sucklyn, Knight, William Daven-
nant, and Captain Billingsley, to render themselves
within ten days.
Whitehall : 8 May [1641].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 24 Esquire, they order
Henry Percy, Henry Jermyn, Sir John Sucklyn, William
davenant, and Captain Billingsly, being summoned by the
Lords to be examined, have fled. They are to surrender
themselves to the Lords within 10 days.
B.M. 816. m. 1 (36). Antiq.* (22). Canterbury (15).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2204.
R. xx. 461; Rush. iii. 261.
1200 printed.
'By Order of the Lords in Parliament.' Countersigned by
Herbert.

8 MAY.
Arms 21 Esquire, they order
Another edition of No. 1855, q.v.

26 MAY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] Concerning
the prices of Wine, &c.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Type Headpiece per It ille-
Resolved (1) the payment of 40s. per tun is illegal ; (2) the
imposition of 1d. per quart on French and 2d. on Spanish
wines is a grievance ; (3) the Patent of the imposition of
40s. is a grievance ; (4) Alderman Abel and Mr. Richard
Kilvert are its principal projectors. A bill is to be prepared
declaring their offences. A select committee is to inquire
into the circumstances. The proclamation 15 July, 14 Chas. I
is illegal [No. 1781, q.v.]. The Star Chamber decree, Dec.
1633, prohibiting vintners to dress meat for sale to their
guests is illegal.
B.M. 816. m. 14 (33). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (1).
C.J. ii. 157; Rush. iii. 277; N. ii. 283.

4 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] Reasons of
the House of Commons why Bishops ought not to
have votes in Parliament.
[Westminster : 4 June 1641.]
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Ministe-
tiall tem-
nine reasons based on general considerations, and five
answers to objections founded on long usage.
B.M. 669. f. 3 (3); 8122. i. 42.
C.J. ii. 167; Rush. iii. 281; N. ii. 290.

4 JUNE.
Headpiece Ministe-
Another edition of No. 1858, q.v.
B.M. 816. m. 4 (17).

18 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] The Copie
of an Order agreed upon in the House of Commons,
Vpon Friday the eighteenth of June, wherein every
man is rated according to his estate for the Kings
use.
Sine nota : 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 95-63 d.c.
The Poll-tax gives rates for Dukes £100, Marquesses £80,
Earls £60, Common Council men £5, Livery men of first
12 Companies £10, others 50s., Protestant strangers 2s.,
Papist strangers 4s., Bishops £60, Parsons or Vicars
of £100 per ann. £5, every one spending £20 per ann. 5s.,
every person above 16 who does not receive alms 6d.
46 classes.
B.M. 669. f. 3 (7). Bodl. MS. Top. Chesh. c. 8 (586)
collapsed.
C.J. ii. 179; Rush. iii. 292; N. ii. 293.

18 JUNE.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 35 d.c.
Another edition of No. 1860, q.v.
B.M. 1880. c. 1 (149).

18 JUNE.
square. Ornaments d.e. dwels in 8th line
Another edition of No. 1866, q.v.
B.M. G. 3805 (8).

18 JUNE.
Arms 29 d.c.
Another edition of No. 1860, q.v.
B.M. 190. g. 13 (380); 816. m. 1 (37). Guild. 1 (10).
22 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Speech: With Mr. Speakers Speech, to both Houses of Parliament; At the passing of the Bill for Tonnage and Poundage: Being an Answer to Mr. Speakers Speech at the presenting thereof, 22 June 1641.

[Westminster: 22 June 1641.]

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 17 the This no.

The Speaker points out how the interests of the Crown and the people are bound up with each other. The honour of the Throne is to command freemen. This act is stamped with the character of a free gift, and is offered freely as a mark of affection.

The King accepts their offer, renounces the rights his predecessors had always challenged to these aids, and hopes for mutual confidence.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (604); 112. f. 43 (3). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (32), (72).

Rush, ill. 296; N. ii. 307.

N° 1864.

28 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation for the speedy provision of money for disbanding His Majesties Army in the Northern parts.

Whitehall: 28 June [1641].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 His ing Go.

Any person who disobeys the Earl of Holland, Captain-General of the Army in the North, or disobeys the officer conducting them home, shall be punished.

B.M. 506. h. 1 (61); 669. f. 3 (8). Antiq.* (23). Canterbury (97). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2205.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 12. d.

R. xx. 465.

1200 printed.

1 Signified to be your Majesties pleasure under Sign Manual.

N° 1865.

6 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation for the speedy payment of the Monies assessed by Parliament for Disbanding the Armies.

Westminster: 6 July [1641].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 the Act the

Recites 'Act for speedy provision of Monies' of present Parliament. All subjects are to pay at once the sums assessed under the Act, on pain, &c.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 11. d.

R. xx. 463.

1200 printed.

1 Signified to be your Majesties pleasure by Mr. Secretary Vane.

N° 1866.

14 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by the House of... [Orders concerning the raising of money for disbanding.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 13 Ci. with the

Members are to signify to the Commissioners under an Act for the speedy provision of money for disbanding the armies and settling the peace of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, that they must execute it speedily and impartially. Sheriffs are to pay to Sir Edmund Wright, Lord Mayor of London, Sir James Cambell, Sir George Whitmore, Sir Nicholas Rainton, Sir Christopher Chitherow, Aldermen, and Robert Bateman, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall, such sums as they have received. All collectors to exercise their office faithfully. Collectors of every parish allowed 1d. in the £. 1d. in the £ allowed to Commissioners' Clerks for engrossing, and 2d. or 1d. in the £ to every Sheriff as he lives over or under 50 miles from London or York.


C.J. ii. 210; see N. ii. 300.

1 This copy signed in MS. by H. Eleyne.

N° 1867.

15 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] The Reasons of the House of Commons, to stay the Queenes going into Holland: Delivered to the Lords, at a Conference the 14 of July by John Pym Esquire; And Delivered the 15. to his Majestie, in presence of both Houses, by my Lord Banke.

[Whitehall: 15 July 1641.]

Sine nota: 1641.

1 f. Roman letter [with Nos. 1870, 1871].

Woodcuts consent to gratifie

I. (1) The Papists have been selling off their lands, &c., to have ready money, in view of Her Majesty's journey. (2) They have been gathering quantities of gold. (3) Many of the better sort are gone oversea already. II. The fugitives oversea may poison the Queen's mind. III. The Queen is taking away great quantity of treasure and jewels with her which will impoverish the State and may be misused. IV. Her return, if suitable, will be a heavy burden to the State. V. They learn from Sir Thomas Mayerne that her illness is chiefly mental. They would be glad to satisfy her in any way compatible with the public welfare. VI. They would consider it a disgrace to the kingdom if she should leave it on account of any grief received there.

B.M. 816. m. 1 (39).

L.J. iv. 314; C.J. ii. 216; Rush. iii. 349; N. ii. 391.

N° 1868.

15 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] The Kings Majesties Speech to the sixe Heads, concerning the Queens going into Holland. [with] The Queens Majesties Speech to a Committee of both Houses at Whitehall, touching Her going into Holland.

[Whitehall: 15 July 1641.]

Sine nota: 20 July 1641.

1 f. Roman letter.

type headpiece shall Queens that

The King says nothing but extreme necessity shall induce him to give consent to the Queen's going abroad, and asks the Committee to wait on her next day with the reasons now read.

The Queen [July 16] thanks them for their care of her health, and promises to do nothing to the prejudice of the kingdom.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (200).

L.J. iv. 317; Rush. iii. 350; N. ii. 303.

N° 1869.

15 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] His Ma. Speech, & The Queens Speech, Concerning the Reasons of the House of Commons, to stay the Queens going into Holland.

[Whitehall: 15 July 1641.]

Sine nota: 1641.

1 f. Roman letter [with Nos. 1866, 1871].

consent to gratifie

King's Speech as in No. 1869, q.v., with the Commons' Reasons [No. 1868] and the Queen's Answer 21 July [No. 1871].

B.M. 816. m. 1 (39).

N° 1870.
21 JULY. — [BY THE QUEEN.] The Queen's Speech.
Sine nota: 1641.
1 f. Roman letter [with Nos. 1868, 1870].

Consent to gratific

The Queen was not able to give a positive answer on 15 July, see No. 1869; but she now will venture her health and remain in the kingdom, since her presence is acceptable and for the public good.

B.M. 816. m. 1 (39).
L.J. iv. 321; N. ii. 405.

21 JULY. — [BY THE COMMONS.] Master Glyns Report: The Case of the Vintners, the whole profit that the King made of the Project of Forty shillings upon the Tonne, was in three years, but [£]196 0 6.

[Westminster]: 21 July 1641.
Sine nota: 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.

deliver- od House,

Resolved. That those who were parties to the Quadruparty Indenture, except Mr. Mason, Mr. Kent, William Woodstock, Edward Nurse, William Loyd, John Currey, Matthew Foster, George Stanley, William Mead, Robert Quaterman, William Bellamy, Thomas Synnes, William Powell, Henry Goleston, Thomas Haughton, Richard Robinson, Mr. Davies, Mr. Oswickes, Mr. Leschland, Mr. Perry, touching the imposition of forty shillings on wines are delinquents. That the Company of Vintners by their offer of Forty Shillings per tun on wines, and their demand of liberty to raise 1d. per quart on French and 2d. on Spanish wines, are contrivers of these unlawful impositions and delinquents. That all vintners that were parties to the Indentures, &c., are delinquents, and ought to give satisfaction to the Commonwealth. That it be referred to the Committee for the advice of Mr. Anthony Low (Counsellor at Law), who and Mr. Sergeant Stone (deceased) that wine being a foreign commodity His Majesty might impose what he pleased on it, advised him that he might be a farmer of an illegal imposition already in force. That the farmers never received anything of the 40s. per tun, but owe at least £8,000, which they are sued for. They pray for commiseration, and will surrender all up and account from the beginning.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (9).
C.J. ii. 218. See P.R.O. S.P.D. 482 (66); Cal. S.P.D. 56. "N° 1872.

London: sine nom.: 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Richard That debt, Alderman Abell took the opinion of the Recorder of London and Mr. Sergeant Stone (deceased) that wine being a foreign commodity His Majesty might impose what he pleased on it, and that the farm of this imposition might be as freely taken as any other. The retailing vintners on this advice (and their fear of Star Chamber for dressing meat) made the contract with the King. That Mr. William Dickens took the advice of Mr. Anthony Low (Counsellor at Law), who advised him that he might be a farmer of an illegal imposition already in force. That the farmers never received anything of the 40s. per tun, but owe at least £8,000, which they are sued for. They pray for commiseration, and will surrender all up and account from the beginning.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 4 (19).
"N° 1873.

30 JULY. — [BY THE COMMONS.] That this House doth conceive that the Protestation . . .
[Protestation to be taken by all persons in office.]
[Westminster]: 30 July 1641.
Sine nota: 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece fit what the Protestation [No. 1844, q.v.] made by the House 'is fit to be taken by every person afffected in religion and to the good of the Commonwealth', say one who will not take it is unfit for office in Church or Commonwealth. Members are to send copies of this vote to their constituencies. These votes to be printed and attested under the Clerk's hand.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (10); 190. g. 12 (236). Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (26).
C.J. ii. 290; Rush. iii. 357; N. ii. 415.
"N° 1874.

7 AUGUST. — [BY THE COMMONS.] It is this day ordered by the Commons— . . .
[All Members to attend the House.]
[Westminster]: 7 August 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.

All members to attend the House with all possible speed. Members to send copies of this Order to the Sheriffs of their Counties.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 11 (19).1
C.J. ii. 244.
1 MS. signature H. Eleyne.
"N° 1875.

7 AUGUST. — [BY THE COMMONS.] A Copy of the Foure Reasons to diswade the King from his journey into Scotland for fourteen dayes longer. Delivered by Mr. Hollis to the Lords at a Conference. 7. August 1641.
[Westminster]: 7 August 1641.
Sine nota: 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 17 before not, for

When the House gave a reluctant assent to the King's journey being taken on 10 August, (1) they hoped that both armies would have been disbanded. (2) The Treaty being now concluded the armies will be disbanded if he delays. (3) The distempers and jealousies of the Kingdom can only be appeased by his delay. (4) No arrangements for the government of the country in the King's absence are made. A messenger may be sent to Scotland to explain.

B.M. 816. m. 1 (40). Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (9).
L.J. iv. 349. See C.J. ii. 243; Rush. iii. 361; N. ii. 430.
"N° 1876.

7 AUGUST.

[Ich Dien crest before, ners Kings]

Another edition of No. 1876, q.v.

"N° 1877.

7 AUGUST.

[Type borders before, ners Kings]

Another edition of No. 1877, q.v. (same type).

"N° 1878.
8 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the peaceable and quiet passage of the Troops of Horse to be disbanded in the North parts.

Whitehall: 8 August [1641].

Found only in MS.

By advice of Parliament the King has given orders for speedily disbanning the troops of horse lately part of the Northern Army. The disbanded horsemen are not to travel home in parties of more than six persons.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.2207.

24 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation not to be drawn into example for neglecting the due attendance of Church and State being so deeply concerned, and this is done this but on inevitable necessity, the peace and safety of the Houses found it necessary to sit on the Lord's Day to settle affairs of the kingdom in view of the King's departure.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 Parlia- for the

Resolved. That a declaration be printed that though both Houses found it necessary to sit on the Lord's Day to settle the affairs of the kingdom in view of the King's departure for Scotland early on Monday morning, they would not have done this but on inevitable necessity, the peace and safety of Church and State being so deeply concerned, and this is not to be drawn into example for neglecting the due observance of the Lord's Day.


L.J. iv. 355; C.J. ii. 246; Rush. iii. 362; N. ii. 496; Cal. S.P.D. 79.

N° 1879.

27 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. An Ordi-

nance of Parliament for a day of publick Thanksgiving for peace concluded between England and Scotland.

[Westminster]: 27 August 1641.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 the there same

Tuesday, 7 September, is ordained by the Lords and Commons in Parliament a day of public thanksgiving for peace with Scotland. Order to print by Lords.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (12). Antiq.* (26).

L.J. iv. 379; C.J. ii. 277; Rush. iii. 380; N. ii. 463.

Sent out by messengers of the Exchequer, L.J. iv. 384.

N° 1882.

27 AUGUST.

Arms 24 the should that

Another edition of No. 1882, q.v.

B.M. 1851. c. 11 (23).

N° 1883.

27 AUGUST.

Arms 13 the like to

A reissue of No. 1882, q.v., with two additional paragraphs. 'According to the Act "For Confirmation of the Treaty", &c., where it was desired by the Commissioners for Scotland that their loyalty should be made known, all ministers and curates are required to read this Order in the church on Tuesday, 7 September.'

Lords Order to print.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (13).


N° 1884.

8 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE COMMONS. [Be-

gins] Whereas divers Innovations in or about . . . [Against Innovations in Worship.]

[Westminster]: 8 September 1641.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Headpiece have take Cities,

Churchwardens to remove the Communion Table from the East End into some other convenient place, to take away the rails and level the Chancels as heretofore. All Crucifixes, Pictures of persons of the Trinity, and Images of the Virgin to be taken away, and Basins, Candlesticks, and Tapers removed from the Communion Table. Corporall Bowing at the name (Jesus) or towards the East to be forborne. These orders to be observed in Cathedrals, Universities, Inns of Court, &c. Lord's Day to be observed, Dancing and Sports forborne, Preaching is allowed in the afternoon. Vice-Chancellors, Heads of Colleges, Parsons, &c., to certify the performance of this Order. Certificates to be sent to Parliament before 30 October. Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses to publish this in their constituencies.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (14); 190. g. 13 (4). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (112). Antiq.* (28).

L.J. iv. 382; C.J. ii. 279; Rush. iii. 386; N. ii. 481; Gee and Hardy 551; Gardner 197.

Reprinted in a quarto, &c., B.M. G. 3806 (6).

N° 1885.

9 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE LORDS. [Be-

gins] It is this day ordered by the Lords . . . [Divine Service to be performed as ordered.]

[Westminster]: 9 September 1641.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 33 in monies be

An Order of the Lords in Parliament that an Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, 16 January 1640[-1], should be printed and published as follows. Divine Service is to be performed as appointed by Acts of Parliament, no rites or ceremonies to be introduced. Disturbers of this Order to be punished.


L.J. iv. 395; Gee and Hardy 553; Gardiner 199; Rush. iii. 387; N. ii. 483.

N° 1887.
9 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] 
After debate about the Printing and... [Dissentient Protest against the Order.] 
[Westminster]: 9 September 1641.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Divine sturbe thus
Eight of the nine Lords in the dissentient minority protest against printing the order on the ground that it is fit to have the consent of the House of Commons in matters touching Church Government. (Signed) Lord Privy Seal, Bedford, Warwick, Newport, Clare, Hunsdon, Mandavill, Whorton.
L.J. iv. 395; Rush. iii. 387; N. ii. 485.
End of first line of title 'of'.

9 SEPTEMBER. 
Divine sturbe thus
Another edition of No. 1888, q.v.
B.M. 190. g. 13 (260).
End of first line of title 'And'.

9 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE LORDS.] Certain Orders thought meet to be put in execution against the Infection of the Plague. 
[Westminster]: 9 September 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 13 upon 5 perform.
1. 'Lord have mercy upon us,' with a large red Cross on every plague-stricken house. 2. All the stuff in any plague-stricken house to be well aired. 3. The house to be shut up, whether the person die or no. 4. No person to be removed from the house but by leave of Magistrate. 5. Persons fleeing from plague-stricken house to be followed by Hue and Cry, and their refuge shut up. 6. Pavements to be repaired, kennels clean, soil to be removed. Those not paying rates to be distrained on. 7. Persons turning sick servants out of doors forced to receive or maintain them. 8. Persons removed by order of Magistrate to have full power of return to their old lodgings when recovered. 9. Magistrates to have full powers. 10. Collectors in each Parish to do their duty or be liable to the penalties inflicted by Parliament.
L.J. iv. 391, 396; N. ii. 478 (early form).

9 SEPTEMBER. 
London: R. Cotes: 1646.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms England & London house die the
Another edition of No. 1890, q.v.
B.M. 669. f. 9 (67).

9 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] Whereas it doth appear to this House by certain... [Order of Review of Poll-Money.] 
[Westminster]: 9 September 1641.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 22 Informations equallitie ser-
The Poll-Money produces too small a sum owing to unjust assessments and the neglect of the Commissioners. The Commissioners in their counties are to meet forthwith and review the assessments, levy arrears from defaulters, and collect the new assessments by the old or by new collectors. The money to be sent to the appointed persons. A certifi-
to their native places to their trades. If any of them are found lingering they will be severely punished. All Justices, &c., are to put down unlawful assemblies and routs, and punish offenders. Nigligent officers will be severely punished.

B.M. 1851. b. 3 (36). Queen's 79. A. 2 (149). P.R.O.
Original paper signed, P.S.B. (year uncertain).¹

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 15. d.

Signed: Ed. Littleton C.S., Essex, Salisbury, Leycester, Warwick, W. Say & Seale, Bristol, Mandeville, ... To Banks. Let this Proclamation be enrolled. Ed. Littleton C.S. Wycher.J. Endorsed 'By virtue of his Majesties Commission dated ... let this Proclamation bee fortheith written and printed. Ex. Dudley Carleton.'⁻²

A similar note on Patent Roll. If

1 ⁴¹

2 ⁴²

29 NOVEMBER.—[TO THE LORDS.] [Begin] Whereas upon the Lords finding that . . . [Private Petitions deferred till Hilary Term.] [Westminster]: 27 November 1641.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Petitions which li-

In consequence of the public business of great importance in agitation, all private business is put to the first day of Hilary Term next. Petitioners to take notice.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (22).
L.J. iv. 455 ; N. ii. 685.

N° 1896.

29 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE HOUSE OF COM-
MONS.] [Begin] Whereas severall Certificates have been pre-

[Concerning the non-payment of Poll-Money.] [Westminster]: 29 November 1641.

1 f. Gothic letter.

frame pre-
tute upon

Great arrears of Poll-Money are due. Partiality in Assessing has been shown by the Commissioners or Assessors. All money in arrear is to be demanded and not less than double [? half] the value accepted. Defaults to be certified to the House. A Form of Certificate adopted. Money to be paid to the Treasurers of London and of York.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (20).
See C.J. ii. 326 ; Cal. S.P.D. 183.

N° 1898.

29 NOVEMBER.

H. Elsynge.

frame pre-
tute Or-

Another edition of No. 1898, q.v., differing, the last few words being omitted, and this copy being signed.


N° 1899.

29 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A Certificate of what hath been done upon the Poll-money, as well upon the Act of Poll-money, as upon the Order of Review of the same.

[Westminster: 29 November 1641.]


Headpiece total sum con-

The form of certificate with blanks alluded to in Ordinance of 29 Nov. [No. 1898, q.v.]


See C.J. ii. 326.

N° 1900.

N° 1896.

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See C.J. ii. 326.

N° 1900.

N° 1896.
for measures against English Papists. These things cause insecurity of trade. They pray that grievances may be removed, delinquents punished, and Popish lords and Bishops removed from the House of Lords as was desired in the Guildhall when £50,000 were lent to raise forces for Ireland.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (33); 190. g. 12 (71). MS. copy, P.R.O. S.P.D. 486 (42).
C.J. ii. 389; N. ii. 733; see Cal. S.P.D., 193, 195. No 1904.

12 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the attendance of the Members in both Houses of Parliament.

Whitehall: 12 December [1641].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 24 pro- January by
Parliament is to meet at Westminster on 12 January next. All are to attend, on pain, &c.

Canterbury (21). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2210, 1
MS. draft, signatures of Privy Council, S.P.D. 486 (46).
Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 24. (20 Dec.).
R. xz. 956; H. i. 4st; N. ii. 768. 1200 printed.

'Signed to be your Majesties pleasure by Sir Dudley Carleton and signed by the Lords of the Privy Council.'

No 1905.

15 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] To the Kings most Excellent Majesty. The humble Remonstrance and Petition of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

[Westminster: 15 December 1641.]

Sine notae: 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.

Declares the King should not take note of any discussion in Parliament, except by the information of Parliament, should not propound any Amendment to any Bill in consideration, nor manifest any assent or dissent till the matter is presented to him in due course. Every member should have free speech, and the King should not nourish displeasure against any speaker. These Privileges have been broken by the King's Speech in Parliament on Tuesday last, 14 December, when a clause was inserted, salvo jure, at your offer. They petition the King not to break privilege again, and ask for the name of the person whose evil counsel induced him to act in this way.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (35); 105. f. 17 (3); 190. g. 12 (190). T.C.D. DD. ii. 19.
L.J. iv. 477; C.J. ii. 345 (16th); H. i. 4st; Rush. iii. 488; N. ii. 751.

No 1906.

20 DECEMBER.—[TO THE KING AND PARLIAMENT.] The Cheshire Petition for establishing of the Common-Prayer-Books, and suppression of Schismatices, presented to the Kings Majesty, and from him recommended to the House of Peers by the Lord Keeper, . . .

[Westminster: 20 December 1641.]
1 f. Roman letter.

They represent that the pure seed of their faith is tainted with schismatical tares, praise the Common Prayer and Liturgy, and ask that no innovation be permitted without a general synod. Signed by 8,936 persons in all.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (74).
L.J. iv. 482; N. ii. 758.

No 1907.

20 DECEMBER.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the honourable the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the Commons House of Parliament: The humble Petition of sundry Ministers intrusted to solicit the Petition and Remonstrance formerly exhibited to this Honourable House, and of many of their Brethren, most humbly sheweth . . .

[Westminster]: 20 December 1641.
London: for Bellamie & Smith: 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.

Enumerates subjects for thankfulness respecting present Parliament, amongst others the protestation and vow [No. 1844, q.v.], accepting a petition and remonstrance from Ministers, &c. Complains of ceremonies, Church Government, and defect of maintenance. Asks for a Synod to reform the liturgy, some relaxation being allowed meanwhile, and that a public monthly fast be instituted to beseech God's blessing on you and on Ireland.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (57).
N. ii. 764; see C.J. ii. 350, By Dr. Burgess.

No 1908.

21 DECEMBER.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of the Commons House of Parliament. The Humble Petition of the Lords Knights and Gentlemen of the Kingdom of Ireland now in Towne, . . .

[Westminster: 21 December 1641.]
London: sine nom.: 1641.
1 f. Roman letter.

Ine- endeavours that

Gives an account of the destruction of 40 years' labours and of the urgent need of immediate succour. Urges that the 10,000 Scots be sent at once to Ulster. The English may follow later, but these can follow the rebels through the bogs. Caricfargus, Londonderry, and Colerane will fall if not speedily relieved.


B.M. 669. f. 4 (53); 816. m. 1 (43); 112. f. 43 (4).
L.J. iv. 484; see C.J. ii. 352; N. ii. 769.

No 1909.

23 DECEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] Whereas His most Excellent Majesty . . .

[Regulations for the general Fast.]

[Westminster]: 23 December 1641.
1 f. Gothic letter.

frame was stant this

A Fast was ordered for London and Parliament on Wednesday 22nd, Westminster, Thursday 23rd, and the rest of England, Thursday 20th January. All members are to send copies of this order to the Sheriffs, who are to cause copies to be circulated to every parish. This Order is to be printed.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (7); 506. h. 13 (59). Antiqu. * (34).
C.J. ii. 353, 355 (24th).

This copy was sold at 1d.

No 1910.
28 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins]

His Majesty taking into His Princely consideration...

[Against riotous assemblies in London, &c.]

Whitehall: 28 December [1641].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 29 the Cities of

Forbids riotous and tumultuous assemblies in London and Westminster. Inhabitants not to assemble themselves, or if assembled without His Majesty's authority to repair to their dwellings at once.


Dac. Pat. p. 6, n. 28, d. R. xx. 595; Rush. iii. 466; N. ii. 786. Durnall Occurrences, p. 4. 390 printed.

1 Whitehall, 29 Dec. 1641. It is his Majesties pleasure that this Proclamation be printed and put under the Great Seal to be published in all convenient places in the cities of London and Westminster, and in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey. Edw. Nicholas.


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28 DECEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Message sent by the Lord Chamberlain to the House of Peers, the 28th of December. 1641.

[Whitehall]: 28 December 1641.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 22 Di. thither House

The King, being sensible of the great miseries of Ireland, and of the blood which is spilt there, will raise ten thousand English volunteers for that service, if the House of Commons will pay them.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (28); 190. g. 13 (13). Antiq. * (35).

L.J. iv. 494; H. i. 33; N. ii. 787, 789.

1 Price marked |d. N° 1911.

30 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] To the Kings most Excellent Majesty, and the Lords and Peers now assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition and Protestation of all the Bishops and Prelates now called by his Majesties Writts to attend the Parliament, and present about London and Westminster, for that Service.

[Westminster: 30 December 1641.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece & city arms the That Pro-

They this

Protests the Bishops' right and duty quietly to attend and vote in Parliament. They are willing to perform their duty. They abominate all actions tending to Popery as also to any malignant party. They have been violently menaced and assaulted on their way to the House, and can find no redress on complaint. They protest that they are afraid to sit and vote without security. They protest that all votes passed in their absence since the 27th of present December, or to be passed, are null and void, since their absence is not voluntary. They pray the King to order the Clerk of the Peers to enter this on the Records. Signed: York, Durham, Lichfield, Norwich, St. Asaph, Bath and Wells, Hereford, Oxford, Ely, Gloucester, Llandaff, Peterborough.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (27).

L.J. iv. 496; C.J. ii. 362; H. i. 41; Rush. iii. 466; N. ii. 794.

3 JANUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]

It is this day Ordered upon the Question,...

[Against sealing papers of or arresting Members.]

[Westminster]: 3 January 1641[–2].


1 f. Roman letter.

Another edition of No. 1915, q.v.


1 f. Gothic letter of.

N° 1916.

3 JANUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]

Another edition of No. 1915, q.v.

B.M. 51. h. 1 (56). Antiq.* (36).

1 f. Gothic letter of.

N° 1917.

6 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]

Our Will and Pleasure is...

For the arrest of the five members.

Whitehall: 6 January [1641–2].

Found only in MS.

A proclamation declaring the course of our proceedings upon the accusation of high treason and other high misdemeanours, charged against five members of the Commons, who, being struck with the conscience of their own guilt of so heinous crimes, have made their escape. All officers, &c., to use their diligence in the apprehending and carrying of them to the Tower of London, to be kept in safe custody to
be brought to trial according to justice. None to harbour
for to print.' Mr. Wilde in the chair.

Nos 1919-27

6 JANUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] The Declaration agreed upon by the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to sit in the Guildhall in London, to consider of the safety of the Kingdom, and of the City of London. And of the preserving the Privileges of Parliament.

Guildhall: 6 January 1641-[2].

[London: for J. Huschett: 1641-2.]

1 f. Roman letter.

N° 1919.

6 JANUARY. Haslerige, upon to
Another edition of No. 1920, q.v.


6 JANUARY. Haslerige, others re-
Another edition of No. 1920, q.v.


7 JANUARY.—[TO THE KING.] To the Kings most Excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of the Major, Aldermen, and Common Councell of the City of London.

[Concerning Ireland, the five Members, &c.] [London]: [7 January 1641-2].


1 f. Roman letter.

C. J. ii. 378; H. I. 96; Rush. iii. 484. N° 1922.

7 JANUARY.—[TO THE KING.] At the Committee of the House of Commons...

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the

of Court of

The King's frequent declarations of good will encourage them to represent how disturbed the City is about the Rebellion in Ireland, the charge of the Tower, the fortifying of Whitehall, the fireworks found on Papists, and the misunderstanding with the Parliament. They fear still more because of the attempted seizure of the five members, to the endangering of the King's person, and the privileges of Parliament. They pray he will take order in these matters.


C. J. ii. 378; H. I. 96; Rush. iii. 484. N° 1922.

7 JANUARY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] The Humble Petition of The peaceful, obedient, religious, and honest Protestants of this Kingdome, presented unto the Honourable House of Commons, by Doctor Hyntton, in their behalfs the 7. day of January, 1641.

[Grocers Hall: 7 January 1641-2.]

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

234

and James; that the dignity of learning be preserved; that the exorbitances of the separatists be repressed and peace given to London; and that Parliament would admit a free debate on these subjects.

B. M. 669, f. 4 (38). N° 1924.

8 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for a general fast thowrout this Realm of England.

Whitehall: 8 January [1641-2].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 22 consideration and so
January 20 appointed a general fast throughout England (except London, &c., where it has been already kept), for the state of Ireland. The last Wednesday of February and every succeeding month to be kept as fast till the troubles in Ireland are over.


Rot. Pat. p. 6, n. 22, d. R. xx. 508; H. I. 48; Rush. iii. 494.

' This containeth your Majesties proclamation for a general Monthly fast during the troubles in Ireland throughout your Majesties Kingdome of England and dominion of Wales which was read at the Counsell Board and by your Majestie with the advice of the Lords ordered to be forthwith published. E. Herbert.' Historiate initial. N° 1925.

8 JANUARY.

Arms 30 consideration and so
Another edition of No. 1925, q.v.


Fioriate initial. N° 1926.

8 JANUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Be-

gins] At the Committee of the House of Commons...

[The City of London is acting lawfully.]

[Grocers Hall]: 8 January 1641-[2].

Sine nota.


Protestation of publik

Resolved by the Committee to consider the safety of the kingdom, of London, and for vindicating the privileges of Parliament, that the City has acted according to its duty, and that those who trouble it are public enemies.

With Ordinances 5 May and 30 July, Nos. 1850, 1874, q.v. B. M. 190, g. 13 (2).


c. 8 JANUARY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Commons in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Parishes of Stepney, Shorditch, Whitechappell and Algate, the Chappelry of Wapping, the Precinct of St. Kathorins, and the Parish of St. Peter Advincula, adjacent to the Tower, and without the liberties of London.

[London: 8 January 1641-2.]

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Naviga-
tute Papists

The inhabitants of these parishes are mariners, soldiers, or private persons whose families are without defence in tumult. The Tower of London, which was a defence against the City of London, to consider of the safety of the Kingdom.

5th of May appointed a general fast throughout England and dominion of Wales which was read at the Counsell Board and by your Majestie with the advice of the Lords ordered to be forthwith published. E. Herbert.' Historiate initial. N° 1925.
shut out. Threats have been used by sundry persons in the Tower against Puritans and Brownists. Richard Cray, a new warder, has raised men to prevent attendance on the preaching of Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Greenhill, and on Thursday last Cray violently disarmed them. They pray for authority to defend themselves, choose officers, provide arms, &c., and that Cray may answer for his conduct.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (13).

See C.J. ii. 570 (11th). Seamen's petition, B.M. 816. m. 1 (48).

B.M. 669. f. 1928-37

Nos 1928-37

11 JANUARY. — [TO THE LORDS.] To the right Honourable the House of Peers now assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the inhabitants of the County of Buckingham.

[Westminster]: 11 January 1641[-2].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Type headline Lord the in-

11 JANUARY. — [TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Commons now assembled in Parliament: The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Buckingham.

[Westminster]: 11 January 1641[-2].


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline Lord the in-

B.M. 190. g. 12 (43).

L. J. iv. 506; Rush. iii. 478; N. ii. 834.

Another edition of No. 1930, q.v.


11 JANUARY. — [TO THE COMMONS.] A Letter directed to Master Bridgeman, the fourth of January, and a Letter inclosed in it, to one Master Anderton, were this day read, and ordered to be entered.

[Westminster]: 11 January 1641[-2].

London: for J. Hunscoft: 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline Lord the in-

A letter from 'friends in Covent Garden, January 4' to Orlando Bridgeman, M.P. Inner Temple, advising him to absent himself from Parliament, and to convey a letter to Mr. Anderton from R. E. This letter speaks of the impeachment of the five members and threatens the solicitor, Fynes, and Earl of Essex, Warwick, Say, Brook, and Paget in the Lords. It is written as from a Roman Catholic.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (20). Bodl. Arch. A. V. 2 (4).

C.J. ii. 369; N. ii. 886.

N° 1932.

11 JANUARY.

London: sine nom.: 1642.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline Lord the in-


[Hampton Court]: 12 January 1641[-2].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1641[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 90 whether this Para-

His Majesty taking note that some question whether his proceedings against Lord Kymbolton, Hollis, Hastrig, Pym, Hampden, and Strode, are legal, waives his former proceedings, and assures Parliament he will be as careful of their privileges as of his crown.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (34); 190. g. 13 (14).

L. J. iv. 510; H. i. 49; Bush. iii. 484; see N. ii. 858.

N° 1934.

12 JANUARY. — [TO THE COMMONS.] A Letter directed to Master Bridgeman, the fourth of January, and a Letter inclosed in it, to one Master Anderton, were this day read, and ordered to be entered.

[Westminster]: 11 January 1641[-2].

London: for J. Hunscoft: 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline Lord the in-

His friends and neighbours find with amazement their member charged with treason. They conceive (under favour) that the manner of impeachment impugns the rights of Parliament, which their Protestation [No. 1844, q.v.] binds them to maintain. They believe it is the malice of the enemies of the King, Church, and Commonwealth that has prompted this charge. They pray that Mr. Hampden and the rest may enjoy the privileges of Parliament.

The King, pleased to let his subjects know his care not to violate the privileges of Parliament, will waive his proceedings against Mr. Hampden and the rest, concerning whom he will proceed in an unquestionable way. Then it will appear he had sufficient grounds to charge them—would prefer them to be found innocent.

Hodgkin.

H. i. 50; Rush. iii. 487; N. ii. 810; Rariota iii. 9.

N° 1936.

13 JANUARY. — [TO THE COMMONS.] The Humble petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Buckingham . . .

[For the five members.]

[Winchester]: 13 January 1641[-2].

London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1641[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Type headline Lord the in-

Another edition of No. 1934, q.v.

B.M. G. 3806 (9).

N° 1935.

13 JANUARY. — [TO THE COMMONS.] A Letter directed to Master Bridgeman, the fourth of January, and a Letter inclosed in it, to one Master Anderton, were this day read, and ordered to be entered.

1 f. Roman letter.

Another edition of No. 1936, q.v.

Frame Hampden cused Parlia-

N° 1937.
13 JANUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]
Whereas Information hath been given . . . [Against Lord Digbie, Col. Lunsford, and others.]
[Westminster]: 13 January 1641[2].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Jo. Brown.

Frame. the County them
Order of the Lords publishing Order of 13 January of Lords and Commons requiring the sheriffs to suppress all unlawful assemblies and to guard the magazines, on the news of Lord Digbie (son of the Earl of Bristol) and Colonel Lunsford with others appearing in arms at Kingston-Thames, where the magazine of arms for the county of Surrey is. This to be printed and published (14th).
L.J. iv. 569, 510, 512; H. i. 51; Rush. iii. 495; N. ii. 856.
N° 1938.

13 JANUARY.
London: sine nom.: 1641.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Jo. Brown.

Headpiece Parlial- stol) in
Another edition of No. 1938, q.v.
B.M. 1551. b. 3 (35*). Antiq.* (38).
N° 1939.

[Windsor]: 14 January 1641[2].
1 f. Gothic letter [with No. 1934].
Arms 50 whether this Parlia-
The King adds that he had never the least intention of infringing the privileges of Parliament, and is willing to assert them in any way the Parliament will advise, whereupon he hopes they will apply themselves to pressing public affairs, particularly those of Ireland, and that his care for his prerogative.
B.M. 669. f. 3 (34); 190. g. 13 (14).
L.J. iv. 514; H. i. 51; Rush. iii. 498; N. ii. 858.
N° 1940.

17 JANUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A Declaration of the House of Commons, touching a late Breach of their Priviledges; And for the Vindication thereof, and of divers Members of the said House.
[Westminster]: 17 January 1641[2].
1 f. Roman letter.
Hen. Elsing.
Hampden, and be
An Order of the Commons to print this Declaration. Reciting the attempted arrest of Denzi Hollis, Sir Arthur Haslrigg, John Pym, John Hampden, and William Strode. Their chambers, &c., sealed by Sir William Killigrew, Sir William Flemen, and others. Serjeant-at-Arms Francis demands them of the House of Commons. Next day the King seated in the Speaker’s chair demanded them, and issued warrants for their arrest. If any person arrests them it is a breach of privilege, and the person who arrests them is a public enemy. The King was accompanied by a disorderly crowd of six hundred soldiers, papists, &c., on this visit, 4 January, to overawe Parliament. A printed paper in the form of a Proclamation [No. 1922, q.v.] was issued on 6 January. It is false, scandalous, and illegal. The publishing of Articles of Treason against Lord Kimbolton and the five members by Killigrew, Flemen, and others is a seditious breach of privilege. The Privilege of Parliament cannot be vindicated unless the King will graciously give up the names of his advisers, that they may be punished. All persons who maintain dissension between the King and Parliament are public enemies.
Bodl. Ashm. H. 29 (48); Carte 71, printed (69); Arch. A. V. 2 (11). Hodgkin (clipped).
See C.J. ii. 383; H. i. 38; Rush. iii. 484; N. ii. 853; Rariora iii. 19; Gardiner 337.

1641-2: 17 CHARLES I

17 JANUARY.
Type headpiece Hampden, and this.
Another edition of No. 1941, q.v.
N° 1942.

17 JANUARY.
William Strode and.
Another edition of No. 1941, q.v.
B.M. 190. g. 13 (338).
N° 1943.

18 JANUARY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of . . . Essex, who to the number of twenty thousand hands, have subscribed and presented to the Committee of the House of Commons at Grocers-Hall in London. Jan. 18. 1641.
Grocers-Hall: 18 January 1641[2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece care, Ireland the
Thanks them for care and endeavours, calls their attention to the danger of clothing and farming trades coming to sudden ruin, which will not be stopped till the Bishops and Popish Lords be removed from the House of Peers. Prays that Ireland be relieved, Papists disarmed, and the country put in a posture of defence. Hopes that the former petition will have a fuller answer.
B.L. B.M. 105. f. 17 (1).
See Essex petition, L.J. iv. 523 (20th); C.J. ii. 387.
N° 1944.

19 JANUARY.—[BY THE SPEAKER.] To his very loving friends, The High Sherife, and Justices of Peace of the County of Surrey.
The Protestant to be taken by all.
[Westminster: 19 January 1641-2.]
Sine nota. William Lenthall.
1 f. Roman letter.
Speaker.
of rally I.
The Protestant No. 1844, q.v. was sent down some months ago, but there are many who have not taken it. Many dangerous designs have been plotted against Parliament, especially that of the 4th instant. You are to publish their Declaration, No. 1941, q.v., and recommend the taking of this Protestant. You are to meet the Justices, take the Protestant, then call together the Ministers, Churchwardens, Overseers, &c., of every Parish, and see them take it; they are to call every one over 18 in their parishes to take it, and to send the names of those who refuse. These certificates to be handed to the Members before 20 February (or 12 March if over 60 miles from London).
Letter from Sheriff (2 Feb. 1641-2). Justices of Peace to meet in Town Hall, Kingston, on Thursday, 10 February, at 9 a.m.
B.M. 669. f. 3 (10).
C.J. ii. 359 (201st).
N° 1945.

His Majesties Message sent to both Houses of Parliament. January 20, 1641.

His Majesties Message sent to both Houses of Parliament. January 20, 1641.


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24 JANUARY.
1 f. Roman letter.

address upon minde

Another edition of No. 1957, q.v.
B.M. 669. f. 4 (49); 190. g. 12 (116).

N° 1858.

25 JANUARY.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the
most Honourable the House of Peers, and the
Honorable House of Commons assembled in Par-
liament. The humble Petition of the Baronets,
Justices, and Gentlemen of the County of Devon at
their General Sessions.
[London]: for H. Blunden: 164[1-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

They represent to the King and to Parliament the dis-
tresses of the county. They not only feel all the incon-
veniences of present bad trade but they fear invasion from
Ireland. They conjecture with probability their evils to
arise from the Popish Lords and Prelates in Parliament.
They pray you to endeavour to get the King to exclude
papists from affairs and prelates from temporal jurisdiction.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (59).
L.J. iv. 596.

N° 1859.

25 JANUARY.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the
Right Honourable, the Lords and Commons in
Parliament. The humble Petition of the Mayor,
Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of
Exeter.
[Westminster: 26 January 1641-2.]
[London]: for W. Hope: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Conse-
the have

The trade of Exeter is dead, especially the manufacture of
Serges and Perpetuanies: their brethren in Ireland are in
distress: the grounds are the distractions in London,
occasioned by the infringing of the privileges of Parliament,
the opposition of the Bishops and the Popish party. They
fear popular risings if trade is not revived. The source of
all trouble is the Bishops and the Popish party. They pray
that Religion, Parliament, and the liberty of the subject be
preserved, the Popish party disarmed, the kingdom put in
defence in the hands of trusty persons, and votes in Parlia-
mment taken from the Bishops and Popish Lords.
B.M. 669. f. 4 (50).
L.J. iv. 596.

N° 1860.

26 JANUARY.—[TO THE LORDS.] To the
right Honourable the House of Lords now assembled
in Parliament. The humble Petition of the Young
Men, Apprentices and Seamen, in, and about the
City of London.
[Westminster: 26 January 1641-2.]
Sine nota: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Petitioners have not had any relief from their petitions,
but want grows, on account of the help given to the rebels
in Ireland. They pray that relief be sent to Ireland, the
kingdom put in defence, and hinderers be made known; for
'Oppression maketh wise men mad'.
B.M. 10350. g. 11 (1).
L.J. iv. 644, 649.

N° 1861.

26 JANUARY.
1 f. Roman letter.

Another edition of No. 1961, q.v.
B.M. 506. h. 13 (53).

N° 1862.

27 JANUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An
Order made by both Houses of Parliament, for the
bringing in of in Corne, Meale, or any other Victual
whatesoever, into the several Ports of Dublin,
Carrickvergus, Yonghall, and London-Derry.
[Westminster: 27 January 1641-2.]
London: for J. Huneceott: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Recites that owing to the Rebellion the loyalists and the
army may be exposed to want. Any merchant bringing to
Dublin, Carrickvergus, Yonghall, or London-Derry any
necessary goods or victuals, shall receive a certificate from
the Victualler, &c., of the sums agreed on. He and his
assigns may cash this in the chamber at London within 30
days after sight. Sums allowed—Dublin £10,000, Carrick-
vergus £15,000, Youghall £5,000, London-Derry £5,000.
All persons supplying food, arms, or ammunition to the
rebels declared guilty of High Treason.
B.M. 669. f. 3 (39); 190. g. 13 (9).
L.J. iv. 546; C.J. ii. 595 (23th).

N° 1863.

28 JANUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A
Copie of a Letter sent by Mr. Speaker to all the
Corporations in England. And the like also to all
the Justices of Peace in the several Counties of
England, drawn up by Order of the House of
Commons, for the publishing of the Declaration
of the House, concerning their five Members
formerly accused of Treason; And to commend
the taking of the Protestation throughout the
Kingdome.
[Westminster]: 28 January 1641[-2].
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

The Protestation, No. 1844, q.v., has not been so widely
taken as it should have been. The House desires you to
publish this Declaration, No. 1941, q.v., of the events of 4
January, and to recommend the Protestation. Hold a meet-
ing, take it yourselves, then the ministers, churchwardens,
and all inhabitants over 18, and return the names of those
that take and those that refuse it to your Member before 12
March. William Lenthall, 29 January.
B.M. 816. m. 1 (50).
C.J. ii. 400.

N° 1864.

29 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] A Procla-
amtion concerning the true payment of Tonnage and
Poundage.
[Windso]: 29 January [1641-2].
Found only in MS.

A reissue of No. 1881, q.v.
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2211.
600 printed.

N° 1865.
29 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] The Kings Majesties Answer to the Petition of the House of Commons, sent on Saturday last, the nine and twentieth of this instant January, 1642.

[B.M. 669. f. 3 (37); 105. f. 17 (7); 190. g. 13 (413). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (40). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2211.]

L.J. iv. 557 (1 Feb.); C.J. ii. 402; H. i. 60 (dated 28th).

29 JANUARY.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 32 Common. Concerning mean.

Another edition of No. 1966, q.v.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (54).

29 JANUARY.

London : sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 25 Comm. what distractions

Another edition of No. 1966, q.v.

B.L.

29 JANUARY.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 32 Common. Concerning mean.

Another edition of No. 1966, q.v.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (54).

29 JANUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An order made by both Houses of Parliament, to prevent the going over of Polish Commanders into Ireland, and also to hinder the transportation of Arms, Ammunition, Money, Corne, Victuals, and all other Provision to the Rebels. And for the sending back of the Irish Papists lately come over.


London : for J. Humscott : 1641[–2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Hen. Elsing.

Arms 34. been have in

Many papists having estates in England have gone to Ireland to help the rebels, and others are preparing to do so. Arms, &c., have been sent, and are being prepared to aid them. All sheriffs, &c., are to apprehend suspected papists going to Ireland, stay all arms, &c., for their aid, and give notice to Parliament. The Irish beggars in Cornwall, Devon, &c., are to be sent home forthwith. The consent of the Lords was obtained by Mr. Carew.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (38). Antiq.* (40).

L.J. iv. 549; C.J. ii. 406; H. i. 29; Rush. iii. 606.

A proclamation to this effect was asked for 10 Nov., L.J. iv. 488, 497.

29 JANUARY.

Arms 31 been, have House.


B.M. 190. g. 13 (8); 506. h. 13 (65). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (49), (126); Carte 71, printed (49).

29 JANUARY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable the House of Commons assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of many thousand poor people, in and about the City of London.

[London]: 31 January 1641[–2].


1 f. Roman letter.

H. the lines

Attributing their approaching ruin to the Bishops and Popish Lords who have hindered relief to the Irish Protestants, and occasioned the stoppage of trade. They pray that the obstacles of peace may be declared and that the Peers who concur with you may sit as one entire body. ‘For the Lords sake hear us and let our Religion, lives, and walfares be precious in Your sights, that the lines (sic) of the poor may bless You, and ever pray,’ &c.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (54).

See L.J. iv. 559 (1 Feb.); C.J. ii. 404.

1 For the use of the Petitioners who are to meet this present day in More Fields, and from thence to go to the house of Parliament with it in their hands.

31 JANUARY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] The humble Petition of sundry of the Knights, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and others of the Inhabitants of the County of Suffolk, to the number of above 15000. presented Jan. 31. 1641.


Sine note : 1641[–2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Ho voted already

Thanks Commons for their services: prays that Popish Lords and Bishops may be removed from Parliament, the kingdom secured, Ireland helped, the petitions against Bishop Wren and scandalous ministers speeded, and all burdens removed.

The Speaker in reply says that the petition will be taken into serious consideration. The case against Bishop Wren has been already transmitted to the Lords.

Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (59).

C.J. ii. 404.

31 JANUARY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in the Commons House of Parliament now assembled. The humble Petition of 15000 poor labouring men, known by the name of Porters, and the lowest Members of the City of London.

London : Oulton and Dexter for J. Bull : 1641[–2].

1 f. Roman letter.

hearty and take

Thanks Commons for care of them. Fears evils: (1) Growing power of adverse party, who have counsell'd attack on privileges of Parliament and liberty of subject. (2) The growth of the Irish rebellion. (3) The decay of Trade, which they attribute to these causes and others beyond their knowledge. They have sold part and 'payned' part of their goods for food, and can pay no rent. They call on Parliament for remedy, putting down the adverse party, sending help to Ireland, and securing trade by fortifying the Cinque Ports. Let Justice be done on offenders. They have nothing to offer but their lives, but these they will lose in defence of
8 FEBRUARY.—[TO THE LORDS.] To the Right Honourable the House of Peers assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the Knights, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freemen, and other Inhabitants of the County of Kent. [Westminster]: 8 February 1641[-2].

London: for J. Hanse: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece acknowledge Commons, the
Thanks for disfranchising Bishops and for setting the kingdom in defence. Professes petitioners' honour and respect. Prays for a reformation of the church, aid for Ireland, delinquents to be punished, privileges supported, evil councillors punished, Popish Lords disfranchised, papists disarmed, the mass suppressed, scandalous ministers expelled, &c.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (63). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (140); Z. 1. 17 (21), (66). S.P.D. 489 (15).
L.J. iv. 570; C.J. ii. 420; Cal. S.P.D. 279. (Surrey petition, 816. m. 1 (51)).

9 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] The humble Answer of the Honourable House of Commons to the Kings Majesties last message, 7th of Feb. 1641, in defence of the Speech lately spoken by M. Pym. [Westminster: 9 February 1641-2.]
London: for J. Franke: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

headpiece Com. the mischeife
The speech referred to in the King's message, No. 1977, q.v., was delivered and was ordered to be printed: and now the House sends this answer. Some persons have joined the rebels, others have been stayed, among these Lord Delvin and four persons in his company (one a priest), Col. Butler, brother to Lord Montgarat now in rebellion, Sir George Hamilton, and a son of Lord Nettersfield, whose father and brother are in rebellion. The House regrets that the King's caution is so abused by those around him, and beseeches him to take such a course as will prevent future abuse.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (41); 190. g. 13 (421). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (145); Z. 1. 17 (41).
C.J. ii. 423; H. i. 69; Rush. iii. 512.

10 FEBRUARY.—[TO THE KING.] The Clothier's Petition to His Majestie: With His Majesties Gracious Answer. [Greenwich: 10 February 1641-2.]
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece whom and and
The trade in cloth [from Suffolk, and Dedham and Langham in Essex] has been dead for 18 months. Prays the King to intercede with Parliament to enliven the trade and set the poor to work. The King thinks they have cause to petition, and has recommended it to Parliament.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (107).

See L.J. iv. 581.
N° 1982.
10 FEBRUARY. — [TO THE LORDS.] To the
Right Honourable the House of Peers Now Assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of many thousands of Courtiers, Citizens, Gentlemen and Trades-men's wives, inhabiting within the Cities of London and Westminster, concerning the staying of the Queenes intended voyage into Holland; with many serious causes and weighty reasons, (which they desire) may induce the Honourable House to detain Her Majestie. Presented and read in the House by the Lord Mandevill, the 10. of February, 1641.

Westminster: 10 February 1641[-2].
London: for T. Hales: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Petitioners are dependent for their livelihoods on the splendour of a court. With the Queen's departure they foresee an utter decay of trade. They fear her departure is due to late tumults and scandalous pamphlets, accusing her of disturbing peaceable government. Considering that she has given heirs to the throne, they pray that the authors of these tumults and scandals be punished, and she be induced to stay.


1 f. Roman letter.

Represented are the fears of the petitioners arising from Irish rebellion, not passing Bill for impressing soldiers, breach of privilege, not disarming papists, increase of Arminianism in the University, delinquents unpunished, scandalous ministers continued. These are the causes of decay of trade. Pray for removal of votes of Popish Lords and Bishops.

The Heads of the Petition: (1) Thanks for voting down Bishops. (2 and 3) Sea forts and kingdom to be put in defence. (4) Oath for disarming papists to be taken by their servants. (5) Papists to keep to their houses. (6) University to be purged. (7) Preaching ministry required.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (65).

This is not the petition presented to the Lords (L.J. iv. 575) on 10 February, but probably a draft for it. \textsuperscript{N}o 1894.

11 FEBRUARY. — [BY THE KING.] A Message from His Majesty to the House of Peers on Friday the 11 of Feb. 1641. Concerning his acceptance of Sir John Coniers, in the place of Sir John Byron to be Lieutenant of the Tower.

[Canterbury]: 11 February 1641[-2].
London: for J. Wright: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 20 ob: intention said

Though the King does not hold himself obliged to answer any particular question about the forts and Militia till he knows and consents to their full disposal, yet he will accept Sir John Coniers in the place of Sir John Byron, who has already surrendered his place.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (22).
L.J. iv. 577; H. i. 73; Rush. iii. 519. \textsuperscript{N}o 1985.

12 FEBRUARY. — [BY THE COMMONS.] A true and exact list of those persons nominated and recommended by the House of Commons to his Majestie, As persons fit to be entrusted with the Militia of the Kingdome: wherein they desire the concurrence of the House of Peers. Feb. 12. 1641. Published to prevent the printing of false Copies.

[Westminster]: 12 February 1641[-2].
London: for J. Franke: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Gives list of Lord-Lieutenants, and for City of London Militia: Sir John Gaie, Sir Jacob Garret, Thomas Atkin, Sir John Wollistone, John Warner, John Tewes, Serjeant-Major Generall Skippon, or any three of them; Randolph Mainwaring, William Giles, John Powke, James Bunce, Francis Peel, Samuel Winstanely, Nathaniel Wright, William Barkley, Alexander Norimmington, Stephen Estweek, Owen Rowe, or any six of them.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (44); 190. g. 13 (207). Bodl. Clar. State Pap. 20 (168).

L.J. iv. 587; C.J. ii. 426, 428; H. i. 73; Rush. iii. 529. \textsuperscript{N}o 1986.

12 FEBRUARY. — [TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of the House of Commons assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mistery or Trade of the Silk Throsters of London.

Westminster: 12 February 1641[-2].
London: Oulton & Dexter: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Kingdom, ment, Inhabitants

The wool exported to Persia, Turkey, Italy, Naples, and Sicily was returned as 2,000 bales of raw silk, which gives employment to near 200,000 poor people in or near this city. The raw silk requires 35,000,000, with 30,000,000, turners, thread-makers, winders, spinners, and others, all living from week to week. Owing to the distractions fomented by Prelates, Popish Lords, and evil councillors, against peace with Scotland and against Parliament, and the obstruction of relief for Ireland, trade is decayed and these multitudes are like to be in extremity. The petitioners, as being the first to suffer, pray that Prelacy be abolished, the Popish lords sequestered from voting, and wicked councillors punished, which is the only means of giving life to trade.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (60).
C.J. ii. 427. \textsuperscript{N}o 1897.


[Canterbury]: 13 February 1641[-2].
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1641[-2].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Headpiece passed Severity in

To further show his desire to find a remedy for present disorders, the King will issue a Proclamation against recusants [No. 2039, q.v.]. The seven condemned priests shall be banished, and a Proclamation issued, ordering all priests to leave the kingdom in 20 days; the government and liturgy to be left to Parliament: the King will venture his own person for Ireland if necessary: recommends the decay of trade, as shown by petitions at Greenwich from Suffolk clothiers [No. 1982, q.v.] to the consideration of Parliament.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (18); 190. g. 13 (15).
L.J. iv. 589; C.J. ii. 430; H. i. 75; Rush. iii. 553. \textsuperscript{N}o 1988.
14 FEBRUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An
Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament, for the
safeguard of the Parliament, Tower and City of
London, under the command of Serjeant Major
General Skippon.

[Westminster : 14 February 1641-2.]
London: for J. Huscott: 18 Feb. 1641-[2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece that these the

Refers to Order of Parliament, 12 January last, to place
a guard about the Tower under Maj.-Gen. Skippon, Com-
mander of the Guards of Parliament. This has been done,
and the guards posted at the end of Tower Street and else-
where. His dispositions are approved of as being for the
real good service of King and Parliament. Any person
arresting or troubling him violates the privilege of Parlia-
ment.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (11).

L.J. iv. 584 (14 Feb.); C.J. ii. 427 (12th); H. i. 77.

1 Printed on the reverse of No. 1983.


14 FEBRUARY.

that these the

A separate edition of No. 1989, q.v.

N° 1990.

16 FEBRUARY. — [BY THE KING.] His
Majesties Message to both Houses, concerning the
Militia.

[Westminster: 16 February 1641-2].
1 f. Roman letter [with No. 1997].

Type headpiece Com- answer desire

The King has received a petition by the Earls of Carlisle
and Monmouth, but as the Queen and the Princess Mary
are leaving for Holland, he must defer an answer till he
has time for consideration.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 3 (47). Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (28).
C.J. ii. 448; H. i. 90; Rush. iii. 520.


16 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT]. [Be-
gins] The humble Petition of the Lords and Com-
mons . . .

[That the Accusers of the five Members be forced to
proceed.]

[Westminster: 16 February 1641-2].
London: for J. Huscott: 18 Feb. 1641-[2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 31 Proceedings M. Vin-

In answer to their late petition the King said that he
once thought he had grounds for proceeding against the five
members, but now deserts any farther prosecution. This
leaves them under an imputation. Refers to 37 and 38
Ed. III: any person accusing another of treason to the
King must pursue his suggestion and be imprisoned till he
has satisfied the party and the King. They beseech the
King to send the person who made the suggestions to
Parliament with his information that the rights of Parlia-
ment may be vindicested.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (46); Burney 12; 190. g. 12 (27). Bodl.
Z. 1. 17 (20).
L.J. iv. 502; C.J. ii. 436; H. i. 76.


17 FEBRUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A
Message from a Committee of both Houses of Parlia-
ment, to the Spanish Ambassador, to make stay of
Ships at Dunkirk, intended for the supply of the
Rebels in Ireland.

[Westminster: 17 February 1641-2].
London: for J. Huscott: 18 Feb. 1641-[2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Type border inti- for Parlia-

Parliament has received intimation of certain ships lying
in Dunkirk laded with ammunition for Irish rebels. The
Ambassador is to be moved from both Houses to make
stay of them and all other such vessels, as a breach of the
treaties between the Crowns of England and Spain, which
will be resented by Parliament.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (45); 190. g. 13 (16). Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (14).
C.J. ii. 499; see L.J. iv. 596; H. i. 78; Rush. iii. 554.

N° 1993.

17 FEBRUARY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To
the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses,
in this present Parliament assembled. The humble
Petition of the High-Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gent-
lemen, Ministers, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the
County of Sussex.

[Westminster: 17 February 1641-2.]
London: for Franke & Burroughes: 1641-[2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece and fits wanting

Thanks Parliament for the benefits already received.
Prays for reform of church government, and of the ministry;
probates of wills to be reserved to temporal courts, that
papists be disarmed, the country fortified, seamen en-
couraged, Universities and Cathedrals purged, mass abol-
ished.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (63).
C.J. ii. 438; L.J. iv. 591 for Lords’ petition; Rush. iii. 555.


17 FEBRUARY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To
the Honourable the House of Commons now assem-
bled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the
High-Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Minis-
ters, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of
Sussex.

[Westminster: 17 February 1641-2.]
London: for A. Coe: 1641-[2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Religion, midable wanting

Another edition of No. 1994, q.v.
B.M. 105. f. 17 (5).

N° 1995.

19 FEBRUARY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To
the Honourable House of Commons now Assem-
bled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the Knights,
Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and other Inhabi-
tants of the County of Dorset.

[Westminster: 19 February 1641-2.]
London: sine nom.: 21 Feb. 1641-[2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline the obstructions Pri-

Recites the evils of the country, and more especially of
their own county which is champion and open to invasion:
papists are busy and insolent: the cloth trade is stopped:
the trained bands are left without captains. Prays for
removal of obstruction from the Peers, aid to Ireland, the
kingdom put in a posture of defence, and arms served out.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (66).
C.J. ii. 441.

N° 1996.
24 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.]  His Majesty's graviest answer to the propositions of both houses of Parliament, for Ireland sent the Twenty fourth of February 1642.

[Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece may swor every

The King welcomes any proposition for the good of Ireland. As he has offered to venture his own person in Ireland, so will he contribute any other assistance. He offers to venture his own person in Ireland, so will he contribute any other assistance. He offers to venture his own person in Ireland, so will he contribute any other assistance.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (47); 190. g. 13 (418).
L.J. iv. 607; C.J. ii. 469; H. i. 86; Rush. iii. 557.

N° 1997.

25 FEBRUARY.—[TO THE COMMONS.]  To the honourable Assembly of Commons, In this present Parliament. The humble Petition of divers of the Knights, Gentlemen, Clergy and other Inhabitants of the County of Sommerset.

London: J. Franke: 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Border proposit: hath for

Another edition of No. 1998, q.v.


N° 1999.

26 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.]  The humble Petition of the Lords and Commons, concerning this Message. [Westminster: 22 Feb. 1641-2.]

London: for J. Hunsott: 22 February [1641-2].

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 1997].

Type headpiece Com- answer desire

Parliament has received the King’s answer [No. 1991, q.v.] with much grief. According to his promise he had nominated commanders, and now all is put off. They beg for an immediate answer, to enable them to suppress the Rebellion in Ireland, and secure themselves. Mr. Hollis to take this to the Lords for their concurrence.

B.L.  B.M. 669. f. 3 (47); Bodl. Z. i. 17 (28).
L.J. iv. 600; C.J. ii. 466 (21st); H. i. 69; Rush. iii. 521.

N° 1997.

28 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.]  His Majesty's answer to the propositions of both houses of Parliament, for Ireland sent the Twenty fourth of February 1642.

[Dover: 24 Feb. 1641-2.]

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece may swor every

The King welcomes any proposition for the good of Ireland. As he has offered to venture his own person in Ireland, so will he contribute any other assistance. He offers to venture his own person in Ireland, so will he contribute any other assistance.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (49); 190. g. 13 (418).
L.J. iv. 607; C.J. ii. 469; H. i. 86; Rush. iii. 557.


28 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.]  Divers questions upon His Majesties last Answer, concerning the Militia, resolved upon by both Houses of Parliament. [Westminster: 28 February 1641-2.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece Houses of Prince

The King's Answer is a denial. His advisers are public enemies. Some remedy must be applied. The kingdom is right in arming itself. The removal of the King is an injury to Parliament. The Prince should be at Saint James, the King should reside near his Parliament. King's Charters for Militia void. His advisers must be punished. Lords be asked to concur and form a joint committee on these votes and the Militia.

B.M. Lutt. III. 30; 190. g. 12 (146).
C.J. ii. 469; L.J. iv. 619; H. i. 95.

N° 2002.

1 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.]  A Message sent unto His Majesty, by a speciall Committee of both Houses, concerning the present dangers of this Kingdom. [Westminster]: 1 March 1641[-2].

London: for L. B.: 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece mis- chievous accordingly

Ten resolutions that the King’s Answer is a denial. That his advisers are enemies to the State. His denial will hazard the safety of the kingdoms. That those parts of the kingdom armed in defence are approved by the House. That the King should not withdraw himself remote from Parliament. That the Prince may come to St. James. The Lords to be asked to join in asking the King to reside near them, and in searching out his evil advisers. Charters giving power over Militia void. Select Committee to be appointed. This Committee resolved, That a message be sent to the King that if he do not give a present assent to their desires concerning the Militia, they shall be constrained to act otherwise to obtain their wish.

B.M. G. 3806 (16).

N° 2003.
1 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Answer to the last Message and Resolution of both Hovses of Parliament concerning the Militia and the Prince. 2 March 1641.

[Westminster] : 2 March 1641[-2].

London : for J. Wright : [1641-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

The King is amazed at their answer. He will not alter his answer about the Militia. They are to seek themselves if he had no cause to absent himself from Whitehall. He will take care of his own son, and will maintain peace and justice.

B.M. 816. m. 1 (54).
L.J. iv. 621; C.J. ii. 466 (3rd); H. i. 94; Rush. iii. 524. N° 2006.

2 MARCH. Authority of securi-


2 MARCH. London : for J. Hunscott : 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Author!- Houses securi-

Another edition of the orders contained in No. 2008, q.v. B.L. B.M. 190. g. 12 (148); 816. m. 1 (53).

2 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A list of his Majestias Navis Royall, . . . With an Order, for the speedy Rigging of the Navie for the Defence of the Kingdome.

[Westminster] : 2 March 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Parliament has heard of extraordinary preparations abroad. The Earl of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral of England, is to take order that all the ships in the Navy not at sea be rigged and put ready for sea, and that he signify to all private owners to do the like, which will be a great security to his Majesty. Masters of merchant ships allowed 10s. per man per month for rigging and 21s. a month at sea, 1s. 3d. in advance, 1s. 3d. in four months, and 1s. 3d. in six months or when they come to Blackwall, Colours and surgeon’s chests allowed them. The list contains 16 ships + 12 for the Irish Seas; 16 merchant ships + 8 for the Irish Seas.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (50).
L.J. iv. 623; C.J. ii. 466; H. i. 96; Rush. iii. 539. N° 2011.

4 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Letter to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seals of England: Concerning Sir Edward Herbert Knight, and the Five Members of the House of Commons, Read in both Houses the 9th of March 1641.

Royston : 4 March 1641[-2].
London : J. Wright for J. Franke, 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.
5 March.—[To the Lords.] To the Right Honourable the Lords now assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the High-Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders, and other the Inhabitants of the County of Berks.

[London]: [5 March 1641-2].

London : John Raworth : 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2014].

and Majesties

Thanking the House for its concurrence with the Commons, and hoping for a continuance of it. Desires to be put in a posture of defence to aid the King, the Lords, and the privileges of Parliament.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (75).

L.J. iv. 627.

N° 2015.

5 March.—[To the Commons.] To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgess in Parliament Assembled. The humble petition of the Gentry, Clergy, and other Inhabitants, subscribed of the Counties of Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Carnarvon, Anglesey, Merioneth, being the six shires of North Wales. As it was presented this present March the 5th 1641. Accompanied with thirty thousand hands.

[Westminster] : 5 March 1641[-2].

London : for Couls & Phillips : 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Prince of Wales badge ancient addresses Synod

Against altering the form of public worship in use for so many hundred years until ordained otherwise by some Synod according to the custom of our forefathers.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (72); 196. g. 12 (59). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (53); Z. 1. 17 (12); C. 13. 13. Linc.

N° 2016.

9 March.—[By the King.] His Majesties Speech to the Committee, the 9th of March, 1641, when they presented the Declaration of both Houses at Newmarket.

Newmarket : 9 March 1641[-2].

London : Barker & Assigns of Bill : 1641[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 23 An- it shall

Will answer the Declaration (and the Additional Declaration) later. Refers to his message of January 20th last, No. 1946. Expected a vindication for the imputations put on him by Pym's speech, and not general rumours. His fears and doubts are not groundless, either for religion and law or for his own rights and safety. Has offered a free and general pardon. Protests the uprightness of his thoughts and intentions.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (53).

H. i. 106; Rush. iii. 532.

N° 2017.

9 March.

Arms 12 An- do shall

Another edition of No. 2017, q.v.

N° 2018.

9 March.

Arms 25 An- will shall

Another edition of No. 2017, q.v.

N° 2019.

c. 8 March.—[To the Commons.] The humble Petition of The Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Clergie-men, Free-holders, Subsidy-men, and others of good Ranke and Quality in the County of Oxford. Agreed upon, and subscribed at the times of their meetings to take the Protestation sent unto them.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece names of Person.

Repudiates certain recent petitions as unauthorized. Desire to thank Parliament, maintain Church Government, enforce laws against Papists, call a free synod, dispose of the Militia to guard liberty, relieve Ireland.

Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (19), (31); Wood 276. A (188).


Petitions p. 36 ; see C.J. ii. 471.

N° 2020.

9 March.—[By Parliament.] Some Passages that happened the 9th of March, between the Kings Majestie, and the Committee of both Houses, when the Declaration was delivered. [with] What passed the next day, when his Majestie delivered his Answer.

London : for R. Fowler : 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 32 Trans- not a

The King interrupted the Earl of Holland reading of Mr. Jermyn's Transportation 'That's false', &c. Was surprised at the Declaration. Asked what he had denied the Parliament. On the Earl of Holland answering, the Militia, said that was not a bill, and he had not denied it. The next day he refused to return until he had greater inducements, but did not deny their request. The request as to the Militia was such as had never been asked of a king. Wished to be left alone to settle the Irish rebellion.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (61).

H. i. 104 ; Rush. iii. 532.

N° 2021.

9 March.

London : for W. Gaye : 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms as 11 Ma- with for

Another edition of No. 2021, q.v.

B.M. 816. m. 1 (64); 669. f. 3 (54). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (13), 160.

See L.J. iv. 653.

N° 2022.

9 March.


1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2045, 2045, 2048].

Type headline inter- said peo


B.M. 190. g. 12 (1).

Miesty in l. 1.

N° 2023.

10 March.—[To the Commons.] To the Honourable, the House of Commons now assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the high-Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen of the grand-Inquest, Ministers, Freeholders and inhabitants of the County of Southampton, at the general Assises.

[Westminster] : 10 March 1641[-2].

London : for J. Hunsccott : 11 March 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2025].

Type headline divi thy have
Thanks the Commons for their unwearied endeavours. Dangers still exist, from the popish lords, the corruptions in the Church, Ireland, the 250 parishes of their own county even with not 50 preaching ministers, the decay of the forts, want of ammunition, weak trained bands, and ruin of cloth trade.

**B. M. 669. f. 4 (77). Bodl. Wood 373 (34).**  
C. J. ii. 474.  
**№ 2024.**

**10 MARCH. [TO THE LORDS.]** To the Right Honorable the House of Peers, assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the County of Southampton.


1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2024].

*Type headline divi thy have*

The popish lords are enemies to the union between Lords and Commons. They pray that their votes be taken away, that his Majesty be petitioned to reside near Parliament, the Prince be near London, Ireland relieved, the seas guarded, privileges of Parliament maintained, &c. Thanks for taking away bishops’ votes.

**B. M. 669. f. 4 (77).**  
L. J. iv. 640.  
**№ 2025.**

**MARCH. [TO THE COMMONS.]** To the Right Honorable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses now assembled in the High Court of Parliament. The Petition of the Masters and Workmen Printers of London.

[Sine nota.]

1 f. Roman letter.

*Raienges the grace*

Complains of the unauthorized addition of Assistants to the Master and two Wardens of the Company of Stationers, who are nearly all booksellers and know nothing of printing. Printing can be done as well in England as elsewhere, but this is hindered by their ignorance. The artificers pray that the power of regulating it may be put in their hands. They complain especially of four patents: I. Christopher Barker and Robert Barker his son, for all Bibles, Testaments, &c., in English. II. Richard Tottle and now John More, for printing Law Books. III. John Norton and now Roger Symcocke, for printing on one side of a sheet, provided &c., in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, an Introduction to Grammar in English, and other books. IV. To Thomas Symcooke, for printing on one side of a sheet, provided that one side be white paper. None of these patentees ever served their time to a printer. If the patents were abolished this is hindered by their ignorance. The artificers pray that Printing can be done as well in England as elsewhere, but are nearly all booksellers and know nothing of printing.

**B. M. 669. f. 4 (79).**  
**№ 2026.**

**12 MARCH. [TO THE COMMONS.]** To the Honorable the House of Commons now assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of divers Knights, Esquires, Ministers, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the Countie Palatine of Lancaster.


*London:* F. Kingston : 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

*Headpiece the subjects to*

Thanks Parliament for its services and for appointing Lord Wharton Lord-Lieutenant of the County. They fear an invasion of Irish rebels. They pray for the removal of all persons whose interests, Ecclesiastical as Temporal, are not in accordance with Protestantism; a National Synod; appointment of preaching ministers and redistribution of Church revenues; provision for destitute Irish refugees; a fleet of small ships for coast defence; that Recusants be disarmed and the Militia armed; that the Election Petition of 12 months ago be tried, and offenders excluded from authority.

**B. M. 669. f. 4 (81).**  
C. J. ii. 476.  
**№ 2027.**

**14 MARCH. [TO THE COMMONS.]** To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Common by Gods goodnesse assemblled, and by his gracious good providence hitherto preserved in Parliament: The humble Petition of divers Barronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders, and others of the County of Darby, to the number of 7077.


London : sine nom. : 1641[-3].

1 f. Roman letter.

*Thanks for past services, and laments the evils declared in your late faithfull remonstrance of the state of the kingdom. Thanks God, the King, and Parliament for freeing the bishops from political distractions, and for beginning relief to Ireland. Prays them to continue, disfranchise popish lords, purify religion, arm England, put strong places in the hands of persons of trust, provide all congregations with faithful ministers, &c.* This petition was presented 14 March by Sir John Curzon, baronet, and was thankfully accepted by the House, and special order given for the recording of it.

**B. M. 669. f. 4 (80) ; 190. g. 12 (54) ; 816. m. 1 (58). Bodl. Wood 373 (38).**  
**№ 2028.**

**15 MARCH. [BY THE KING.]** His Majesties Message to both Houses of Parliament upon His Removal to the City of York.

*Huntingdon:* 15 March 1641[-2].

London : Barker & Assigns of Bill : 1641[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

*Arms 25 in. Service between*

The King, on his way to York, sends this message to Parliament. He hopes they will expedite the business of Ireland. Expects obedience to the laws. Subjects not to obey any order, Ordinance, concerning the Militia or otherwise, but by his command. Again recommends the substance of his message of Jan. 20, No. 1946, q. v.

**B. M. 669. f. 3 (55) ; 190. g. 13 (18). Hodgkin.**  
L. J. iv. 647 ; C. J. ii. 481 ; H. i. 118 ; Barrier iii. 18 ; Bush iii. 538.  
**№ 2029.**

**15 MARCH.**

Arms 23 where Messages between Another edition of No. 2029, q. v.

**Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (128).**  
**№ 2030.**

**15 MARCH.**

Arms 22 intends a consist Another edition of No. 2029, q. v.

**B. M. G. 3806 (21) ; C. 21. f. 1 (12).**  
**№ 2031.**

**15 MARCH.**

York : Barker & Assigns of Bill : 1641[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

*Arms 30 intends unto Par-

Another edition of No. 2029, q. v.

**Hodgkin.**  
**№ 2032.**

**15 MARCH.**

London : for Coules and Banks : [1641-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

*Arms 19 intends in and

A reprint of No. 2029, q. v.

**B. L.**  
**№ 2033.**
15 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Message to both Houses of Parliament upon His Removal to the City of York.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].
1 f. Gothic letter (with No. 2037).

16 MARCH.

Another edition of No. 2039, q.v.


16 MARCH.—[TO THE LORDS.] To the right honourable, the Peers assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation

Huntingdon: 15 March 1641[-2].

1 f. gothic letter (with No. 2037).

Arms 3 by and neglect

Another reprint of No. 2036, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (53); 190. g. 12 (45). N° 2035.

16 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Message to both Houses of Parliament upon His Removal to the City of York.


16 MARCH.

Another reprint of No. 2034, q.v.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (63). N° 2034.

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Cambridge.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.

London: 16 March 1641[-2].

16 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses In the House of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the high Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders and others Inhabitants of the County of Bedford.
16 MARCH.—[BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.]
[ Begins ] Whereas the Lords in the upper House . . .
[Private Petitions deferred till 27 April.]  
[Westminster: 16 March 1641[-2].]  
London: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1641[-2].  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Jo. Browne.

No private petitions will be received till 27 April next on account of the state of public affairs.  
B.M. 669. f. 3 (56).  
L.J. iv. 649; H. i. 119; Rush. iii. 559.

16 MARCH.—[TO THE KING.] A Copy of the Petition presented to the Kings Majesty by the high Sheriff, and other Gentlemen, and Free-holders of the County of Rutland, as His Majesty passed thorow their County, between Stamford and Grantham.
[Grantham: 16 March 1641-2.]  
1 f. Roman letter.

Loyal prayers, regrets that the King withdraws himself from his great Council in these times. Prays that he would vouchsafe his presence to Parliament.
B.M. 669. f. 4 (85).

16 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] The several Votes and Resolution of both Houses of Parliament, concerning the Kings last Message sent from Huntington to both Houses, on Wednesday the 16. of March 1641.
[Westminster: 16 March 1641-2.]  
London: for F. C. and T. B: 1641[-2].  
1 f. Gothic letter [with No. 2034].

Arms 19 make iesty the
Resolved. The Houses insist on their votes relating to the Militia: The King’s absence may cause destruction to Ireland: When Parliament declares the law it is breach of privilege to direct that it be disobeyed: A Joint Committee to be appointed: The King’s advisers are enemies to peace and favours of rebellion.
B.M. 506. h. 13 (63).
L.J. iv. 659; C.J. ii. 481; H. i. 114; Rush. iii. 584.

16 MARCH.—[TO THE KING.] The humble Petition of His Majesties loyal Subjects in the County of Lincoln.
[Newark: 17 March 1641-2.]  
York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.  
Nicholas.

Thanks the King for the present Parliament to which they are much indebted. Regrets misunderstandings fostered between it and King by the Popish party. Prays for reunion and that the King would reside near Parliament.  
With No. 2063, q.v.  
B.M. 190. g. 12 (67).

17 MARCH.—[TO THE KING.] A Copy of the Petition delivered to the King at Newark, in His Majesties passage to York, by divers of the inhabitants of the County of Lincoln.
[Newark: 17 March 1641-2].  
London: for J. Franke: 1641[-2].  
1 f. Roman letter.

A reprint of No. 2049, q.v.
B.M. 669. f. 4 (87).

[London]: 18 March 1641[-2].  
London: for J. Hunscott: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece and City Arms. other And which
Reloices in the concurrence of both Houses in the Ordinance relating to the Militia. Thanks them for the power of nominating the officers of the London Militia. Complains of a Petition of the Citizens of London delivered in February to both Houses, complaining that the command of the Militia is inherent in the Lord Mayor. This Petition is printed with His Majesties Message to both Houses, Feb. 28 1641, by which strife is to be stirred up between the House and the City. The petition did not come from the petitioners, and they disavow and disclaim it. They pray the House to put a difference between its contrivers and those who unthinkingly supported it, and to still maintain a good understanding with King and Parliament, which the City will ever stand by and sustain. Signed: Rob. Michel.

Order of the House of Lords. That this Petition be printed and published and that the Scandalous Petition be burnt by the Common Hangman. Which was done 19 March.
B.M. 669. f. 3 (58).
L.J. iv. 651.

[London]: 18 March 1641[-2].  
[London]: Oulton & Dexter: 1641[-2].  
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece and City Arms other And which
The same petition as No. 2051, q.v.
B.M. 669. f. 3 (60).  
C.J. ii. 485.  
1 Printers of No. 2051, q.v.

18 MARCH.  
[London]: Oulton & Dexter: 1641[-2].  
1 f. Roman letter.

Another edition of No. 2052, q.v., from the same setting.
B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (389).
18 MARCH.
[London]: for J. Bull: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter.

A reprint of No. 2052, q.v., with the answers of the Lords and of the Commons.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (360). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (11).

No 2054.

21 (?) MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Answer to a Message sent to Him by the House of Commons, concerning Licences granted by Him to persons to go into Ireland.

[York]: 21 March 1641[-2].
London: Parker & Assigns of Bill: 1641[-2].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 22 the Thoug suf.

The King has considered the message delivered by Lord Compton and Mr. Baynton at York 19 March. He cannot yet see any ground for Mr. Pym to say 'That since the stop upon the Ports by both Houses against all Irish Papists, many of the chief Commanders now in the head of the Rebels, have been suffered to passe by his Majesties immediate Warrant'. For no person is in rebellion to whom the King has given licence. He expects the House of Commons to publish a Declaration clearing the Ministers, and to use more wariness in future.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (69); Ch. 393.

C.J. ii. 494; H. i. 115; Rush. iii. 555.

No 2055.

21 MARCH.—[TO THE LORDS.] To the Right Honourable, The Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in the Common House of Commons, and commanded to be immediately Printed.

[Westminster]: 21 March 1641[-2].

London: for J. Hunscoctt: 1641[-2].

A letter from Raphael Hunt to John Hawkredge, telling him that Merchants must deliver up in the Custom House. Advises merchants to deposit the money on demand if the Bill is not assented to.

B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (12); 506. h. 13 (55). Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (69).

C.J. ii. 489.

No 2057.


[London]: at the Star on Bread Street Hill: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2058].

Type border acknowledge your and

Thanks for past good services, and relief from oppression contrary to their charter now near 600 years old. Prays for consideration of their situation, trebly charged with arms and ammunition, and maintenance of great ordnance. Prays for reformation of worship; removal of scandalous ministers; warlike posture of defence; fortification of Cinque Ports, defence on the roads of Dungen-nasse, the most easy landing place; French fishing on English coast restrained; Custom House Fees regulated; residence of King and Prince near Parliament; Laws established; Ireland relieved, &c., &c.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (86).

C.J. ii. 491.

No 2058.

21 MARCH.—[TO THE LORDS.] To the Right Honourable Lords, The Peeres In the High Court of Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the Maiors, Bayliffes, Jurats, Freemens, and others Inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, two ancient Townes, and their Members.

London: at the Star on Bread St. Hill: 1641[-2].
1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2058].

Type border acknowledge your and

Thanks the Lords for past co-operation with Commons, hopes for a continuance, and that they will procure the King's return and the Prince's presence.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (86).

No 2059.

24 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation concerning the true payment of Tonnage and Poundage.

York: 24 March [1641-2].

Found only in MS.

A reissue of No. 1881, q.v.

P.R.O. Original signed P.S.B. 2213.

B. M. 669. f. 4 (64), (70); 190. g. 12 (53). Bodl. Z. 1. 17.

No 2060.

24 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]

Whereas the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage.

[For the continuance of Tonnage and Poundage.]


Arms 32 now that Merchants

The Bill of Tonnage and Poundage being expired, and the Continuing Act not having received the Royal Assent, no merchant is to unload goods till he has made an entry of them in the Custom House. Advises merchants to deposit the sum the Customs would amount to on bond of restoring the money on demand if the Bill is not assented to.

The Collectors of Customs to disperse copies of this order at the Out-Ports.

B.M. 669. f. 3 (64).

C.J. ii. 496; H. i. 121; Rush. iii. 559.

No 2061.

[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the most honovrable And high Court of Parliament, The humble Petition of the Gentlemen, and other of the Inhabitants of the County of Cornwall.

Sine nota. (Published by I. B. Gent.)

1 f. Roman letter.

Honou-ture dearest

Having seen the petitions against Bishops, Common Prayer, &c., we pray (1) That you will bend your affections to the redress of the miserable Protestants of Ireland. (2) That you will maintain the King's prerogative. (3) That you will scourge heretics into obedience. (5) That you will maintain Episcopacy and the Common Prayer. (6) Support Divine service. (7) Put down pamphlets, and become instruments of peace.

B.M. 669. f. 4 (64), (70); 190. g. 13 (53). Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (68).

Petitions 37.

No 2062.
29 MARCH.—[TO THE LORDS.] To the Right Honorable, the House of Peers now assembled in Parliament. The Humble Petition and desires of the high Sheriffe, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, and others of good Rank within the County of Rutland.

[Westminster]: 29 March 1642.


1 f. Roman letter [with Nos. 2046, 2065].

B.M. 669, f. 6 (1); 190, g. 13 (363).

L.J. iv. 680.

Nº 2085.

29 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honorable, the Knights, Citizens & Burgesses of the House of Commons now assembled in Parliament, The humble Petition and desires of the high Sheriffe, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, and others of good Rank within the County of Rutland.

[Westminster]: 29 March 1642.


1 f. Roman letter [with Nos. 2046, 2065].

B.M. 669, f. 6 (1); 190, g. 13 (363).

L.J. iv. 680.

Nº 2085.

28 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] At the Court at York. 28 Martii 1642. . . .

[Answer to Lincoln Petition.]

York: 28 March 1642.

York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2949]. Nicholas.

Ma- nufactured by

His subjects are misinformed. Refers them to answers to Declaration of Newmarket and of 28 March at York. He is driven away from Parliament. They are to petition Parliament to comply with his wishes.

B.M. 190, g. 12 (67). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (147*). Answer and imprint only.

Nº 2083.

25 & 28 MARCH.—[BY THE HOUSE OF COM- MONS.] An Order from the House of Commons Vnto the Sherifffes of each County respectively, for their true Collection of the Foure Subsidies, and the other Two Subsidies to be payd accordingly.

[Westminster]: 28 March 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsyng.

Arms as 11 every that Print.

Ordered 28 March that the Order 25 March be printed. Order 25 March: That the Knights and Burgessses write to their Sherifffs to warn all Collectors of the Four Subsidies to perfect their Accounts by the beginning of next Term, and other Collectors by the end of next Term, as they will answer to this House their neglect.

B.M. 669, f. 5 (1).

C.J. ii. 497, 502; H. i. 122.

Nº 2084.

6 APRIL.—[TO THE LORDS.] A Petition presented to the Kings Majesty at York, the first of April, by the Inhabitants of the County of Nottingham, and the County of the Town of Nottingham, subscribed by 4540 hands of Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Nottingham.

York: 1 April 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

inter- many Liberties

Recites how the calling of Parliament and the co-operation of both Houses had raised hopes of removing all former evils, and how this hope is extinguished by the King’s withdrawal from Parliament. Begs him to remove evil counsellors who make him appear less amiable than he is; and to return to some place near Parliament. Petitioners will, according to their Protestant [No. 1844, q.v.], support him, Parliament, liberty, and religion.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (6). Bodl. Wood 373 (47).

Nº 2087.

6 APRIL.—[TO THE KING.] To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty. Your Maiesties Loyall, and

Excellent Majesty. Your Maiesties Loyall, and

On the death of their late vicar, Doctor Carr, chaplain to the late Earl of Strafford, and Prebend of Durham, Mr. Daniell Carwardine was nominated by Mr. Smart, senior, Prebend of Durham, according to custom. The Prebends refused to confirm him, whereon a petition was sent and the custom proved by Nicholas Hobson (aged 90) and Robert Leake, curate under Dr. Carr, a frequenter of ale-houses, has violently asised the Church and expelled Mr. Carwardine.

The Lords are prayed to take order.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (3).

Nº 2088.

9 APRIL.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Commons of the House of Commons at Westminster. The humble Petition of the high Sheriffe, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, and others of good Rank within the County of Rutland.

[Westminster]: 9 April 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Kingdom; tion And

Petitioners share the fears of the kingdom that the King’s removal from Parliament will stop all reformation of grievances. Pray him to return and reside near Parliament, without which there can be no safety to King or subjects. They will, according to their Protestant [No. 1844, q.v.], defend King, Parliament, law, liberty, and religion.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (5).

Nº 2089.

29 MARCH.—[TO THE COMMONS.]

1642: 18 Charles I
9 APRIL. [TO THE KING.] To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty. Your Majesties Loyall, and peaceable Subjects, the Barrones, Knights, Esquires, Free-holders, and other Inhabitants of the County and Town of Derby. Humbly crave leave, to shew, and pray, as followeth, April 9. 1642.

Yorks: 9 April 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece: Kingshorough: lion poor.

Another edition of No. 2069, q.v., with order on Church government, April 9. 1642, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 190. g. 12 (55); 816. m. 1 (57). No 2070.

9 APRIL. [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] The Lords and Commons do Declare, That . . .

[Declaration for reformation of Church Government.]

[Westminster]: 9 April 1642.


Type headpiece Declare, away and

Parliament intennds a reformation of the government and liturgy of the Church after consultation with divines. It will establish learned and preaching ministers throughout the whole kingdom.


H. i. 183; Rush. iii. 669; Gee and Hardy 565; Gardiner 247.

No 2071.

9 APRIL. [BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.] The names of such, &c. &c. Also, a special order of the House of Commons, concerning the free offer of the County of Buckingham, shewing their great exceptance thereof, with their exceptance of such Shires as shall doe the like, also shewing by what means they shall be repaid againe. Ordered forthwith to be Printed, H. Elsing. Clerc. Pari. Com.

[London]: 9 April 1642.


1 f. Roman letter [with a list of members' subscriptions], sixe thousand hundred.

The Gentlemen of Bucks have freely offered to lend £6000 for Ireland and to pay it before 1 May. The House accepts and orders that it be repaid out of the first money raised in Ireland and to pay it before 1 May. The House accepts the Commonwealth, and it shall be repaid them, with interest, the County for the loan. Mr. Hampden, Goodwyn, Winwood, and Whitlocke are deputed to return thanks to the County.

If any other county will do the like, it is a good service to shall doe the like, also shewing by what meanes they shall be repaid againe. Ordered forthwith to be printed, H. Elsing. Clerc. Pari. Com.


C.J. ii. 519; H. i. 187; Rush. iii. 664.

No 2072.

9 APRIL. [BY THE COMMONS.] The names of such, &c. &c. Also, a special order of the House of Commons, concerning the free offer of the County of Buckingham, shewing their great exceptance thereof, with their exceptance of such Shires as shall doe the like, also shewing by what means they shall be repaid againe. Ordered forthwith to be printed, H. Elsing. Clerc. Pari. Com.

[Westminster]: 9 April 1642.


1 f. Roman letter [with a list of members' subscriptions].

Another edition of No. 2072, q.v., from the same type except as to imprint.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (37).

No 2073.

11 APRIL. [BY THE COMMONS.] A copie of a letter which Master Speaker is ordered by the Commons house of Parliament, to send to the several Sheriffs of this Kingdom.

[Westminster: 11 April 1642.]

London: T. P. for T. B.: [1642].

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2075].

Acquaints him that great sums of money have been underwritten to advance the settlement of the Irish rebellion. Two Articles of Parliament are sent stating the proportions of rebel lands settled upon the adventurers. He is to enlist the help of the best men in his County, and to persuade them to contribute if they would be counted friends to the House.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (5).

C.J. ii. 629.

No 2074.

11 APRIL. [BY THE COMMONS.] A copy of a letter which Master Speaker is ordered by the Commons house of Parliament, to send to the Members of that House, that are now Residing in their several Counties, to further the Advancement of the Adventure for Ireland.

[Westminster: 11 April 1642.]

London: T. P. for T. B.: [1642].

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2074].

A letter has been sent to your Sheriff with the Act, and the list of subscribers to the Adventure in London, requesting him and the Justices of Peace to publish it and encourage others to help. You are requested to assist him both by presence and example.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (5).

C.J. ii. 629.

No 2075.

APRIL. [BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.] A List of the names of the several Colonells, and their Colours, with the Lieutenant Colonells, Serient Maiors, and Capt. and Lieuqenants appointed by the Committee, for the ordering of the Militia of this Honourable City of London.


1 f. Roman letter.

A malignant foresaid 'Necessary for the present state of things, Touching the Militia.' The King claims the disposing of the Militia by law: the Parliament says—rebus sic stantibus, and nolenti 'Necessary for the present state of things, Touching the Militia.' The King claims the disposing of the Militia by law: the Parliament says—rebus sic stantibus, and nolenti Rege, the ordering of it is in them, in presence of foreign invasion and a Popish party at home.

The Answer distinguishes between the equitable and literal sense of law. The equitable sense need not be expressed but is always understood, otherwise those that rule by law would have a tyranny conferred on them. The letter is always to receive qualification from the equity.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (7); 100. g. 12 (145). P.R.O. S.P.D. 490. 12. ii.

See L.J. v. 17; H. i. 150; Rush. iii. 542; Cal. S.P.D. 399.

No 2076.

APRIL. [BY THE COMMONS.] A Question Answered: How Laws are to be understood, and obedience yeelded.

Sine nota (Printed for the good of the Commonweale), 1 f. Roman letter.

'A malignat foresaid 'Necessary for the present state of things, Touching the Militia.' The King claims the disposing of the Militia by law: the Parliament says—rebus sic stantibus, and nolenti Rege, the ordering of it is in them, in presence of foreign invasion and a Popish party at home.

The Answer distinguishes between the equitable and literal sense of law. The equitable sense need not be expressed but is always understood, otherwise those that rule by law would have a tyranny conferred on them. The letter is always to receive qualification from the equity.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (7); 100. g. 12 (145). P.R.O. S.P.D. 490. 12. ii.

See L.J. v. 17; H. i. 150; Rush. iii. 542; Cal. S.P.D. 399.

No 2076.
[BY THE COMMONS.] The names, dignities, and places of all the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Sergeant-Majors, Captains, Quarter-Masters, Lieutenants and Ensigns of the City of London: With the Captains names according to their Seniority and place.

1 f. Roman letter.

5 cols.


2nd Regiment. Arms: Argent, lozenges gules. Colonel, Alderman Isaac Pennington; Lieut.-Col., George Langham; Sergt.-Maj., Robert Davis; Captains—senior, Thomas Chamberlaine; 2nd, Thomas Player; 3rd, Edmund Harvey; 4th, Christopher Whichett; Colonel's Captain, Forth Godday; Quartermaster, John Melton; Lieutenants—Timothy Cruso, John Smart (junior), Richard Hardmeat, Josuah Wathom, George Langham, Nathaniel Ccke; Bringer-up to the Colonel's Company, William Sheward; Ensigns—John Juxon, Nathaniel Simons, John Smart (senior, Thomas Player, Simon Hacket, William Corey; Colonel's Ensign, Robert Tomson.


5th Regiment. Arms: Vert, galthrops argent. Colonel, Alderman John Warner; Lieut.-Col., Matthew Forster; Sergt.-Maj., Owne Rowe; Captains—senior, Matthew Shepard; 2nd, Francis Rowe; 3rd, Robert Manwaring; Colonel's Captain, Nathaniel Haues; Quartermaster, Thomas Danser; Lieutenants—Thomas Whitley, William Stackhouse, Walter White, Roger Clay, James Wancourt; Bringer-up to the Colonel's Company, Thomas Jackson; Ensigns—Thomas Simeons, Samuel Clierige, William Cam, Thomas Johnson, Ralph Tasker; Colonel's Ensign, Thomas Ixson.


With a table of seniority of Captains.


12 APRIL.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons now in Parliament Assembled. The humble Petition of the Knights, Gentry, Ministers, and Freeholders, of the County of Yorks, now met at the Assizes there holden.

[Westminster: 11 April 1642.]

1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece prayers which and

Having petitioned the King to come to terms with Parliament and received his answer, which we send you, we pray you to take such steps for reconciliation as are consistent with the aims of the Protestation [No. 1844, q.v.].

Ordered by the Lords to be printed, 12 April.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (4). Antiq. 3 (249).


[York]: 22 April 1642.

York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 24 Question way Exem-

Requesting the Lords to proceed against the author and publisher of a seditious pamphlet 'A Question answered how Laws are to be understood and obedience yeelded [No. 2078, q.v.]. The doctrine 'that humane laws do not bind the conscience' means the speedy dissolution of civil government.

Hodgkin. F.R.O. Original MS. S.P.D. 490 (12').

L.J. v. 14; II. i. 151; Rush. iii. 543; Rariora iii. 14. N° 2080.

22 APRIL.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 25 Question Persons exem-

Another edition of No. 2080, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (6); Lutt. III. 35. Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (10), (15).

22 APRIL.

Arms 25 answer- directions exem-

Another edition of No. 2080, q.v.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (39); C. 21. f. 1 (12'). N° 2082.

22 APRIL.

London: sine nom.: 1642.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 59 Exemplar Majesty ac-

A reprint of No. 2080, q.v.


22 APRIL.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 67 Lawes Author will

Another reprint of No. 2080, q.v., followed by his answer to the message concerning his intended journey to Ireland returned the same day.

Bodl. Z. 1, 17 (37). N° 2084.
25 APRIL.—[BY THE LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.] A Copie of a Letter sent from the Lords Justices, and the rest of the Privye Counsell in Ireland, concerning His Majesties Resolution to go into that His Kingdom.

Dublin : 23 April 1642.

York : Barker & Assigns of Bill : 1642.

1 f. Roman letter.

Majesties dom the

Acknowledging letter of 13 April, and copy of message to Parliament stating that the King will come to Ireland. The message has been printed in Ireland. Thanks him for his purpose. Letters have been sent to Master Secretary Nicholas, demanding the state of affairs. Signed: Sir William Parsons, Sir John Berlasses, E. of Ormond, Sir John Osborne, Roscomon, L. Lambarte, L. Ro. Digby, Sir Adam Loftus, Sir Thomas Rotherham, Sir Ia. Ware, Sir I. Temple, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir Robert Meredith, Sir G. Wentworth.

Sig. 50. f. (4). Hodgkin.

N° 2085.

25 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] His Maiesties letter to the Maior of Kingston upon Hull 25 of April 1642.

York : 25 April 1642.

London reprint : sine nom.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type border the Person your

Recites the occurrences before Hull. 22 April the King was petitioned to allow the magazine to remain at Hull. Went to view it. Was refused admission, being only accompanied by his 2 sons and 20 horse, by Sir John Hotham and his garrison of 800 men alleging the command of Parliament. Not showing this in writing he was proclaimed traitor by 25 Ed. III. Parliament has been asked to punish him. King quotes 11 Hen. VII. cap. 1, where subjects obeying the de facto King are free from the charge of High Treason, or for punishment for any acts done by him. To punish him. King quotes 11 Hen. VII. cap. 1, where subjects obeying the de facto King are free from the charge of High Treason, or for punishment for any acts done by him. The Sheriffs, Lord-Lieutenants, &c., of York and Lincolnshire to suppress all forces raised against Hull, or to stop the passage to it, or disturb the peace of the kingdom.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (7) ; 190. g. 12 (239).

L.J. v. 17 ; C.J. ii. 542 ; H. i. 162 (dated 25 April) ; Rush. iii. 571.

N° 2089.

26 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] 

Resolved upon the question. That Sir . . .

[Concerning Sir John Hotham.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Io. Browne.

Type headpiece done nothing the Three Votes of the Commons that Sir John Hotham has acted in obedience to both Houses, that declaring him a traitor, being a member, is a breach of the privilege of Parliament, and without due process of law is against the liberty of the subject and the law of the land. With an order of Lords and Commons that these votes be printed and sent to the Sheriffs to be published in the counties of York and Lincoln.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (8) ; 190. g. 13 (22).

L.J. v. 21 ; see C.J. ii. 543 ; H. i. 157 ; Rush. iii. 570.

N° 2091.

26 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] 

[Concerning Sir John Hotham.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

Joh. Browne.

Headpiece Commons and published

The Sheriffs, Lord-Lieutenants, &c., of York and Lincolnshire to suppress all forces raised against Hull, or to stop the passage to it, or disturb the peace of the kingdom.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (9) ; 190. g. 13 (319). Antig.* (44). Guildhall 1 (20).

L.J. v. 21 ; C.J. ii. 543 ; H. i. 157 ; Rush. iii. 570.

N° 2092.

28 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] 

The Order of Assistance given to the Committees of both Houses, concerning their going to Hull April 28.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Joh. Browne.

Headpiece Wil. Parliament forthwith

Order to Lord-Lieutenants, Sheriffs, &c., to aid the Earl of Stamford, Lord Willoughby of Parham, Sir Edward Ayscoghe, Sir Christopher Wray, Sir Samuel Owaid, and Mr. Hatcher sent by the Lords and Commons to the counties of York and Lincoln, and the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, for special service for His Majesty and the peace and safety of the kingdom, &c.

Order that this Order be forthwith printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (12).

L.J. v. 27 ; C.J. ii. 547 ; H. i. 162 ; Rush. iii. 571.

N° 2093.
28 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties second Message sent to the Parliament concerning Sir John Hothams Refusal! to give His Majestic entrance into His Town of Hull. 28 April 1642.

[York : 30 April 1642.]

York : Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 25 all the in

Another edition of No. 2095, q.v.


N° 2098.

30 APRIL.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 19 an intended continue

Another edition of No. 2095, q.v.


N° 2099.

30 APRIL.—[TO THE KING.] The humble Petition of the Knights, Gentry, and Freeholders of the County of Yorke, who have subscribed hereto: Presented to his Majestie at York, April 30, 1642. Desiring a happy Union betwixt the King and the Parliament.

York : 30 April 1642.


1 f. Roman & Italic letter.

5 columns woodcut and type borders

The distinctions and officers of the six Regiments with the Order of Parliament [No. 2102, q.v.].

B.L. N° 2103.

4 MAY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honourable the Knights Citizens and Burgesses of the Commons House assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the High Sheriff and Divers of the County of York, who have subscribed hereto: Present to his Majestie at York, April 30, 1642. Desiring a happy Union betwixt the King and the Parliament.

York : 30 April 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece have notable Parliament

Acknowledges with thankfulness the labours of Parliament. The chief commodity of the county is wool, whose price is falling owing to the importation of Spanish wool. Prays that Ireland be relieved, evil counsellors removed, votes of Popish Lords taken away, Papists disarmed, a godly ministry settled, and the importation of Spanish wool restrained.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (19).

C. J. ii. 556.

N° 2104.
Sir John Hotham is issuing warrants to raise the trained bands for Hull, where he disarms some of them. No trained bands should be raised but by royal warrant, or a writ to the Sheriffs, or warrant from the Lord-Lieutenant or Deputy-Lieutenants. There is no Lord-Lieutenant, and therefore the commissions of officers of trained bands are void. Warrants are to be issued by you to all late officers and constables charging them not to raise the trained bands except on order from you or the King. In case they rise they are to disperse at once. If not you are to disperse them by force. These letters are to be read in all Churches in the County.

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**5 MAY.** —BY THE KING. [Begins] Trusty and well beloved, . . .

**5 MAY.**


1 f. Roman letter.

A reprint of No. 2105, q.v.

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**5 MAY.**


1 f. Roman letter.

Another reprint of No. 2105, q.v.

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**5 MAY.**


1 f. Gothic letter.

A Proclamation for putting the Laws against Popish Recusants in due execution [No. 2039, q.v.]

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**5 MAY.** —[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons now assembled in Parliament, The Humble Petition of many of the Gentry, Ministry, Free-Holders, and other Inhabitants of the County of Kent; the City and County of Canterbury, and other Corporations within the said County agreed on at the Generall quarter Sessions, holden at Maidstone April 20. 1642.

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**5 MAY.** —[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] Whereas the Lords in the upper . . .

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**5 MAY.** —[TO PARLIAMENT.] Petitioners concur with the City of London repudiating the late Maidstone Petition. They thank the House for its labours to prevent the King going to Ireland for the Declaration of 9 April 1642 [No. 2071, q.v.] and rejoice in the happy union of Parliament. With answer from the Lords, approving the tone and matter of the Petition, and an Order to print.
7 MAY.—[TO THE KING.] The Humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers and Free-Holders of the County Palatine of Chester, and of the Inquests serving at the Assizes for the body of the said County. Presented to His Majesty at Yorke, May 7 1642. York: 7 May 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

The King sees that the County (who have twice shown their loyal intentions by petitions) have not heard his answer to Parliament's Petition. He notes that they do not ask their loyal intentions by petitions) have not heard his answer without bringing in strangers to govern you, or admitting market, to the petition presented at York 26 March last, his they read his answers to the Declaration presented at Newmarket, to the petition presented at York 26 March last, his two messages concerning Hull; (3) His reply and message declaring reasons why the Militia Bill was not passed. Since Treason was near him, he had to look to his safety. His subjects disobey his orders on pretence of commands from Parliament. He wishes the maintenance of quiet and not to make York a seat of war. As his Magazine is taken away from him, the Militia illegally raised, and Sir John Hotham countenanced, the King must have a guard which he will maintain at his own expense.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (17); 190. g. 12 (18). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (16).

NO 2119

9 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Answer to the Humble Petition of the Gentlemen, Free-holders, and Ministers of the County Palatine of Chester, delivered to His Majesty at York the seventh of May 1642.

York: 9 May 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

The King refers them to his Newmarket and York, 26 March, his two messages and Declaration concerning Hull. For your protection, that shall be brought about in the old legal way, without bringing in strangers to govern you, or admitting new and exorbitant powers.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (19); 190. g. 13 (420). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (139).

NO 2117

11 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] The humble Petition of the Barons, Esquires, Ministers, Gentlemen, Free-holders, and others peaceably affected in the County Palatine of Lancaster [with the King's answer].

York: 11 May 1642.

London: for A. Norton and G. Dexter: [1642].

1 f. Roman letter.

Praying the King to return to his Great Council. The King refers them to his Newmarket and York, 26 March, answers, his two messages concerning Hull, and touching Militia. On reading these Petitioners will rather address Parliament to comply with the King's just desires.


NO 2118

11 MAY.


1 f. Roman letter.

Majesties from his

Another edition of No. 2118, q.v.

Hodgkin.

NO 2119

12 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Speech to the Gentry of the County of Yorke, Attending his Majestice at the City of Yorke, on Thursday the 12th of May, 1642.

York: 12 May 1642.

York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.

1 f. Gothic letter.

The King caused to be read (1) His answer to the Declaration of both Houses upon Hull; (2) The answer of Parliament to his two messages concerning Hull; (3) His reply and message declaring reasons why the Militia Bill was not passed. Since Treason was near him, he had to look to his safety. His subjects disobey his orders on pretence of commands from Parliament. He wishes the maintenance of quiet and not to make York a seat of war. As his Magazine is taken away from him, the Militia illegally raised, and Sir John Hotham countenanced, the King must have a guard which he will maintain at his own expense.

Hodgkin.

C.J. ii. 679; H. i. 182; see Rariora iii. 17.

NO 2120

12 MAY.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Another reprint of No. 2120, q.v.

B.L.

NO 2122

12 MAY.

London: sine nom.: 16 May 1642.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Another reprint of No. 2120, q.v.

B.L.

Another reprint of No. 2120, q.v.

NO 2123

12 MAY.


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece the merit satisfia-

Another reprint of No. 2120, q.v.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (207).

NO 2124

12 MAY.—[TO THE KING.] To the Kings most excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of many thousands faithfull and peaceably affected Subjects of the County of Yorke, who are here now assembled.

[York: 12 May 1642.]

London: R. O. and G. Dexter: [1642].

1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Ma- Humble your

Petitioners have been denied access to the King. They have been threatened for not signing 'The humble Answer to his Majesties Propositions'. They claim to be regarded as loyal, and beg him to reconcile himself to Parliament. They cannot be judges between King and Parliament. They are bound by their Protestation [No. 1844, q.v.] to King, Parliament, and lawful liberties. Delivered at general meeting of Yorkshire men on Thursday last [May 12].

B.M. 669. f. 6 (13). Bodl. Z. i. 17 (17).

C.J. ii. 673; H. i. 188.

NO 2125

256
12 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, Concerning His Majesties Forrests, Parks, and Chasses; commanded to be published in all Parishes where they are.

[Westminster]: 12 May 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

The Lords and Commons will maintain the Committees at York in what they have done and shall do. Any person arresting them or any of them, or any other member employed in the service of the Houses, or injuring them is declared a public enemy. All persons are bound by the Order to do it. Officers of forests, &c., are to publish this order in the several parishes where these forests, chasses, and parks do lie. Ordered: that this Order be forthwith printed and published.


12 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] The Declarations of both Houses of Parliament.

[Westminster]: 12 May 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece declare, those receive the Deer in Windsor and Waltham Forests have been chased and killed, and the like has been threatened in other forests. The law is to be enforced against offenders. If there be too many of them for the officers of the forests to arrest, by 13 Hen. IV. c. 7 and 2 Hen. V. c. 8 the sheriffs are bound to do it. Officers of forests, &c., are to publish this order in the several parishes where these forests, chasses, and parks do lie. Ordered: that this Order be forthwith printed and published.

L.J. v. 60; C.J. ii. 568; H. i. 190; Rush. iii. 689. N° 2127.

12 MAY.

Headpiece declare, those both another edition of No. 2127, q.v.

B.M. Lutt. III. 64. Antiq.* (48). N° 2128.

12 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] The new Votes of Parliament for the further securing of those officers that are appointed for the ordering of the militia, May 1642.

[Westminster]: 12 May 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Joh. Browne.

Type headpieces whatever colours whatsoever Gentlemen try shall.

Another reprint of No. 2127, q.v.

Antiq. 3 (261). N° 2129.


[Westminster]: 12 May 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpieces whatever.

Another reprint of No. 2127, q.v., omitting reference to York in first declaration (here third), and the order to print, but adding a message to the Lords for a Joint Committee to answer the King and thank the Committees at York and Hull, and appoint a day for the exercise of the Trained Bands.

B.M. G. 3806 (38); 669. f. 5 (21); 190. g. 12 (240).
C.J. ii. 568; H. i. 190. N° 2130.


[York]: 13 May 1642.
London: for J. F.: [1642].
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece: Summonses to any

The Freeholders of Yorkshire, omitted in the summonses to the meeting of 12 May, and shut out from the meeting, protest against the referees chosen to answer in the name of the county, and desire a new and fair election, or they will not be bound by its decision.

B.M. 1851. c. 11 (30).
C.J. ii. 573; H. i. 190. See Rush. iii. 616. N° 2132.

13/14 MAY.

1 f. Roman letter.

the Gentry Court

A reprint of Nos. 2132 and 2134, q.v.

Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (150); Z. 1. 17 (13). N° 2133.

14 MAY.—[BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas, upon Summons from Us, divers . . .

[Summoning Gentry of Yorkshire to York.]

York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 24 this And this Certain gentlemen of Yorkshire attended the King on Thursday, 12 May, and others were unable to come. All gentlemen charged with horse and horses are to appear at York on Friday, 20 May, in such manner and equipage as will be convenient for the guard of his person. Order to be published by the sheriff.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (23). P.R.O. S.P.D. 490 (50). Hodgkin.
L.J. v. 74; H. i. 191; Ralston iii. 17; Rush. iii. 621. N° 2134.

14 MAY.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 39 Our many Our A reprint of No. 2134, q.v.

B.M. Lutt. III. 65; 669. f. 5 (25). N° 2135.

14 MAY.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 13 divers try shall A reprint of No. 2134, q.v.


14 MAY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgess of the Commons House of Parliament. The humble Petition of the Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the County of Stafford. Delivered 14 May 1642.

[Westminster]: 14 May 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Inhabitants already removed.

Thanks for past services, will carry out the Protestation. Thanks for the Lord-Lieutenant chosen. Prays for immediate help for Ireland: that the Papists of Staffordshire (who are in great numbers) may be disarmed: that church government be reformed: and that an effective preaching ministry be appointed, &c.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (14). N° 2137.
C.J. ii. 572. L I
17 MAY.—[BY THE KINGS.] His Majesties Letter to the Centry of Yorkshire, May the sixteenth, 1642.

York: 16 May 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 18 and of as

Thanks them for their answer. The King has never been opposed to the just rights of the people, but will preserve his own. He will take time to advise on the best way to employ their affections. Will be glad of their personal attendance on the King's order, the Sheriff is to raise the trained bands of the county to suppress them, and keep His Majesty's peace. It is ordered by the House that if the trained bands assemble on the King's order, the sheriff is to raise the trained bands of the county to suppress them, and keep His Majesty's peace. All officers to aid him.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (51); Lutt. III. 62; 190. g. 13 (50); Burney 12. MS. copy, P.R.O. S.P.D. 490 (52).
H. i. 192; Rush. iii. 622; Cal. S.P.D. 526.

Answer to No. 2138, q.v. No 2138.

16 MAY.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Letter to the Centry of Yorkshire, May the sixteenth, 1642.

York: 16 May 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 18 and of as

Thanks them for their answer. The King has never been opposed to the just rights of the people, but will preserve his own. He will take time to advise on the best way to employ their affections. Will be glad of their personal attendance on the King's order, the Sheriff is to raise the trained bands of the county to suppress them, and keep His Majesty's peace. It is ordered by the House that if the trained bands assemble on the King's order, the sheriff is to raise the trained bands of the county to suppress them, and keep His Majesty's peace. All officers to aid him.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (51); Lutt. III. 62; 190. g. 13 (50); Burney 12. MS. copy, P.R.O. S.P.D. 490 (52).
H. i. 192; Rush. iii. 622; Cal. S.P.D. 526.

Answer to No. 2138, q.v. No 2138.

17 MAY.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] Whereas the Lords in Parliament, have this ... [Stopping the Removal of Term.] [Westminster]: 17 May 1642.

Headpiece day mittee to

The Lord Keeper acknowledges he has orders to issue a Proclamation adjoining next Term from Westminster to York. This is illegal. The Lord Keeper is not to issue any writs or seal any proclamation of the kind.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (241); 506. h. 13 (49). Bodl. Clar. State Papers 21 (49).
L.J. v. 68; H. i. 194; Rush. iii. 633.

No 2139.


Lirmed the

The Lords and Commons do declare that the King can only summon those subjects holding of him by special service. Whoever shall take arms on this pretence is a disturber of the public peace, and may be a dangerous precedent. It is ordered by the House that if the trained bands assemble on the King's order, the sheriff is to raise the county to suppress them, and keep His Majesty's peace according to law. All officers to aid him.

[Follows] His Majesties letter to the Gentry of Yorkshire, May 16 1642, No. 2138, q.v.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (241); 506. h. 13 (49). Bodl. Clar. State Papers 21 (49).
L.J. v. 68; H. i. 194; Rush. iii. 633.

No 2140.

17 MAY.


Headpiece That by the

The Declaration only as in No. 2140, q.v.
C.J. ii. 577.
1 f. Roman letter.

No 2141.

17 MAY.

Another edition of No. 2141, q.v.
B.L. B.M. G. 3806 (44).
1 f. Roman letter.

No 2141a.

17 MAY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] A true copie of the Petition of the Knights, Justices of The peace, and other Gentlemen, Ministers and Freeholders (in number many thousands) of the County of Monmouth, exhibited May 17. 1642.
[Westminster]: 17 May 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

so ble opposi-

The example of Ireland makes them afraid, as there are more Papists here than in any other county. They are now strengthening themselves. They pray that the magazine be removed to Newport, the county set in a posture of defence, Papists disarmed, and Ireland relieved.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (29).
C.J. ii. 575.

No 2142.

20 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by the Lords and ... [Magazines to be held by Lord-Lieutenants.] [Westminster]: 20 May 1642.

Type border the in Pub-

Ordered by Parliament. That the county magazines be forthwith put into the power of the Lord-Lieutenants of these counties.

Ordered by the Lords. That this Order be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (28).
H. i. 194; Rush. iii. 633.

No 2143.

20 MAY.

Type border the Counties and

Another edition of No. 2143, q.v.

No 2144.

20 MAY.


gran- thorizing and

A reprint of No. 2143, q.v., with King's letter to sheriffs, May 5, No. 2110, q.v., on recusant forfeitures, and Proc.
16 March, No. 2039, q.v.
B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (29); 100. g. 13 (224). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (151).

No 2145.

20 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] The Votes of both Houses Of Parliament the 20th of Maij, 1642. With the humble Petition of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled To the Kings most Excellent Majestie at Yorke.
[Westminster]: 20 May 1642.
London: sine nom.: 1642.

Headpiece war no qui-

(1) It appears that the King (seduced by wicked counsel) intends to make war against the Parliament. (2) That when he makes war it is a breach of trust, a violation of his oath, and tends to dissolve this government. (3) All who aid him are traitors, by 11 Rich. II and 1 Hen. IV. Ordered (23 May) to be printed and published.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (242).
L.J. v. 76; H. i. 359; Rush. iii. 717.

No 2146.
20 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] ... the humble
Petition of the Lords and Commons in Parliament
assembled To the Kings most Excellent Majesty at
York. [Westminster]: 20 May 1642.
London: sine nom.: 1642.
1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2149].

Headpiece War no qui-

Notwithstanding the King's frequent professions, and his
answer to the Yorkshire petition, 13 May, No. 2158, q.v.,
his speech of 12 May, No. 2121, q.v., and his proclamation,
14 May, No. 2134, q.v., show that he is arming of which
that county was afraid. They beg him to disband the
army and rely on his people.
B.M. 190. g. 12 (242).
L.J. v. 77; C.J. ii. 581; H. i. 358.
N° 2147.

22 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of
Peace with Portugal.
York: 22 May 1642.
Not found.

Peace has been made with the ambassadors of John IV of
Portugal. All subjects to observe it.
Rush. iii. 718.
N° 2148.

25 MAY.—[TO THE KING.] To the Kings most
Excellent Majesty, The humble Petition of many
thousand Citizens of great ranke and quality in the
City of Westminster: presented to his Majestie at
York, May 25, 1642.
York: 25 May 1642.
London: for T. B.: [1642].
1 f. Roman letter.

frame la- notwithstanding injurie

The troubles of the Parliament increase with the King's
absence. The suspicion that he is about to make war on
the Parliament fills petitioners with grief. They pray he
will favour them with his presence, and agree to the disposal
of militia by Parliament, &c.
N° 2149.

27 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for-
bidding all His Majesties Subjects belonging to the
Trained Bands, or Militia of this Kingdom, to Rise,
March, Muster, or Exercise, by vertue of any Order
or Ordinance of one, or both Houses of Parliament,
without Consent or Warrant from His Majestie,
upon pain of punishment, according to the Laws.
York: 27 May 1642.
York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 King King, 2) Our and
Recites 7 Ed. I. 1 The King may forbid wearing armour,
&c. The trained bands have been called out by an ordinance
of Parliament without a royal warrant, &c., and are being
drawn into opposition, as appears in Hull, by the treason
of Sir John Hotam. All sheriffs, colonels, officers, and
soldiers of trained bands, and other subjects, are not to
summon or exercise the trained bands, except under express
warrant under Great Seal. If any trained bands do rise,
they will be proceeded against legally.
L.J. v. 111; H. i. 391; Gardiner 248.
1 Not in Statute Book; printed in full L.J. v. 112. For proclamation
in London see L.J. v. 124.
N° 2150.

27 MAY.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 22 the Our the
Another edition of No. 2150, q.v.
B.L.
N° 2151.

27 MAY.
1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2155].
Arms 34* and rant pub-
A reprint of No. 2150, q.v.
B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (31); 1851. c. 8 (2); 105. f. 17 (10);
N° 2152.

27 MAY.
London: sine nom.: 9 June 1642.
1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2155].
Arms 84* and rant pub-
Another reprint of No. 2150, q.v.
N° 2153.

27 MAY.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 34 Plots other and
Another reprint of No. 2150, q.v., with a new title.
B.M. 506. h. 13 (47); Harl. 5936 (27); 105. f. 17 (12).
N° 2154.

27 MAY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Our Will
and Pleasure is, That the Ministers . . .
[Freetholders of Yorkshire to meet at Heworth Moor.]
York: 27 May 1642.
York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 24 Farmers, on shall
Ministers, freetholders, farmers, and substantial copy-
holders of Yorkshire to meet at Heworth Moor near York,
on Friday in Whitsun week [3 June] by 9 a.m. according to
former notice.
Hodgkin.
H. i. 392; Rariata iii. 18; Rush. iii. 624. Reprinted in 'A Declara-
N° 2155.

28 MAY.—[BY THE LORDS.] Two Orders; The
One, To all High Sheriffs, Justices of the peace,
and other Officers, within 150 Miles of the City
York. The other, in particular, to the high Sheriffs,
Justices of the Peace, and other Officers, within the
County of Lancaster. In general, to all the Counties
of England and Dominon of Wales.
[Westminster]: 28 May 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.
Jo. Browne.
seduced in Towns

Ordered by the Lords and Commons (27 May) that as the
King, seduced by wicked counsel, intends to make war
upon his Parliament, the High Sheriffs, &c., within 150
miles of York are to stay all arms and ammunition going
there till they have received directions from Parliament
respecting it. They are to keep strict watches for these
arms, and for apprehending the persons going with them.
Ordered by the Lords and Commons (28 May) that as the
King is making war on Parliament and gathering troops of
horse and foot at York, against the law, the sheriff of
Lancaster and all others are to suppress the raising of troops
without consent of Parliament. All persons who execute
any warrant for raising soldiers are disturbers of the peace of the kingdom. The Lord-Lieutenant of Lancaster and all Lord-Lieutenants are to aid and assist the said sheriff. This order is to be published in all market towns.

Ordered by the Lords (28 May) that these orders be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (30); 190. g. 13 (24). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (18), (210); Z. I. 17 (49); Pumph. G. 2387 (15).

H. i. v. 89, 90; C.J. ii. 599, 599; H. i. 299; Rush. iii. 721. N° 2156.


[Westminster]: 28 May 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece Council, All Market

The second section of No. 2156, q.v.

Antiq.* (53).

H. i. v. 90; H. i. 990; Rush. iii. 721. N° 2157.

2 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]

Whereas it doth appear to the Lords and . . .

[Against selling, or raising money on, the Crown Jewels.]

[Westminster]: 2 June 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsyng.

Headpiece Par- the own

It appears that the King intends to levy war against Parliament, and that the crown jewells are pawned or sold at Amsterdam or elsewhere oversea, and thereby great sums of money provided for York or elsewhere. Whoever is or has been an actor in pawning or selling crown jewels, or hath or shall pay or bring any money "in specie" into the kingdom on them, or shall accept or deal with any Bill for it, without acquitting the House (if already accepted, before payment of it) shall be held an enemy to the state, and ought to give satisfaction for the public damage out of his own estate.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (33); 190. g. 13 (26), (321). Bodl. Z. I. 17 (39); Clar. State Papers 21 (74). Antiq.* (55).

H. i. 306; Rush. iii. 736. N° 2158.

2 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by the Commons now . . .

[For absent Members of Parliament to attend the House.]

[Westminster]: 2 June 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsyng.

Headpiece Commons and shall

Ordered by the Commons, that all members of this House give their attendance. Sheriffs to warn all members in their counties. A fine of £100 for the wars in Ireland, on any not present before 16 June. Provided that all specially employed by the House are to remain in such employments.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (32); 190. g. 13 (25). Antiq.* (54).

C.J. ii. 601; H. i. 306; Rush. iii. 706. N° 2159.

3 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Declaration to the Ministers, Freecolders, Farmers, and substantiall Copyholders of the County of Yorke. Assembled by His Majesties speciall Summons at Heworth Moore neere the City of Yorke, on Friday the third of June, 1642.

[Heworth Moor]: 3 June 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

Explains reasons for delay, and for his coming to the north. Declares his attitude towards the Protestant profession, is equally against Papists and separatists. As regards law, maintains just prerogatives, the laws of the land, liberty of persons, and propriety of goods. Will maintain peace. A guard is necessary. It is composed of the prime gentry and one regiment of trained bands. No foreigners or Papists will be used. The trained bands will be commanded by persons of honour and confidence. Refers to the seditious rumours against him, traced to certain pulits. He refrains from making martyrs of these preachers of sedition. When peace comes the number of the trained bands shall be eased. Promises speedy payment of billet-money.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (34); 506. h. 13 (46); 190. g. 13 (275).

H. i. 527; Rush. iii. 624.

The York original in 4°, B.M. 101. a. 5. N° 2160.

3 JUNE.


1 f. Roman letter.

Sun- you offe-

Another edition of No. 2160, q.v.


3 JUNE.


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece the ther shall

Another edition of No. 2166, q.v.


3 JUNE.

[London]: for R. Lownes: [1642].

1 f. Roman letter.

former tion offered

Another edition of No. 2166, q.v.

Guild. I. 23.

3 JUNE.—[TO THE KING.] To the Kings most Excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, Free-holders, and other Inhabitants of the County of York, Assembled by His Majesties speciall Summons at Heworth Moore neere the City of Yorke, on Friday the third of June, 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

This county has been distracted by war for three years. The people who flock to Court make its condition worse. The cloth trade is stopped. It petitions the King to come to an understanding with Parliament, and not to set it to divide its duty between them. Asks him to send back the Lords and great Officers to Parliament, The ' Cavaliers' and others round the King are not needed. Prays him to have regard to the state of Ireland.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (29); 190. g. 12 (115). Hodgkin.


3 JUNE.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the Right Honourable, the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, Free-holders, and other substantial Inhabitants of the County of Yorke.

[Assembled by His Majesties special Summons at Heworth Moor: 3 June 1642.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline declaring great Prote-
Recites the disabilities which the county has suffered. The King has been forced to leave Parliament, its commands respecting the Militia distract them. Trade is dead. They pray for such assurances that the King would return, that his honour be consulted in this business of Hull, that his message of 20 January [No. 1947, q.v.] be taken into consideration, and that there be no arbitrary government.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (26). N° 2165.

3 JUNE.
London: for R. Lownes: 8 June 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Another edition of No. 2165, q.v.
B.M. 105. f. 17 (11).
N° 2166.

3 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] The Copy of a Letter sent from the Committee at Lincoln, to the House of Commons, directed to the Speaker of the said House, and subscribed with the names of the said Committee.

[Westminster: 3 June 1642.]
1 f. Roman letter.

An account of the muster of constables by Lord Francis Willoughby. The King’s proclamation, letters, and commission to the Earl of Linsey did not deter them from coming. Musters will be held through the county, and volunteers will be raised for defence of Parliament.—W. Armyne, Edw. Acsscough, Tho. Hatcher, Christo. Wray, Antho. Irby, Joh. Brroxolme. Lincoln, 1 June 1642.

Ordered by the Commons to be printed.
B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (375); Lutf. III. 1; 669. f. 5 (37); Burney 12. Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (198); Fol. Θ. 690 (3).
L.J. v. 104.
N° 2167.

4 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] It is this day ordered by the Lords and Commons . . .
[Deputy-Lieutenants to be present at Training and Mustering in their Counties.]

[Westminster: 4 June 1642.]
1 f. Roman letter.

Ordered. That Deputy-Lieutenants of counties not members of the House are to be present at the musters and training of their counties. All Deputy-Lieutenants to give such dispatch as the service shall require. Some members will be appointed to give personal attention to the service of the musters, as ordered by Parliament.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (86); 190. g. 13 (31). Antiq.* (56).
L.J. v. 106; C.J. ii. 606; H. i. 381.
N° 2168.

6 JUNE.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] The Protestation of the Gentry, Ministers, Free-holders, and other Inhabitants of the County of York against a Petition drawn up in the name of that County, Bearing the third of June, 1642.

[Westminster: 6 June 1642.]
1 f. Roman letter.

The Petition to Parliament dated 3 June [No. 2165, q.v.] reflecting upon Parliament was never presented to the said Committee. They pray for such assurances that the King would return, and that his honour be consulted in this business of Hull, that his message of 20 January [No. 1947, q.v.] be taken into consideration, and that there be no arbitrary government.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (24).
L.J. v. 110; see C.J. ii. 606, 609.
N° 2169.

6 JUNE.—[BY THE LORDS.] The Copy of a Letter sent from Sir Jo. Bourchier, to Sir Thomas Barrington Knight and Baronet from York.

[Westminster]: 6 June 1642.
London: for J. Hunssett: 7 June 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

A copy of a letter dated York, 4 June 1642, detailing the insults received from Lord Savill, Capt. Blaque and others for reading the petition of Howworth Moor (3 June), No. 2164, q.v. Ordered by the Lords to be printed.
B.M. 190. g. 13 (1664); 506. h. 13 (45). Sig. 50. f. (6).
L.J. v. 111.
N° 2170.

6 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] Re- solved upon the Question; To provide for . . .
[Distribution of Orders of Parliament.]

[Westminster]: 6 June 1642.

Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

Comp- ans to

1. Every Constable, Headborough, or Tythingman in every county to have a well printed copy of the public orders and declarations of the House on good paper in a fair letter.
2. Method of distribution through the Sheriffs.
3. Receipts for bundles of papers to be taken and sent to London.
4. Methods of distribution through high constable to petty constables, &c. 5. Distribution near London.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (1935).
C.J. ii. 609; H. i. 388.
N° 2171.

7 JUNE.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] A Letter Sent from those Lords, whose Names are under-written, to the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons assembled in the High Court of Parliament, June the 4. 1642.

[Westminster: 7 June 1642.]

Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

re- the and

The undersigned have received an order to attend at the Bar on the 8th of June to answer contempt, signed John Browne. This is against the privilege of the House. We have obeyed the King’s summons, and shall be glad to return to the House when his service permits.—Northampton, [Wm.] Devonshire, [Hen.] Dover, Munmoth, Andever, 1 Grey of Ruthen, [Thos.] Coventry, [Arthur] Capell.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (43).
L.J. v. 115; C.J. ii. 619; Rush. iii. 737.

1 For Andever the Lords’ Journals have C. Howard. The order is different.

N° 2172.

11 JUNE.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] It is this day ordered by the Lords in Parliament . . .
[For staying Arms, &c., going North.]

[Westminster]: 11 June 1642.
London: for Hunssett and Wright: 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Jo. Brown.

Ordered: That Justices of the Peace, &c., near the Northern Roads make strict search for and seize all arms, ammunition, powder, light horses or horses for service, and great saddles, carried towards the North of England without order of Parliament, and send information forthwith.

Ordered (15 June): That this order be printed and published.
B.M. 669. f. 5 (41); 190. g. 13 (27). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (206). Antiq.* (57).
L.J. v. 126; H. i. 642; Rush. iii. 746.
N° 2173.
11 JUNE.—[BY THE LORDS.] Two Letters sent from Amsterdam, and read in both Houses of Parliament the 11. of this present June; Discovering to the Parliament, what courses are there taken for the raising of Ammunition to be sent to the North: With the list of the particulars of the Ammunition.

[Westminster]: 11 June 1642.
London: for Hunsdon and Wright: 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.
Jo. Browne.

A letter from a merchant describing the crown jewels pawned. Some collars of pearls have been sold. A great collar of rubies has been brought from Hamburgh, also the pawned. Some collars of pearls have been sold. A great collar of rubies has been brought from Hamburgh, also the

Three Brethren, 4 or 5 great diamonds, and others. Mr. J. Webster is buying ammunition, measuring mortars, &c. A list of the arms and ammunition bought is sent, including 1,000 'carabins', 3,000 saddles, 2,000 pair of pistols, and 100 barrels of powder.


14 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] To Our trustie and welbeloved, the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of Our City of London.

[Against lending money to Parliament.]
York: 14 June 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece recei- to the

The King has received information that Parliament is raising money and horse, on pretence that he is making war on it, which he has fully disavowed. Money may be lent for the relief of Scotland, or for paying the Scots, but not for raising a guard for Parliament. This letter to be published to the various companies. If they fail to obey, the Charter of the City will be called in question.


14 JUNE—[BY PARLIAMENT.] The Declaration of both Houses of Parliament Concerning His Maestie Letter to the Privy Council of the Kingdome of Scotland. And the Petition of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ministers, &c. of Scotland, to the Lords of the Privy Couneill.

[Westminster]: 15 June 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.
Io. Brown.

15 JUNE.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] Ordered by the Lords in Parliament, That these . . .

[Publishing votes of the Lord Keeper.]
[Westminster]: 15 June 1642.
London: for Hunsdon & Wright: 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.
Io. Brown.

Order publishing these particulars:—1 March 1641[2]. Lord Keeper present. Both Houses declared that if the King would not consent to the Militia Bill, they would dispose of it otherwise. 15 March. The Lord Keeper spoke and voted for the following: That in case of danger and His Majesties refusal, the Ordinance of both Houses doth 'oblige' the people. He named his Deputy-Lieutenants and sent Lieutenants' names to the House of Commons, &c. 23 March 1642. He agreed to the several forms of Deputations for the Militia.

L.J. v. 136; C.J. ii. 628; H. i. 380.
No 2180.
16 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] Instructions for Deputy Lieutenants, which are Members of the House of Commons, and other Lieutenants of several Counties, concerning the last Propositions. Together with the names of the Commissioners, who are to enroll and value the Horses and Arms, according to the Propositions.

[Westminster: 17 June 1642.]


Whereas horse being raised against us under pretence that we intend to make war upon Parliament, the contrary thereof is apparent by our Declaration of June 16 by colour of authority of both Houses of Parliament: and the royal funds are sequestered, while by Orders of Parliament they hold guiltless those that contribute to them: Hoping that subjects may not be misled, the King declares that the power of raising forces belongs to him alone, and that Parliament can do nothing against him. Quotes 7 Ed. I by which the forbidding of arms lies in the King, the Proclamations forbidding arms to be carried in and near Parliament, the Statute of Northampton 2 Ed. III forbidding arms in fairs, markets, and courts. When the Earl of Shrewsbury raised arms to subdue a rebellion without warrant from Henry VIII he had to be pardoned. When the Duke of Gloucester and others raised arms, 11 Rich. II, they procured a special Act of Pardon. By 25 Ed. III it is treason to levy war against the King. War against the King’s authority, see Declaration of Parliament 26 May, is war against the King, and raising of forces was treason in the Essex case. Wat Tyler, Jack Cade, and Ket the Tanner, wanted not publick Pretences, which were perhaps just causes of complaints. The allegiance of subjects is to the Person of their Prince, and not to his crown or kingdom. All persons over 12 bound to take the oath of allegiance by common law. Hugh Spencer, temp. Ed. II, was banished for holding a contrary doctrine and condemned by two Parliaments. Subjects are bound to help the King by 11 Hen. VII. cap. 18 at all seasons. No soldiers are to be levied other than those raised by us or according to the Act for the better raising and levying of soldiers, &c., no contributions in money, men, or arms are to be made. Those who have aided in ignorance are to desist. All sheriffs, &c., to publish this Proclamation and suppress levies.

B.M. 1651. c. 11. 32. P.C. II (485).

See L.J. v. 156; H. i. 367. N° 2186.

18 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation forbidding all Levies of Forces without His Majesties express pleasure, signed under His Great Scale, and all Contributions or Assistance to any such Levies.

York: 18 June 1642.
York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.


A reprint of No. 2186, q.v.

B.M. G. 3806 (51). N° 2188.
18 JUNE.—BY THE KING. His Majesties Proclamation for the more free passage of all His loving Subjects, and the free carriage and conveyance of their Horses, Provisions, or other Goods from any one place or part to another, within His Kingdom of England, and the Dominions thereof.

York: 18 June 1642.


8 pp. 4°. Roman letter [with No. 2196].

Arms 27. of (which 3) of answer.

Complaints have been made that because of Orders of Parliament [No. 2173, q.v.] the goods and persons of subjects on their way to York have been hindered. All magistrates and others are to suffer subjects and their goods to pass quietly and peaceably, without stoppage or search, disregarding all orders of Parliament. Any one already detained is to be set free.

B.M. E. 151 (28). 2189.

18 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] The Declaration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, Directed to the high Sheriff of the County of Essex, and all other Sheriffs in general within England and Wales. Concerning His Majesties Proclamation about the Militia.

[Westminster]: 18 June 1642.

London: for Hansacot & Wright: 1642.


Headpiece hath Trained au.

Robert Smith, Esq., high sheriff of Essex, has received a writ 27 May, 18 Chas. I, commanding him to publish a proclamation, No. 2150, q.v., forbidding the Militia to come out. He has asked Parliament for direction. The King has done what is unexampled since 11 Rich. II, sold the crown jewels, which ought to be as highly prized as the relief of Ireland, a godly ministry, the disarmament of trained bands, because they wish to imitate Lincolnshire.

Otherwise when the disturbers of the peace are named, the King has done what is unexampled since 11 Rich. II, sold the crown jewels, which ought to be as highly prized as the relief of Ireland, a godly ministry, the disarmament of trained bands, because they wish to imitate Lincolnshire. Otherwise when the disturbers of the peace are named, the King has done what is unexampled since 11 Rich. II, sold the crown jewels, which ought to be as highly prized as the relief of Ireland, a godly ministry, the disarmament of trained bands, because they wish to imitate Lincolnshire.


20 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to inform all Our loving Subjects of the Lawfulness of Our Commissions of Array, issued into the several Counties of Our Realm of England, and Dominion of Wales, and of the use of them: And commanding them to obey Our Commissioners therein named, in the Execution of their said Commissions.

York: 20 June 1642.

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 of oners 2) granted 3) Mary see.

The ordering of the militia belongs to the King. He has usually issued Commissions of Lieutenancy into the counties, giving power to the commissioners to arm, array, and muster the subjects there. One of these was granted since the beginning of this Parliament to the Earl of Essex without question. The Houses have passed an Ordinance rejecting these Commissions as illegal. The King has therefore issued Commissions of Array into every county. These Commissions were acknowledged to be legal even by Sir George Crook and Sir Richard Hutton, the dissenting judges in Hampden's case. They are in the form agreed on in 5 Henry IV, which have since frequently been issued.

Quotes 4 & 5 Philip and Mary against absence from muster. All sheriffs, &c., to aid. Those in opposition shall receive the full punishment of the laws.


20 JUNE.

Ordered (20 June). All who put Commissions of Array in execution are disturbers of peace and betrayers of liberty.

Resolved (20 June). That this Commission of Array and the votes be forthwith printed and published through the Kingdom.

B.M. E. 151 (28). 2196.

20 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] The Humble Petition of the Knights, Ministers, Gentry, Free-holders, and many thousands of the Inhabitants of the County of Leicester, who assembled on the Horse-fair lays ready to accompany this Petition if, they should be required. June the 18th.

[Sine nota].

1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Peti- to your

The inhabitants of Leicestershire fear civil war. The King has done what is unexampled since 11 Rich. II, sold
Leicester is against Law, and the liberty and property of the subject.


B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (46); 109. g. 13 (386). Bodl. Ashm. H. 28 (292).
H. i. 86 (Text).
N° 2197.

22 JUNE.—[TO THE KING.] A Catalogue of the Names of the Lords that Subscribed to Levie Horse to Assist His Majesty in defence of His Royall person, the two Houses of Parliament, and the Protestant Religion.

York : 22 June 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

Type border Houses or Subscri- Since by several declarations of Parliament we learn that the person of the King, the Protestant religion, and the liberties of Parliament are in danger the subscribers offer the following aid to His Majesty when he shall give Commission under Great Seal. To pay horses for 3 months at 2s. 6d. per day. The Prince 200, Duke of York 120, Lord Keeper 40, Duke of Richmond 100, Marques of Hartford 60, L. Great Chamberlain 30, Earl of Cumberland 50, Huntington 20, Bath 50, Southampton 50, Dorset 60, Northampton 40, Devonshire 60, Dover 25, Cambridge 60, Huntingdon 20, Barking (and L. Andover) 30, Monmouth 30, Rivers 30, Carnarvon 20, Newport 50, Lords, Mowbray 50, Willoughby 30, Gray of Ruthin 10, Lovelace 40, Paget 30, Rich 30, Pawlet 30, Newark 20, Mountague 30, Coventry 100, Savill 50, Mohun 20, Dunsmore 40, Seymour 20, Capell 100, Faulkland 20, Master Comprometer 20, Secretary Nicholas 20, L. Chief Justice Banks 20, L. Faulconbridge to come, Lord Thanet absent engaged for 100. Sum total, 1,695.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (41); 190. g. 13 (429). MS. list, P.R.O. Cal. S.P.D. 844. N° 2198.

22 JUNE.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

in of reckoned

Another edition of No. 2198, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (42).

N° 2199.

22 JUNE.—[TO THE KING.] The Lord Maior of Londons Letter to the King at Yorke, June 22. In behalfe of the Aldermen Sherifles, the Masters and Wardens of each severall Company in Answer to His Majesties Letter. The Parliamentts Resolution, concerning the Kings most excellent Maiestie, and the Lords and Commons which have absmited themselves from the said Houses, and are now at Yorke attending on his Maiesty. Likewise the Grounds and Reasons why they are enforced to take Arms.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

265

Recites the difficulties of obeying both King and Parliament. The loan to Parliament is to be used for the honour of the King and the security of the realm. As peace is intended by all the money cannot be misspent. The lending was meant as a service to the King, and the companies hope he will bear them no ill-will for it. They continue to be loyal. Signed, E. G. [Sir Richard Gurney]. Reasons for obeying Parliament. The Obedience of both Houses binding by the fundamental law of the realm. Absent members fined £100. Order to print.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (40). Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (32).

N° 2200.

22 JUNE.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] The Declaration and Protestation of divers the Knights, Gentry, Freeholders, and others of the aforesaid County, whose names are subscribed. To the Right Honorable Francis, Lord Willoughby, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincolne, and of the City of the Countie of Lincolne.

[Westminster]: 22 June 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline for neere in

In view of the distractions in Church and Commonwealth, they renew their Protestation, No. 1844, q.v., and desire his Lordship to represent it to Parliament.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (40).

L.J. v. 155; C.J. ii. 697.

N° 2201.


[Westminster]: 24 June 1642.


H. Elaynge.

Type headline for thankful verned often

Thanks Parliament for public services and especially for Militia Ordinance. Near 1000 ‘voluntiers‘ besides the trained bands appeared notwithstanding the discouragement of the Lord-Lieutenant’s absence. Asks for the appointment of a trustworthy Lord-Lieutenant.

Ordered (24 June) that the Lords be moved to join in nominating Lord Wharton to be Lord-Lieutenant in place of Lord Paget, and that this be printed.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (50); 190. g. 12 (36).

L.J. v. 159; C.J. ii. 698.

N° 2202.

26 JUNE.—[TO THE KING.] The humble Petition of the Countie of Cornwall [with] His Majesties Answer to the Petition of Cornwall, At the Court at York, 26 June 1642.

York : 26 June 1642.


1 f. Roman and Gothic letter.

Type headpiece thankful verned often

Thanks King for laws and freedom, and for offer of general pardon. Asks him not to suffer them to fall under an arbitrary government, nor admit an alteration in religion. Grieves for King’s discontents, and prays for reconciliation with Parliament. Will maintain his person and prerogative. Asks him not to suffer them to fall under a general pardon to Petitioners as they desire, and will maintain the Religion and Laws of the Kingdom. (Signed) P.R.O.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (51).

N° 2203.
26 JUNE.

Type headline thankful And of

Another edition of No. 2203, q.v.
B.M. Burney 12. Nº 2204.

30 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] The Copy of a Warrant from the Kings most Excellent Majestie, Directed unto the High-Sherifff of the County of York, for Summoning of All Gentlemen and others, being Protestants, who are charged with Horses for His Majesties service, or have listed themselves to attend personally for His Majesties security; to make their appearance at York on Thursday the seventh of July, 1642.

York : 30 June 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 46 effectuall warning businesse
To all Constables, &c., in the County (sic) of York. All Gentlemen charged with horse, or listed specially, are to be warned to be at York on Thursday 7 July at 10 a.m., with horses and furniture or otherwise as agreed. Be present there with a list of the persons warned. All warned must be Protestants.
B.M. 669. f. 5 (53); 190. g. 13 (383).
Antiq.* (60).
H. i. 588; Rush. iii. 626. Nº 2205.


[Westminster]: 1 July 1642.
London : for Bellamy and Smith : 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

The Petitioners having taken notice of ‘Certaine Propositions, &c.’, though few, offer to this service £1,270 in money and plate, and have provided 50 serviceable horses and riders ready to be listed. They are prepared to make their appearance at York on the Thursday the seventh of July, 1642.

This troop of horse remain at Watford to exercise (within the County of Southampton, at the general Musters begun the 21 day of June, 1642, being to the number of above five thousand men, besides a great many Voluntiers, who then offered to serve in Person. [With] the Lords Answer.
1 f. Roman letter.

The Ordinance of the Militia conduces to public peace, but the practices of the malignants threaten to overset it by colour of a Proclamation, No. 2150, q.v., ‘which we conceive to be illegal.’ Petitioners tender their lives and fortunes in its defence.

Lords thank Petitioners, will insist on their formerly declared resolutions against sundry late Declarations. Petition to be printed and published.
Antiq.* (61).
L.J. v. 172 ; C.J. ii, 647 (1st). Nº 2207.

4 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against the forcible Seizing, or Removing any the Magazine or Ammunition of any County. And concerning the Execution of the Militia within this Kingdom.
York : 4 July 1642.
8 pp. 4°. Roman letter [with Nos. 2209, 2210].
twen- the (3) of 4) be 5) Justices 6) of they
Recites Procl. 27 May last, No. 2150, q.v., and Procl. 18 June, No. 2186, q.v. Commissions of Array have been sent into the counties, and subjects ordered by Procl. 20 June, No. 2194, q.v., to aid them. Since then some persons have seized the magazine and ammunition laid up for use, and have arrested or attempted to arrest our Commissioners for disobeying an ordinance of Parliament. No sheriffs, &c., nor subjects are to meddle with the ammunition on behalf of the Parliament, nor are they to detain it, nor move it, nor are they to obey any order of Parliament touching the Militia or Trained Bands. Offenders are to be arrested.
B.M. E. 154 (18); 101. b. 43.
H. i. 444; Rush. iii. 670. Nº 2208.

4 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for-bidding all Relieving or succouring of the Town or County of Kingston upon Hull against His Majestie.
York : 4 July 1642.
8 pp. 4°. Roman letter [with Nos. 2208, 2210].
Kingston last Traiter- detest.
The town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull has been for several months withheld from us by traitors under Sir John Hotham. No subjects are to aid the town with persons, arms, ammunition, victuals, &c., on pain of treason.
B.M. E. 154 (18); 101. b. 43.
H. i. 447. Nº 2209.

4 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] We taking into our Princely consideration, That ... [Pardon to all Officers and Soldiers in Hull.]
York : 4 July 1642.
8 pp. 4°. Roman letter [with Nos. 2208, 2209].
That 8) of good
As the officers and soldiers now resisting the King in Hull may have been led to put themselves in High Treason by a belief that they were obeying lawful authority, the King offers them (except Sir John Hotham) a free pardon if they will lay down their arms and depart home, with a pass and one month’s full pay.
B.M. E. 154 (18); 101. b. 48.
H. i. 448. Nº 2210.
4 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] The Declaration and Protestation of divers of the Knights, Gentry, Freeholders and others of the foresaid Counties, whose names are subscribed. To the Right Honourable, Francis Lord Willoughby, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln, and Lincolnshire.


A Declaration and Protestation of divers of the Knights, Gentry, Freeholders and others of the foresaid Counties, whose names are subscribed. To the Right Honourable, Francis Lord Willoughby, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln, and Lincolnshire.

Declarations of their desire to spend their lives and estates in defence of the King, religion, peace, rights and privileges of Parliament, laws, and liberties of the subject, according to the late Protestation, No 1844, q.v., against all that would separate King and Parliament. To be represented to Parliament. Ordered to be printed (18th).

B.M. 669. f. 5 (58); 190. g. 13 (307).
L.J. v. 177 (4 July). 书 No 2211.

5 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, concerning the printing and publication of divers Proclamations, and Papers, in forms of Proclamations in His Majesty's Name.


Declarations of their desire to spend their lives and estates in defence of the King, religion, peace, rights and privileges of Parliament, laws, and liberties of the subject, according to the late Protestation, No 1844, q.v., against all that would separate King and Parliament. To be represented to Parliament. Ordered to be printed (18th).

B.M. 669. f. 5 (54); Burney 12; 190. g. 13 (322).
Madan. Antiq. 3 (257).
L.J. v. 182; C.J. ii. 652; H. i. 449; Rush. iii. 751. 书 No 2212.

7 JULY.—[BEGIN.] A Declaration to be given by neighbouring Counties to each other.


In case of invasion of any County, the Lord-Lieutenants, &c., of the adjoining Counties are required to give aid when summoned, by raising volunteers and the trained bands if they will go voluntarily.

Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (205); Z. i. 17 (43).
L.J. v. 189; C.J. ii. 653; H. i. 450; Rush. iii. 751 (4th). 书 No 2213.

8 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A Letter from the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Rowe, Extraordinary Embassadour for his Majesty at Vienna. To Edmund Walter Esquier one of the Members of the House of Commons. Which letter was read in the said House, July 8, 1642.

[Westminster]: 8 July 1642.

A Letter from the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Rowe, Extraordinary Embassadour for his Majesty at Vienna. To Edmund Walter Esquier one of the Members of the House of Commons. Which letter was read in the said House, July 8, 1642.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (89); Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (25). Guild. 1 (28).

8 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring our purpose to go in our Royall Person to Hull; And the true occasion and end thereof.

Beverley: 8 July 1642.

A Proclamation declaring our purpose to go in our Royall Person to Hull; And the true occasion and end thereof.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (49). Antiq. 3 (255).

8 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A Letter from the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Rowe, Extraordinary Embassadour for his Majesty at Vienna. To Edmund Walter Esquier one of the Members of the House of Commons. Which letter was read in the said House, July 8, 1642.

B.M. 155. E (14).
Rush. iii. 661; H. i. 453. See L.J. v. 227. 书 No 2215.

8 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A Letter from the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Rowe, Extraordinary Embassadour for his Majesty at Vienna. To Edmund Walter Esquier one of the Members of the House of Commons. Which letter was read in the said House, July 8, 1642.

B.M. 155. E (14).
Rush. iii. 661; H. i. 453. See L.J. v. 227.

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B.M. 155. E (14).
Rush. iii. 661; H. i. 453. See L.J. v. 227.

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B.M. 155. E (14).
Rush. iii. 661; H. i. 453. See L.J. v. 227.
9 JULY.—[BY THE LORDS.] The humble Petition and Resolution of the Deputy-Lievtenants, Captains, Officers, Souldiers, and Volunteers of the Trained Bands of the County of Warwick, to the Right honorable Robert Lord Brook, Lord Lievtenant of the County aforesaid, and by his Lordship presented to the high Court of Parliament, July 9, 1642. With the Answer of the Lords thereunto annexed.

[Westminster]: 9 July 1642.
London: for Huncott & Wright: 11 July 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

The County asks Lord Brook to thank Parliament for the Ordinance of the Militia. Prays the Ordinance be continued, and the execution of the laws be put in safe hands, fearing like miscarriages to the late violation of the Petition of Right. Prays that evil counsellors be removed from the King, and malignant members be punished, and that the magazine at Coventry be removed to Warwick Castle with sufficient guard. The Lords' answer with thanks that they will insist on their resolutions, and order the Petition to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (55); 190. g. 12 (32); 105. f. 17 (15).
L.J. v. 196.

12 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration by the Lords and Commons in Parliament declaring that none shall apprehend, or arrest any of his Majesties Subjects or Servants that obeyeth the ordinance of Parliament, under pretence of his Majesties warrant.

[Westminster]: 12 July 1642.
London: for F. Leach: [1642].
1 f. Roman letter.
Jo. Browne.

Type headline under - Lordship they

No subjects are bound to attend the King at his pleasure, except those owning special service. If any one shall, by colour of Royal Message or Warrant, arrest or carry away any of his Majesty's subjects, it is against the law of the land, and any subject may lawfully refuse to obey such arrests and commands.

Ordered (July 13) that this Declaration be forthwith printed and published.

L.J. v. 206; H. i. 457; Rush. iii. 758.

14 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] Votes.

[Westminster]: 12—14 July 1642.

[London]: T. P. and M. S.: [1642]
1 f. Roman letter.
Hen. Elsing.

Type headline of Kingdom the

12 July. That an army be raised for the safety of the King, defence of Parliament, and those who have obeyed their orders, and preservation of true religion, laws, liberty, and peace of the kingdom. Earl of Essex to be general. The House will live and die with the Earl of Essex.

A petition to be framed to the King to prevent a Civil War. Earl of Holland, Sir John Holland, and Sir Philip Stapleton to present it at Beverley. No other answer to be given to the message of 11 July.

14 July. All members who have subscribed for horse, money, or plate to bring it in by Tuesday next [19th inst.]. Earl of Bedford to be General of the Horse.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (57); 190. g. 12 (243). Bodl. Fol. Q. 650 (2).
L.J. v. 206; H. i. 457; Rush. iii. 758 (12th).

18 JULY.—TO THE KING.... The humble Remonstrance and Declaration of the High Sheriffe, your Majesties Justices of the Peace, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of Essex, whose Names are here subscribed, being assembled at this present Assizes holden at Chelmsford this 18, day of July, 1642. Vnto which is annexed the Resolution of the Gentry of Lincolne.

Chelmsford: 18 July 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Thanking the King for his resolution (expressed in his late letter to Sir Thomas Maiet) to protect the Protestant religion, rights of Parliament, and liberty of subjects: signed by 32 persons.

The Lincoln gentry in raising 168 horse put them at the disposal of His Majesty within the county for three months after 20 July. 75 persons.

18 August 1642. As order to print the Note of Arms sent for by the King to Amsterdam signed H. Elsigne.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (66). Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (44).
C.J. ii. 677.

18 JULY.—TO THE COMMONS.] A Letter sent to Master Speaker, from the Knights, Esquires, Gentry, And Freholders of the County of Devon, for the Presenting of their Petition to the Honorable House of Commons, now in Parliament Assembled.

[Westminster]: 18 July 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headlines of appearing one-
A letter dated Lincoln, July 14. At a meeting of the County summoned by the King, the enclosed petition, No. 2225, q.v., was drawn up. They repudiate other petitions in their name. They hope to attest it by many thousand pounds when called on.

19 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Order of Both Houses of Parliament, for Encouragement of Volunteers Within the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, to use and exercise in a disciplinable manner under such Commanders, and in such Places as shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenants, and others according to the Ordinance of Parliament. For which Service they shall have the Authority of both Houses of Parliament for their Indemnity for so doing.

19 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] The Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, concerning the Earl of Stamford and others his Assistants; whom the King Proclaimed Traytors for executing the Ordinance of the Militia.

19 JULY.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Speech At Leicester, to the Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of that County, July 20.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arm's 27 Subjects People People
the Militia: Or in advancing the Propositions for raising of Horse, Monies, or Plate, according to the Instructions of both Houses of Parliament.

[Westminster]: 26 July 1642.
London: L. N. and J. F. for Husbands & Franck:
28 July 1642.
H. Elsyng.

Type headline Declare, His their
Repeats Declaration 12 July, No. 2219, q.v. Adds that any person employed by either House shall not depart that service or attend His Majesty, except when compelled by law. The Houses will extend their power for their indemnity. This to be printed.
B.M. 669. f. 5 (61).
L.J. v. 241; H. i. 483.
N° 2232.

26 JULY.
1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece it shall for
Another edition of No. 2232, q.v.

Antiq. (64).
N° 2233.

26 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, Upon information received that divers of His Majesties Subjects Souldiers under colour of his command, and in some places countenanced by His Majesties Presence, have violently attempted to seize on the Magazine in sundry places.

1 f. Roman letter.

Io. Brown.

Attempts have been made, even in the King's presence, to seize on the magazines of powder and arms belonging to the counties, and to disarm the trained bands. It is according to law and the duty of all to defend them by force. All persons are ordered to resist such attempts. Ordered to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (64). Guild. 1 (31).
L.J. v. 242; C.J. ii. 693; H. i. 484.
N° 2234.

3 AUGUST.—[TO THE KING.] The Declaration and Protestation agreed upon by the Grand Jury at the Assizes held for the County of Worcester, the third day of August, 1642, and assented unto by the High Sheriff, the Lord Coventry, the Barons, Knights, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Worcester aforesaid.

Worcester: 3 August 1642.
York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Thanks the King for his Declarations in favour of religion, laws, and privileges of Parliament. Petitioners are ready to attend his Majesty in arms. They repudiate the petition of last session touching the Militia. Signed by 61 persons.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (65).

N° 2238.

3 AUGUST.—[TO THE KING.] The Remonstrance Or Declaration Of Vs the Inhabitants of the County Palatine of Chester, whose names are subscribed, and of many more.

1 f. Roman letter.

Profess themselves equally affected to King and Parliament, which are, 'like Hippocrates' twins, indissoluble.' They will defend both, and are enemies to all that would disunite them.

Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (3).

N° 2239.

8 AUGUST.—[TO THE KING.] The Declaration & Protestation Agreed upon by the Grand Jury at the Assizes held for the County of Salop the eight day of August 1642. And assented unto by the High Sheriff and divers of the Justices of Peace Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the said Countie there present.

1 f. Roman letter.

Agree with the county of Worcester in the loyal declaration of their confidence in the King, and thank him for the

N° 2236.
numbers 2240-7

1642 : 18 CHARLES I

letter promising to defend religion against Recusants, Anabaptists, and other Separatists. Are ready to attend and obey him in all lawful ways, and according to their oaths and late protestation, No. 1844, q.v., will adventure lives for the subject, and the very being of Parliaments. He acknowledges gratefully the good services of Yorkshire, and calls on all such of his adherents as shall within six dayes after the Date thereof lay down their Arms. York: 9 August 1642.

Not found.

Forces have been raised, and are being raised under the command of Robert Earl of Essex; and the gracious offer of His Majesties free pardon to him and all such of his adherents as shall within six dayes after the Date thereof lay down their Arms. York: 9 August 1642.

12 AUGUST.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the Right Honorable the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament. The Humble Petition and Remonstrance of the Nobility and Gentry of the County of York. [Westminster: 8 August 1642.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Sir Freeholders Per-

Recites acts of war committed by Sir John Hotham at Hull. The garrison there has been increased. Has he the authority of Parliament for his illegal acts? Names three instances: (1) The seizure of two ships with £40,000 cargo, John Rauson and Watson, Masters. (2) Mr. Wright traveling to York, imprisoned. (3) A Drummer stripped naked, transported to York: 9 August 1642.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (68).

See C.J. ii. 706.

MS. date 17 August.

9 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the suppressing of the present Rebellion under the command of Robert Earl of Essex; and the gracious offer of His Majesties free pardon to him and all such of his adherents as shall within six dayes after the Date thereof lay down their Arms. York: 9 August 1642.

Not found.

Forces have been raised, and are being raised under the command of Robert Earl of Essex, as Captain-General, to march against us, and to seize Portsmouth. His acts are acts of treason and he is a traitor. A free pardon offered to him and his adherents if they lay down arms instantly, return home, and engage not to meddle in future with such traitorous designs. All Commissioners of Army, &c., sheriffs, &c., and officers to oppose and arrest him. Those in Hants, Sussex, and Surrey to aid Col. George Goring. The Marquess of Hereford to raise the West and Midlands. All Trained Bands to resort to the Royal Standard. Assistance in money and plate required.

L.J. v. 373; C.J. ii. 710.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (68).

L.J. v. 272; C.J. ii. 710.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (68).


12 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation by His Majestie, requiring the Aid and Assistance of all His Subjects on the Northside Trent, and within Twenty Miles Southward thereof, for the suppressing of the Rebels, now marching against Him. York: 12 August 1642.

York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 5 against the and

Certain persons are in arms against the King moved by hatred and ambition. The King relies on his subjects to help him prevent the ruin of his person, the true Protestant religion, the laws established, the property and liberty of the subject, and the very being of Parliaments. He acknowledges gratefully the good services of Yorkshire, and calls on all subjects north of Trent or 20 miles south of it to meet him at Nottingham on Monday, 22 August, where his Standard will be raised. All subjects duly armed with Horse, Pistolls, Muskets, Pikes, Corslets, Horses for Dragoons, &c., will be taken into pay, unless they will serve as 'Volunteers'. The King will gladly receive gifts and loans of plate and money.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (67).

H. i. 512; Rush. iii. 774. Suppressed, see C.J. ii. 724. A 4° Oxford reprint, B.M. 101, b. 54.

MS. date August 15th.

H. i. 509; Rush. iii. 772. A 4° reprint, B.M. E. 112 (29).

N° 2243.

12 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation by His Majestie, requiring the Aid and Assistance of all His Subjects on the Northside Trent, and within Twenty Miles Southward thereof, for the suppressing of the Rebels, now marching against Him. York: 12 August 1642.

York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 5 of is the

The King observing that the House of Commons is diverting £100,000, part of the sum raised for reducing the rebels in Ireland, contrary to the Act, charges them to desist from this, as they will answer to God, the more so, as he does not wish any part of the £100,000 collected to be spent in making war on him.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (68).

H. i. 505; Rush. iii. 775. Suppressed, C.J. ii. 724.

N° 2244.

13 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Message to the House of Commons.

York: 13 August 1642.

York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 5 of is the

The King observing that the House of Commons is diverting £100,000, part of the sum raised for reducing the rebels in Ireland, contrary to the Act, charges them to desist from this, as they will answer to God, the more so, as he does not wish any part of the £100,000 collected to be spent in making war on him.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (67).

H. i. 512; Rush. iii. 774. Suppressed, see C.J. ii. 724.

N° 2245.


[Westminster: 13 August 1642.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Hen. Elsyng.

Type headline wicked both high

Whereas the King doth make war upon his people, and divers forces of horse and foot are levied and raised, all persons who on any pretence soever assist his Majesty are traitors and shall be brought to condign punishment.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (70). Antiq.* (65).

L.J. v. 303; C.J. ii. 718; H. i. 576; Rush. iii. 773.

N° 2246.

Arms 23 That Trained Our

Proclamations, No. 2039, q.v., are already issued against Popish Recusants. The Parliament having levied great forces at or near London in defiance of proclamations and letters, the King is forced to raise an army in defence of the Protestant religion. No Papists will be allowed in it for that reason. On the first muster-day after enlisting all officers and soldiers are to take the two oaths. Soldiers are not to take anything by force from subjects, but to pay for all they take.
15 AUGUST. [BY THE KING.] His Majesties Declaration, for the Relief of the poor Miners, within the County of Derby.
York: 15 August 1642.
York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms imploidy, Courses may
The miners of Derby are in great want, owing to Sir John Holtham's action at Hull in stopping the lead ships. All who come to serve the King in his present wars shall receive Hotham's action at Hull in stopping the lead ships. All of those killed in action. This to be proclaimed in churches. 5s. for coming in and 6s. a week. Privileges to the widows.

18 AUGUST. [BY PARLIAMENT.] Orders of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, for the Regulating of those Souldiers that are gone, and are to goe, under the Command of his Excellency, Robert Earle of Essex, Lord Generall for this Expedition.
[Westminster]: 18 August 1642.
in take &
Ordered: That the Lords Lieutenants, &c., suppress all riots, taking of virtualls, &c., and apprehend and punish all guilty persons.
Ordered: That the Lord General take order with his officers to prevent straggling and any disorders whatever [17th Aug.]
L.J. v. 300 (17th); C.J. ii. 727; H. i. 560; Rush. iii. 779.

24 AUGUST. [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons, assembled in Parliament, for the better Observing and Keeping a Monthly Fast, within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales.
[Westminster]: 22 August 1642.
Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter [with No. 3412].
Comons before Order.
Cites Proc. 8 Jan. 1641 [2], No. 1925, q.v., for monthly fast on last Wednesday, to continue through the troubles in Ireland. This fast is not observed in some places. The whole day is to be kept. No sports or trades to be exercised. No wines, ale, food, &c., to be sold till after hours of worship. Justice of Peace, &c., to report names of any Clergy neglecting to officiate on fast days to the local Members of Parliament. This to be printed and published.
B.L.
L.J. v. 320 (244th); H. i. 577.

Nottingham: 25 August 1642.
York: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 30 Distracti- pedict it
Reiterates the King's desires for peace with Parliament. To avoid further misunderstandings, proposes that fit persons may be authorized to treat with persons selected by him to settle the affairs of the kingdom in dispute. If this is rejected throws the blame on them of all bloodshed.
B.M. 669. f. 5 (73).
See L.J. v. 326, 327 (27th); C.J. ii. 741 (27th); H. i. 579; Rush. iii. 784.

25 AUGUST.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 38 distracti- the God.

25 AUGUST.
Arms 13 Distracti- lay it
Another edition of No. 2251, q.v.
B.M. 199. g. 13 (41).

[Westminster]: 26 August 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.
HEN. Elsynge.
this exceeding im-
£100,000 of ready money is being annually spent on currants, a mere superfluity, whereas formerly they were exchanged for commodities. Their importation is forbidden after 23 August 1642. If any are imported, they are to be seized. After 23 August 1642 no currants are to be sold for more than 5s. per lb. This to be printed.
B.M. 669. f. 5 (74); 517. k. 11 (8); 190. g. 13 (32). Antiq.* (68).
P.R.O. Levant 1 (100).
L.J. v. 322; H. i. 589; Cal. S.P.D. 738.

26 AUGUST. [BY PARLIAMENT.] A speciall Ordinance of both Houses, concerning irregular Printing, and for the suppressing of all false and scandalous Pamphlets.
[Westminster]: 26 August 1642.
Not found.

No one to print any scandalous book or pamphlet referring to Parliament, or any book with the name of the Clerk of either House thereto, without special order from either House or a Committee. The pamphlet is to be entered in the Register book of the Stationers' Company according to ancient custom. Search to be made for printers of unauthorized pamphlets and their stock and materials seized. This to be printed and published.
L.J. v. 322; C.J. ii. 739; H. i. 591.

27 AUGUST. [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That whatsoever Souldier or Souldiers shall break open, pillage, or ransack any mans House, under colour that they are Papists, or Persons disaffected (without command of their Captain) shall be pursued and punished according to the Law as Felons.
[Westminster]: 27 August 1642.
Not found.

As divers houses have been pillaged lately, under colour that they were Papists' Houses, officers are to bring any soldiers guilty of such conduct to condign punishment. The Lord General to see this order read to every company. This to be printed and published.
L.J. v. 321, 327, 328; H. i. 590.

272
29 AUGUST.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A Trve Narration Of the surprizall of sundry Cavaliers Being sent from Nottingham to Oxford, as they were lodged at Brackley. And also of A Cabinet and Packet of writings, and other things of great value, cast into a Field of standing Oates to be thereby concealed, but discovered and taken away. Many of the fore-said Cavaliers were sent to Banbury Castle. August 29. 1642. All sent in a Letter from a worthy Minister in Northampton shire to a Gentleman of that County now in London. Printed by Order of one of the Committees for Printing. [Westminster]: 29 August 1642.

Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
1 f. Roman letter.
said) raised tooke
The surprise of a party of cavaliers by the men of Banbury with Aynhoe and Croton. Some writings sent on by a servant were discovered near Fimblicy-House at Croton. Altogether 22 men were taken. 
B.M. 669. f. 6 (76). N° 2257.


Considering the distressed estate of Ireland, and the distracted estate of England, and that public sports do not agree with public calamities, nor public stage-plays with seasons of humiliation, these shall cease and be forborne. This order to be printed and published. 
L.J. v. 336; H. i. 598; Rush. iii. (2) 1. N° 2258.

6 SEPTEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] To the Kings most Excellent Majesty. The humble Answer and Petition of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, to the Kings last Message, bearing Date the fifth of September. 1642. London: for H. Perry: 8 Sept. 1642. 1 f. Roman letter. [The King's Speech with the Royalist Engagement.]

As divers well-affected persons and ministers have been imprisoned, &c., at Chester for obeying the Ordinance of Parliament and refusing to obey the illegal orders of the Commissioners of Array they are to be released. All Lord-Lieutenants, &c., are not to execute warrants of Commissioners of Array, but to assist those threatened by them. This to be printed and published.
L.J. v. 344; H. i. 607; Rush. iii. 687. N° 2259.

8 SEPTEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament. [For the release of those imprisoned at Chester.]

[Westminster]: 8 September 1642. Not found. 

As divers well-affected persons and ministers have been imprisoned, &c., at Chester for obeying the Ordinance of Parliament and refusing to obey the illegal orders of the Commissioners of Array they are to be released. All Lord-Lieutenants, &c., are not to execute warrants of Commissioners of Array, but to assist those threatened by them. This to be printed and published.
L.J. v. 344; H. L. 697; Rush. iii. 687. N° 2260.

17 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] The Examination of Josuah Hill, taken at Northampton, in the Presence of the Earle of Essex, Generall of the Army, the 14th of September. [Westminster: 17 September 1642.]

1 f. Roman letter.

Order of the House to reprint the examination of Josuah Hill, describing the exactions of the cavaliers at Nottingham, and the deposition of Augustine Harper of Market Harborough on September 9, plundered by cavaliers. B.M. 669. f. 5 (76). N° 2261.

17 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] By the Committee of the Lords and Commons for the safety of King and Kingdom.


19 SEPTEMBER. — [BY THE KING.] His Majesties Speech and Protestation, Made in the Head of His Army, between Stafford and Wellington, the 19. of September, 1642. after the reading of His Orders. [Stafford]: 19 September 1642. Shrewsbury: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1642. 1 f. Gothic & Roman letter. 

Requires obedience to Orders. Renews his promises in the following Protestant: Will defend the true Reformed Protestant Religion. Will govern by the known laws of the land. Will maintain the just privileges and freedom of Parliament, and the laws consented to by him in this Parliament. If by this war they are infringed, the fault is on the authors of the war. B.L. Wentworth (18). 
L.J. v. 376; H. i. 614; Rush. iii. (2) 20. See iii. 783, 784. N° 2263.


Arms 38 to have of Another edition of No. 2263, q.v.

19 SEPTEMBER. Another edition of No. 2264, q.v.
B.M. 105. f. 17 (17). N° 2265.

19 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Whereas the Kings most Excellent Majesty ... [The King's Speech with the Royalist Engagement.]

1 f. Roman & Italic letter. 

Another edition of No. 2263, q.v., together with the engagement of 16 Oct. 1642 to maintain the King's pre-
19 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A true Copy of a letter from Chester, concerning divers Passages of the Lord Strange there, sent to a worthy Gentleman, and read in the House of Commons. [Westminster: 19 September 1642.] Sine nota.


Type headlines for be not

A letter from Chester complaining of the conduct of the cavaliers. Lord Strange [Stanley] has carried off the arms preserved as the property of the Commonwealth. Their houses are not to be plundered or pulled down, but preserved as the property of the Commonwealth.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (78).
C.J. ii. 762.

No 2266.

24 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] Whereas, this Kingdom and Common... [Houses of Delinquents to be preserved.] [Westminster]: 24 September 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.
H. Elsinge.

Type headline for put must they

To recoup some of the expenses caused by delinquents, their houses are not to be plundered or pulled down, but preserved as the property of the Commonwealth.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (80).
H. i. 610.

No 2267.

28 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Speech at Shrewsbury, on Michaelmas Eve last, to the Gentry and Commons of the County of Salop, there Assembled. Shrewsbury: 28 September 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline for And King,

Thanks them for their loyalty, and promises the army shall not commit disorders. He is melting down his own plate for money. Asks them to imitate their enemies and contribute. Promises to remember the assistance of every one who helps him.

B.M. 665. f. 5 (83); 190. g. 12 (210).
H. i. 623; R. iii. (2) 23.
MS. date October 6th.

No 2268.

29 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] The Lords and Commons in Parliament do... [Loan for raising 1,000 dragoons.] [Westminster]: 29 September 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline for do for Service.

Parliament has to raise 1,000 dragoons to put down the malcontents in Lancashire. It wishes to borrow £16,000 on the public faith, and promises 8 per cent. interest. Sir John Wolleston, John Rowe, John Warner, and Tho. Andrews, Aldermen, are Treasurer of the loan. Recruits as ‘Dragoneers’ under Col. Sir John Seton are to resort to Capt. Henry Legh at ‘The Sun’ near Cripplegate or Capt. William Stackhouse, St. Thomas Apostles.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (81).
L.J. v. 376; C.J. ii. 787; H. i. 624; R. iii. (2) 25.

No 2270.

4 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Proclamation for the Adjournment of part of Michaelmas Term.

Shrewsbury: 4 October 1642.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Type headline for to be not

On account of the miserable condition of the people and their many distractions, Michaelmas Term is adjourned from the first Return (a die Sancti Michaelis in tres Septimanas) to the Return (in Octobis Sancti Martini). Two Judges to sit and adjourn as usual. [No provision as to revenue payments.]

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 1 (70); 669. f. 5 (86). P.C. II (489).

See L.J. v. 404 (17th); H. i. 624.
MS. date October 13th.

No 2271.

4 OCTOBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] It is this day ordered by the Lords and... [Furnishing of Dragoons.]

[Westminster]: 4 October 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.
H. Elsinge.

Type headline for assem- ber Service.

Persons willing to advance horses and arms for the dragoons, No. 2270, q.v., on the public faith shall be repaid with interest. Mr. Maximilian Bard and others will value the horses in Moorfields. Recruiting advertisement repeated.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (82).
H. i. 627.

No 2272.

6 OCTOBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament: In Commendation of the Inhabitants of the Towne of Manchester, for their valiant resisting the late Lord Strange, and now Earl of Darbie; And to incourage them in their valour which they have showed for their owne defence, and to endeavour to suppress or apprehend the said Earl, or any of his Complices, assuring them of allowance and payment for all Disbursements or Losses in that Service.

[Westminster]: 6 October 1642.

Type headline late ross to

James, late Lord Strange and now Earl of Derby, impeached for High Treason, has made war on his Majesty’s subjects at Manchester, and robbed and murdered some of them, but was resisted. Those who help the inhabitants of Manchester shall be repaid their expenses, and their action will be acceptable to both Houses of Parliament.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (84). Guild. 1 (32).
L.J. v. 388.

No 2273.

8 OCTOBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A Declaration of the Commons assembled in Parliament: For bringing to condigne punishment, those that have raised false and scandalous rumours against the House; how that they intend to assess every man’s pewter and lay excizes upon every commodities.

[Westminster]: 8 October 1642.
Not found.

H. Elsinge.

The persons raising these rumours are to be sought out and apprehended. This to be printed and published.

C.J. ii. 801; H. i. 638; R. iii. (2) 25.

No 2274.
24 OCTOBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better peace and quiet of Our County of Salop.

Bridgnorth : 14 October 1642.

[Shrewsbury : Barker & Ass. of Bill : 1642.]

Not found.

Agains those who aid Robert, Earl of Essex, by sending horses, arms, men, money, &c. Proceedings will be taken against Thomas Nichols, Esq., and Humphrey Mackworth, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and Thomas Hunt, Esq., Captain of Militia. They are to be arrested. Deserters from the royal army to be arrested, and pillagers tried by the Justices, others to be given up to their officers.

H. L. 663. N° 2275.

10 OCTOBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]

It is this day ordered by the Lords and Commons...

[Bars and Guardhouses to be set up in London.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Com— S. Mary Lieutenant,

Houses for Court of guard, and posts, bars, and chains to be set up in St. Margarets Westminster, S. Martins in the Fields, S. Clements Danes, S. Mary Savoy, S. Andrews Holborne, S. Giles in the Fields, Coven Garden, S. John Street, S. James at Clerkenwell, S. Giles Cripplegate, Shoreditch, Whitechappel, Islington, Mile End, Southwarke, Lambeth, and other places, the charge to be borne by a parish rate. Guards to be set every night to arrest suspicious persons, ammunition, and arms passing.

B.L. Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (199).1

L.J. v. 400; C.J. ii. 809; H. L. 663, dated 22 October.

1 With endorsement on back for Liberty of the Rolls. N° 2276.

16 OCTOBER.

See 19 Sept. 1642. No. 2266.

24 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. His Majesties Offer of Pardon to the Rebels now in Armes against Him.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 Com— as Reliefs

Declares Robert, Earl of Essex, and those in authority under him, guilty of High Treason. All subjects are to apprehend him or them. A free pardon offered to all common soldiers who disband within six days, if they have committed no hostile act. Soldiers arresting their officers to receive a liberal reward. Officers who return to their under him, guilty of High Treason. All subjects are to

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1 With endorsement on back for Liberty of the Rolls. N° 2276.
27 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. His Majesties gracious Proclamation to the Cities of London and Westminster.

Aynhoe: 27 October [1642].
2 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37
Re them 2) the observ.

Free pardon to all inhabitants of London and Westminster (except Alderman Fulke and Captain Mainwaring and those named in the Declaration 12 August). Not to apply to any who are in arms or association to support the Earl of Essex. Since the encounter of Sunday the 23rd their rebellion is manifest. The King is willing to receive a deputation of citizens. Reiterates his declaration against Popery and in favour of Religion, Law, and Parliament.

Wentworth (20), 2 copies.
H. i. 675; E. iii. (2) 51.
The writ of proclamation was 29 Oct. Woodstock; see L.J. v. 438. Initial 47; Two lines of small fleur de lys above and below.

1 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation by the Lord Maior of London.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 37 Rebellion (Whereas God, Another edition of No. 2284, q.v.
B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (90).

27 OCTOBER.

Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 23 Rebellion (Whereas God, A reprint of No. 2284, q.v.

1 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Free and safe Passage of all Persons, who shall desire to repaire to His Majestie, and of all Packets, and Letters sent by His Majesties Ministers.

Oxford: 1 November [1642].
Sine nota [Oxford].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 by stop Constables,
Under colour of an order from one or other House of Parliament, persons travelling to or from us and persons with letters and packets sent by our secretaries have been stopped and the letters read. Any one who does so in future will be proceeded against as an enemy to the King’s person and the public peace.

P.C. II (490). Wentworth (21).
H. i. 685.
Factotum 4042.

1 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His County of Oxon.

Oxford: 1 November [1642].
Sine nota [Oxford].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 several gracious them
Free pardon to all inhabitants of Wilts. (except Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir Henry Ludlow, Sir John Evelin, and Walter Long, Esq.). Not to include any person aiding rebels after date, nor those excepted on 12 August.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (91).
L.J. v. 436; H. i. 730. See note in Special Passages, p. 109 (printed 8 Nov.).

2 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]
Whereas Wee the Lords and Commons... [Preparation of Forces to be continued with vigour.]
[Westminster]: 2 November 1642.
London: J. F. for Husbands & Franck: [1642].
1 f. Italic letter.

Whereas a committee has been appointed to prepare a humble address to his Majesty, to prevent all misconstruion, the preparation of forces shall be prosecuted with all vigour.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (93). Bodl. Ashm. 1026 (81).
C.J. ii. 832; H. i. 735.

2 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]
Whereas Wee the Lords and Commons...
[Preparation of Forces to be continued with vigour.]
[Westminster]: 2 November 1642.
London: J. F. for Husbands & Franck: [1642].
1 f. Italic letter.

Whereas a committee has been appointed to prepare a humble address to his Majesty, to prevent all misconstruion, the preparation of forces shall be prosecuted with all vigour.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (93). Bodl. Ashm. 1026 (81).
C.J. ii. 832; H. i. 735.

3 NOVEMBER.—[TO THE KING.] To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty; The humble Petition of the Lords and Commons now assembled in Parliament Delivered at Cålebrook, 10 Nov. 1642 by the Earls of Pembroke and Northumberland, Lord Wainman, M. Perpoint, and Sir Jo. Hippesley. [with] His Majesties Answer To the foresaid Petition, given to the Committee at Colebrooke, Nov. 11. 1642.

[Westminster: 3 November 1642.]
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman (and Italic) letter.

Type headpiece Par- self your
In view of the miseries of the kingdom, the loss of life in battle, and the danger to which King and country are exposed, the Parliament asks the King to appoint some place near London where he will reside and meet Committees of both Houses to settle the state of the kingdom. The King’s answer is that he will reside at Windsor, if the forces be removed, till the Committees have time to attend him there.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (103); 190. g. 12 (28); Lutt. III. 38.
Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (161).
L.J. v. 431, 442; C.J. ii. 834; Rush. iii. (2) 58; H. i. 745; Cal. S.P.D. 405 (11th).

3 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Order of the Committee of the Lords and Commons at Guildhall for the defence of the Kingdom, for the disarming and securing the persons of such as are disaffected to the Parliament and Commonwealth, with[in] the cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs within three miles of the Citie. With a Proclamation by the Lord Maior of London.

1 f. Roman letter.

hereafter sons and
All who have not contributed, all delinquents, recusants, and helpers of the King are to be disarmed and secured. The arms and horses found in the houses of Bishops, &c., to be confiscated. Trained bands under Sergt.-Major Skippon to seize, each ward being divided into three com-
panies. Persons seized to be brought to Gresham College, Crosby House, Winchester House (in Southwark), Bishop's House near St. Paul's, Lambeth House, Dean's House at Westminster, and Ely House. All Lord-Lieutenants, &c., and Members of Parliament to aid. The Lord Mayor empowered to make proclamation commanding malignants to be disarmed, and to reside in their own houses. The form is given.

All Popish Recusants, or whose wives are Papists, or whose children are Popishly bred: All that have contributed to this present warre against the Parliament, and all who have not contributed to the defence of the kingdom are to remain in their abodes till further directions.

1642: 18 Charles I

MS. date Nov. 4th. N° 2292.

NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His County of Berks.


1 f. Roman letter.

Another edition of No. 2292, q.v.

B.L. N° 2293.

6 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE LORD GENERAL.] The Vindication and Clearing of Sir James Ramsey From those base aspersions cast upon him through mis-information, &c. Concerning his Carriage in the Fight at Kyneton, 23 October 1642.

St. Albans: 6 November 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

Generall bate Printing Col. Midleton, Maj. Baylie, and Maj. Melvill gave evidence of Sir James Ramsey's behaviour. His troops red, and he was carried away. Sir James makes a declaration of being carried off the field with the enemy two miles before he could get away, when he went towards London. The Council of War after examination acquitted him of any imputation, and the General, Essex, ordered the printing and publishing.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (88).

MS. note Nov. 9.

N° 2294.

NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon, to the Inhabitants of His County of Berks. Not found.

From Commons Order against its publication (7 Nov.).

C.J. ii. 589.

N° 2295.

7 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon, to the Inhabitants of His County of Sussex. Reading: 7 November [1642].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 several graciously or Repeats No. 2288, q.v., substituting Herbert Morley, Esq., and Henry Chitsey, Citizen of Chichester. High Sheriff, &c., to resist levies in the County and to obey Commissions under Great Seal or Sign Manual.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (97).

N° 2296.

7 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] Whereas in those times of publique... [Strangers to be examined.]

[Westminster]: 7 November 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

The Lord Mayor is to search for all strangers, tender to them the Propositions for horse, money, or plate, and see to their payments, returning the names of those that refuse or can give no good account of their coming, that action be taken.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (98). Antiq.* (73).

C.J. ii. 589; H. i. 743.

N° 2297.

8 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His County of Kent. Reading: 8 November [1642].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 several graciously or Repeats No. 2288, q.v., substituting Sir Michael Lively, Bart., and Thomas Blew: 9 November [1642].

B.M. 669. f. 5 (98). P.C. II (492).

N° 2298.

9 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His County of Devon. Maidenhead: 9 November [1642].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 several Pardon Commissioners.

Free pardon to all inhabitants of Devon (except Sir George Chudleigh and Sir John Northcote, Baronets, Sir Samuel Rolle and Sir Nicholas Martyon). This pardon not to apply to any one who helps rebels after this date, nor to those excepted in the Declaration of 12 August. High Sheriff, &c., to obey Commission under Great Seal or Sign Manual.


N° 2299.

9 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His County of Exeter. Maidenhead: 9 November [1642].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 several Pardon Commissioners.

Similar to No. 2299, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (99).

See L.J. v. 460.

N° 2300.

9 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His County of Somerset. Maidenhead: 9 November [1642].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 several Pardon Commissioners.

A repetition of No. 2288, q.v., substituting John Pine, John Ashe, and William Strode of Streate, Esqs.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (100). P.C. II (494).

N° 2301.

10 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon to all Sea-men, Sailers, Marriners and other Watermen.

Maidenhead: 10 November [1642].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 of Grace King.

Recites the King's encouragements to seamen increasing wages, placing corporals in every ship to teach them the discipline of war, and chaplains to instruct them in religion. Many of them have served against him even on land (to which they were not bound if of the Corporation of Trinity House especially). A free pardon offered provided they abandon their hostility.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (101). P.C. II (495).

N° 2302.
9 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament; concerning the Regulating of great inconveniences in his Excellencies army.

[Westminster : 9 November 1642.]

Not found, H. Elsyng.

The Laws and Ordinances of War are to be strictly enforced, if need be by death or otherwise. By the Commons. Every soldier with the colours to receive a gratuity of 2s. 6d. foot, or 5s. horse. Sir Gilbert Gerard to issue money. This to be printed.

[Westminster : 14 November 1642.]

Sine nota.

L.J. v. 439; C.J. ii. 842; H. i. 742. N° 2303.

14 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, concerning diverse well affected Persons and Citizens of the City of London, who are willing and ready to undertake and advance a considerable number of Souldiers, and them to Arme, maintaine, and pay for several months ensuing, or during these times of danger, upon the publike Faith.

[Westminster : 14 November 1642.]

Sine nota.


14 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration to be read to the Army.

[Westminster : 14 November 1642.]

Sine nota.


15 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Adjournment of Michaelmas Term. Oatlands: 15 November 1642.

Not found.

Michaelmas Term already adjourned, No. 2272, q.v., from tres Septimanas to Octabis Sancti Martini, is further adjourned to Octabis Hilaris.


16 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His County of Dorsett.

Oatlands: 16 November [1642].

Sine nota.


22 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] An Order of the Commons House of Parliament; Concerning the Restitution of such Goods to the Owners, as have been violently taken from them, having been plundered or pillaged by the Souldiers.

[Westminster]: 22 November 1642.

[London]: for L. Wright: 26 Nov. 1642.

1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsyng.

Type border His Souldiers ver.

Ordered that any persons whose goods have been plundered, finding them in the possession of any one, may call on the constables to assist them in gaining possession of them in any way.


25 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better Government of His Majesties Army, and for the preventing the Plundring, Spoyling, and Robbing of His Majesties Subjects, under any pretence whatsoever, upon paine of the Punishments herein declared.

Reading: 25 November [1642].


2 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 misery detesting 2) Soul- mentioned,

No officer, &c., is to seize on any money, plate, goods, &c., without a warrant declaring the cause. Offenders will be tried by Martial Law immediately on complaint, with appeal to the King if justice is denied. No soldier is to be absent from quarters without a pass, on pain of death. This Proclamation to be read to the Army.

Wentworth (22).

N° 2309.

25 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation for the better Government of His Majesties Army, and for the preventing the Plundring, Spoyling, and Robbing of His Majesties Subjects, under any pretence whatsoever, upon paine of the Punishments herein declared.

Reading: 25 November [1642].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 34° ru- that our

A reprint of No. 2309, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (109); 21. h. 1 (73). P.C. II (197).


London reprint.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (109); 21. h. 1(73). P.C. II (497).

MS. note Nov. 30th. N° 2310.

C. 27 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas this County, in which . . .

[No. 2311, q.v.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 Affection of Case

A reprint of No. 2309, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (109); 21. h. 1 (73). P.C. II (197).


London reprint.

N° 2311.

27 NOVEMBER.

Arms 23 Affection of Case

A reprint of No. 2311, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (113); 21. h. 1 (88).

H. i. 765.

N° 2312.

278
28 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation requiring all Officers and Soldiers of his Majesties Army not to depart thence from their respective quarters without leave on pain of death.
Reading: 28 November [1642].
Not found.

No Col., Lieut.-Col., Sergt.-Major, Capt., Lieut., Ensign, or other inferior officer or soldier to leave his post without leave from the King or Commanding Officer-in-Chief, on pain of death.

B.M. Harl. 6851. 231. N° 2313.

28 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His Countie of Southampton.
Reading: 28 November [1642].

Not found.


H. i. 770. Published 4th with Dorset Proclamation, B.M. E. 129 (1).

1 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] At the Committee of Lords and Commons, for Advance of Money, and other Necessaries for the Army.

[Haberdashers' Hall]: 1 December 1642.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Collectors the sent

All collectors for subscriptions to meet the Committee on Monday, 5 December, at 2 p.m., with an account of the money, &c., subscribed, and a list of those who have not subscribed, or given too little. This to be printed. Signed, Manchester, P. Wharton, Robert Brooke. Ed. Howard, William Purefoy, H. Vane, Sa. Vassal, William Strode.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (110).

H. i. 781. N° 2314.

[3] DECEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]

Whosoever will serve the King as a ... 1


1 f. Italic letter.

Arms 37 as a shell

A foot soldier with his own musket 6s. a week. A dragoon with his own musket 12s. 10d. a week, any 4 foot gun 11s. 6d., without gun 10s. 6d. A horse, saddled and bridled, with pistol or carabine, £3 and 17s. 6d. per week.

Apply to Col. Sir John Byron.

B.M. 21. h. 1 (87).

1 MS. note: 'This on Saturday last was proclaimed in several streets in Oxon.' N° 2315.

3 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] At the Committee of Lords and Commons, for advance of Money and other Necessaries for the Army.

[Oxford]: 3 December 1642.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

us, virtue like-

Several Parishes, &c. (Fostera, Faiths, Christchurch, Katherine Coleman, Michael Woodstreet, Bridewell Precinct, Giles Cripplegate, George Southwark, Thomas Southwark, Trinity Minorities, Bevis Marks, Clement Danes, Giles in the Fields, James Clerkewell, Katherine Tower, Leonard Shortditch, Martins in the Fields, Mary Whitechappell, Magdalen Bermondsey, and Savoy) have not subscribed. The Churchwardens, &c., are to call a General Meeting and to go round to the houses of all in the Parish, giving account to the sub-committee at Weaver's Hall in Basinghall Street before the 14th inst.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (111).

1 This copy was directed to St. Faiths, and has the signature of Martin Dallison, Clerk to the said Committee. N° 2317.

8 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the free and safe passage of all Cloths, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize to Our City of London.

Oxford: 8 December [1642].

Sine nota [London: Alice Norton].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 who Trade punish-

Certain West country men travelling to London with cloth have been stopped. If this goes on the damage will fall on loyalists as well as the others. They are to have free and uninterrupted passage in future.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (114); Litt. III. 12. P.C. II (498).

H. i. 784; Rush. iii. (3); 83.


9 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. His Majesties Proclamation to all the Inhabitants of His Counties of Oxford, North-Hampton, Buckingham, Middlesex, Surrey, Borks, South-Hampton, Wilts, Glostoro, Worcester, Warwick, Sussex, and Kent, Commanding them to give notice to the next quarter of His Majesties Army, of the approach of any of the Rebels forces neere unto them.

Oxford: 9 December [1642].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 Com- now most

Inhabitants of these counties are to give immediate notice of the movements of Essex or any other rebel leader. The duty is specially incumbent on chief officers of towns or constables of parishes.

Wentworth (23), 2 copies. N° 2319.

9 DECEMBER.—[TO THE KING.] The Engagement And Resolution Of The Principal Gentlemen of the County of Salop, for the Raising and Maintaining of Forces at their own Charge, for the defence of His Majestie, their Country, and more particularly the Fortunes, Persons, and Estates of the subscribers under named.

[Oxford: 9 December 1642].


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece each to and

Engagement to raise a regiment of Dragoners to be in service by 20 Dec. signed by 80 gentlemen. Town of Shrewsbury to raise 200 foot-soldiers and to defend the town under Sir Francis Ottley. Clergy to raise 100 horse under Sir Vincent Corbett.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (247). Wentworth (76).

Text initial 41*42

9 DECEMBER.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman and Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 2320, q.v.

Letter of thanks from King to Henry Bromley, High Sheriff of Salop.

Bodl. Fol. 6, 589 (3). N° 2321.
14 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. His Majesties Proclamation concerning the bringing in of Armies, to His Magazine in the City of Worcester. [Oxford: 14 December [1642].]


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 57 Worcester, fore ox Initial 46-46

All arms, from either army, in private hands are to be brought in to Col. Sandys at Worcester. This is to be read in all churches, &c. Search to be made for arms where they are thought to be concealed.

Wentworth (24).

N° 2322.

14 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance, made by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, For the better and more speedy execution, of the late Ordinance of the 29. of November, 1642.

[Westminster]: 14 December 1642.


29. of the

All persons appointed Assessors and Collectors under the Ordinance of 29 Nov. are to proceed at once to execute it. If the Assessors assess any man beyond one-twentieth of his estate he may appeal within six days after having paid one half of his assessment. On his oath the Authorities may abate the assessment. If the oath is afterwards proved false he shall pay the whole sum assessed as a forfeit. The Assessors shall not be liable to damages for over-assessments unless some corruption, &c., be proved against them. Ordered to be printed, Dec. 16 1642.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (83); 669. f. 5 (117); 105. f. 17 (19).

Antiq.* (76).

L.J: v. 491. Called in ; see 498 (19th); C.J. ii. 887.

N° 2323.

15 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Advance of Money and other necessary for the Army.

[London]: c. 15 December 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline 29. of of

Another edition of No. 2323, q.v.

[Follows]. The Assessors of each ward are to give a roll under their hands to the collectors of names and amounts. These are to be shown in writing weekly to the Clerk of the Committee. An account to be given every Friday afternoon in Haberdashers' Hall. This to be printed.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (123).

See a broadside in P.R.O. S.P.D. 493. 7 sqq.; Cal. S.P.D. 416.

N° 2324.

15 DECEMBER.—[TO THE KING.] To the Kings most Excellent Majestie, The humble Petition of your Majesties most loyal and obedient subjects of the Countie of Buckingam. Presented at Oxford 15. day of December, 1642.

Oxford: 15 December 1642.

Sine nota [London].

1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Sacred be the

Recites the evils and dangers to which Church and State are exposed. The King is exposed to danger and loss. Innovations in Religion grow. Popery increases in power. Danger of importing foreign and Irish forces. Heavy charges on merchandise. Loss of subjects by death. Prays him to be reconciled with Parliament.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (97).

N° 2325.

16 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the payment and receipt of Customs, and other Maritime Duties upon the late pretended Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament.

Oxford: 16 December [1642].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 the weaker the

The King is surprised that while his legal commands are disregarded other orders are blindly obeyed. An Ordinance for Customs has been passed, when by an Act of this very Parliament to take Customs without an Act inures a praemunire. As the Customs afford the fuel to feed this war, it is ordered that no person is to pay or receive them in future. A free pardon to all who henceforth refuse to pay.

Wentworth (20).

H. i. 788; Rush. iii. (2) 57; see Rariara iii. 21.

Initial 4946. This is under ‘Sign Manuall’.

N° 2326.

16 DECEMBER.

Sine nota [London].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 35 pro an having

A reprint of No. 2325, q.v.


London reprint.

N° 2327.

16 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Whereas several Ordinances of both Houses... [Members of Parliament to be assessed by their Houses.]

[Westminster]: 16 December 1642.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Houses persons the

Referring to Ordinances 29 Nov. and 14 Dec. Members of Parliament and Assistants of the House of Peers are to be assessed by their houses or by the House of Peers in the case of assistants.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (116).

N° 2328.

[19] DECEMBER.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] The Londoners Petition. To the Right Honorable the Lords and Commons now assembled in the High Court of Parliament. The humble Petition of divers Inhabitants of the City of London and the Liberties thereof.

[Westminster]: 19 December 1642.

London: for A. Bell: [1642].

1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece the weigh Heaven.

Their apprehension of ruin makes them ask the Houses to provide some remedy. They recount the evils of civil war, and ask for a speedy peace and a happy accommodation. They beg that terms may be offered he may accept with honour and safety.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (95); see 669. f. 5 (121); 506. h. 13 (86); 190. g. 12 (87), (94).


N° 2329.
20 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament: For the Protection of Sir George Chudleigh, Sir John Northcott, Sir Samuel Rolle, and Sir Nicholas Martyn, in the County of Devon, who have lately beene Proclaimed Traytors by his Majesty.

[Westminster]: 20 December 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

The King has proclaimed Sir George Chudleigh, and Sir John Northcott, Baronets, Sir Samuel Rolle, and Sir Nicholas Martyn, Knights, traitors without any process of law in certain printed papers, No. 2299, q.v. Parliament will defend these persons from any danger. The circulation of such papers is forbidden, and the goods and lands of any person who publishes them will be forfeit. This to be printed and published in all parish churches and chapels in Devon.


Antiq." (77).

20 DECEMBER.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Right Honourable Assembly of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons. The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the City and liberties of Westminster.

[Westminster]: 20 December 1642.
1 f. Roman letter.

of Friends. Liberto.

The petitioners call attention to the lamentable effects of the Civil War in Germany and the rebellion in Ireland, and fear the same in England. They beg Parliament to make provision for the comfort of the distressed and for the safety of the realm. A similar petition to be presented to the Lords.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (96).

L.J. v. 506.

N° 2330.

20 DECEMBER.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Right Honourable Assembly of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons. The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Westminster.

[Westminster]: 20 December 1642.

1 f. Roman letter.

of Friends. Liberto.

The petitioners call attention to the lamentable effects of the Civil War in Germany and the rebellion in Ireland, and fear the same in England. They beg Parliament to make an accommodation with the King, preserving religion against Antiq.* (77).

20 DECEMBER.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Right Honourable Assembly of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons. The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Westminster.

[Westminster]: 20 December 1642.

1 f. Roman letter.

of Friends. Liberto.

The petitioners call attention to the lamentable effects of the Civil War in Germany and the rebellion in Ireland, and fear the same in England. They beg Parliament to make provision for the comfort of the distressed and for the safety of the realm. A similar petition to be presented to the Lords.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (96).

L.J. v. 506.

N° 2330.

20 DECEMBER.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Right Honourable Assembly of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons. The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Westminster.

[Westminster]: 20 December 1642.

1 f. Roman letter.

of Friends. Liberto.

The petitioners call attention to the lamentable effects of the Civil War in Germany and the rebellion in Ireland, and fear the same in England. They beg Parliament to make provision for the comfort of the distressed and for the safety of the realm. A similar petition to be presented to the Lords.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (96).

L.J. v. 506.

N° 2330.

20 DECEMBER.—[TO THE KING.] To the Kings most Excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of divers of your loyall Subjects inhabiting in the County of Bedford to the number of three thousand eight hundred; delivered at his Majesties Palace at Northallerton, May 21st 1642.

[Westminster]: 21 December 1642.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2334].

Arms 35 miseries; nearest abilities.

Represents to the King the growing distress of the kingdom, praying him to receive favourably the propositions of the Parliament, and allow them to yield an undivided allegiance.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (26); 105. h. 17 (20). clipped.

N° 2332.

21 DECEMBER.—[TO THE KING.] To the Kings most Excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of divers of your Majesties loyall Subjects inhabiting in the County of Bedford, amounting to the number of 3800. [With the King's Answer, Oxford 24 December.]

Oxford: 21 December 1642.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter [with a London petition].

Another edition of No. 2332, q.v. With the King's answer—signed Edw. Nicholas—throwing the blame on Parliament and advising the petitioners to resort thither. A draft petition from London to the Commons follows urging them to make peace.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (121).

MS. date 30 December.

N° 2333.

22 DECEMBER.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, the humble Petition of divers Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freemen, and others of the able sort of men inhabiting in the County of Bedford, amounting to the number of 3700.

[Westminster]: 22 December 1642.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2332].

Arms 36 miseries; nearest abilities.

Thanks Parliament for past help, recites present dangers of the State, and notes the King's declarations. Prays them to meet the King, remove all jealousies, and put an end to the war.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (26); 105. h. 17 (20).

L.J. v. 511.

N° 2334.


[Westminster]: 24 December 1642.


1 f. Roman letter.

Hen. Elsynge.

Type headlines the or con-

Divers well-affected persons fighting under the Earl of Essex have been wounded or lost their lives. A general collection is to be made in every church in London, &c., on the two next Lord's Days both in the forenoon and in the afternoon, and the money paid to Mr. Holland and Mr. Jennour at Goldsmiths' Hall on Thursday after. This order to be published in church.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (119).

C.J. ii. 901.

MS. date Dec. 25.

N° 2335.

27 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching the Adjourning of Part of Hilary Term.

Oxford: 27 December [1642].


2 ff. Roman letter.

Arms 37 rai- sperity 2) like. Proclamation

As the Lord Keeper and the Chancellor of the Exchequer attend the King, Chancery and the Receipt of the Exchequer are to keep Hilary Term (23 Jan. to 13 Feb.) at Oxford. The Courts of the Duchy of Lancaster, of Wards and Liveries, of Requests or Whitehall are also to be held at Oxford. The King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer will remain at Westminster, but adjourn the first two returns called Octabis Hilarii et Quindena Hilarii.


Wentworth (26).

See L.J. v. 506, 548, 562, 567; H. i. 810; Rush. iii. (2) 98.

MS. note in Clarendon's hand, 'Proclaimed X b'

Another edition of No. 2336, q.v. With the King's

27 DECEMBER.

Type headline no how if

A reprint of No. 2336, q.v. With the King's

B.M. 506. h. 13 (15).

Madan. Antiq. (78).

London reprint.

N° 2337.

281
2 JANUARY. — THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the buying or disposing of any of the lading of the ship called the Sancta Clara, lately brought into South-Hampton.

Oxford : 2 January [1642-3].

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type borders mean ble the

In view of the ruin falling on their masters, and on themselves ultimately, they petition that no way of settling the differences be left unattempted, and that no audience be given to fomentors of the war.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (100).
L.J. v. 525; G.J. ii. 912.
MS. date Dec. 22.

3 JANUARY. —[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons In the high Court of Parliament now assembled. The humble Petition of the well-affected Prentices and Yong-men of the City of London and suburbs.

[Westminster: 3 January 1642-3.]

London : for J. Johnson : 1642[-3].

1 f. Roman letter.

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London : for J. Johnson : 1642[-3].

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B.M. 669. f. 6 (100).
L.J. v. 525; G.J. ii. 912.
MS. date Dec. 22.
Earls of Worcester and Newcastle. Coal is taxed by them. The Papists are advancing on London, robbing and murdering as they come. All inhabitants of the place are to be summoned to contribute money or plate which is to be sent in to the Guildhall. Subscriptions may be paid monthly for four months. All loans will receive 8 per cent. interest. This is to be printed. Order (14 January) that ministers are to exhort their congregations to give to the loan.

\[B.M. 190, g. 13 (335).\]
\[H. i. 825; Rush. iii. (2) 104.\]  

\section{7 JANUARY.}
Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter. and onall Declarati-

An edition of No. 2345, q.v., without order of 14th January.

\[Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (60); Carte 80 (110).\] 

\section{11 JANUARY—BY THE KING. A Proclamation...}

\[For payment of Crown Rents in Berks and Oxon.\]
Oxford: 11 January [1642-3].

Not found.

All rents and arrearages now due in the counties of Berks and Oxford and payable to His Majesty to be paid within ten days to Mich. Holman, Receiver General, resident in Oxford.

From Merc. Aul. p. 16.

\[No 2346.\]

\section{11 JANUARY. — [TO PARLIAMENT.]}

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants within the County of Hertford.

[Praying for an accommodation with the King.]

\[Westminster: 11 January 1642-3.\]

1 f. Roman letter.

\begin{quote}
King, people it
\end{quote}

In view of the calamities caused by the civil war, and the spread of law-breaking, and the decay of trade, they pray for some means of accommodation and for peace. Signed by 3,500 knights, esq., and householders.

The Lords approve of the petition, and nothing shall be wanting on their parts to bring about peace.

\[B. L.\]
\[L. J. v. 545.\]

\[No 2347 a.\]

\section{12 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation...}

\[H. i. 825; Rush. iii. (2) 117.\]

\section{12 JANUARY. — [BY THE COMMONS.]} Two special Orders made by the House of Commons in Parliament assembled: The one Prohibiting that no Carriers, or Waggoners whatsoever shall be permitted hereafter to go to Oxford or elsewhere without special License from the Parliament. The other That if any Agent, or Servant to any person that bears Arms against the Parliament, shall presume to come to Westminster, or recide about London, shall be forthwith apprehended as a spy, and proceeded against accordingly.

\[Westminster: 16 January 1642-3.\]

1 f. Roman letter.

\[H. Elsynge.\]

\begin{quote}
Type headpiece That till that
\end{quote}

No waggoners to carry provisions to Oxford or the King's army without prior leave obtained from Parliament. Col. Moore to order courts of guard to stay them, send them to the House, and search for money. The servant of any one in arms to be arrested as a spy if he come to Westminster or London.

\[B.L. B.M. 668. f. 5 (132); 506. h. 13 (56).\]

\[London reprint—wrong date.\]

\[Dated 17 Jan. in Merc. Aul. p. 29.\]

\[lbs 2350.\]

\section{20 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation...}

\[20 JANUARY. — [BY THE KING.] To Our trusty and welbeloved Our Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonells, Serjeant-Majors, Captaines, and all other Our Officers of Our Army.\]

\[Oxford : 20 January 1642[-3].\]

\[Oxford : L. Lichfield : 1642.\]

1 f. Roman letter.

\begin{quote}
People tender same
\end{quote}

\[A reprint of No. 2349, q.v.\]

\[B.L. B.M. 668. f. 5 (132); 506. h. 13 (56).\]

\[With Worcester agreement, 10 Jan., to raise £3,000 monthly.\]

\[No 2350.\]

\section{20 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation...}

\[Oxford : 20 January 1642-3.\]

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

\begin{quote}
Arms 27 Souldi- Person company,
\end{quote}

As fresh soldiers are coming unnecessary persons must go.

1. All persons who have rooms are to report the number of rooms, beds, and persons entertained: their names and business.

2. All so lodged or entertained to report their names and business.

3. Refusal to answer will be punished.

4. Persons without justification for stopping will be driven out in 24 hours.

5. Women and children will be specially considered.

6. Those who have country houses near are to go to them.

7. Offenders are in contempt of his Majesty.

8. Visitors are to report to Sir Jacob Ashley, governor of the city. Master of the House to do the same.

\[B.L. B.M. 668. f. 5 (133); Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (93).\]

\[Antiq.* (81).\]


\[London reprint.\]

\[No 2352.\]
23 JANUARY. — [BY THE KING.] [ Begins]
Trusty and wel-beloved We greet you well.
[Ordering a gold medal to be struck for the County of Salop.]
Oxford : 23 January 1642[-3].
Shrewsbury : sine nom. : 1642[-3].
1 f. Italic letter.

Headpiece Find- Our Oxford

In addition to the verbal expression of his thanks, the King orders a gold medal to be struck with the effigies of himself and his son, to be presented to the chief personages of the county of Salop who have aided the royal cause.

[Westminster] : 26 January 1642[-3].
London : for I. Wright : 1642[-3].

The ordinance of 15 Nov. last granting power to Maximilian Bard and Thomas Browne and others to seize horses, mares, and geldings is revoked. Any one seizing horses under this ordinance is to be proceeded against as a felon.

This to be printed and published.
L.J. v. 571.

26 JANUARY.

Another edition of No. 2354, q.v.
B.L.

1 f. Italic letter.

30 JANUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration and Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for new Loans and Contributions, as well from the United Provinces, as from England and Wales, for the speedy relief of the miserable and distressed estate of the Protestants in the Kingdom of Ireland; whose lives are daily sacrificed, not only to the Malice of their and our bloody enemies (the Popish Rebels) but like like to Starving, Cold, and Hunger.

[Westminster] : 30 January 1642[-3].
Sine nota.

Considering the urgent needs of the Protestants of Ireland, the Parliament offers interest at 8 per cent and Irish lands as security for all sums advanced by Dutch or English subjects. Sir Paul Pynder, Mr. John Kendrick, Mr. William Pennoyer, Mr. Maurice Thompson, Mr. Michael Casteel, and Mr. Benjamin Goodwyn, Treasurers. This to be read in all churches. Parish collections ordered and regulated. This Ordinance to be printed and published, &c.
L.J. v. 580; H. i. 904 ; Rush. iii. (2) 536 ; Cal. S.P.D. 441. No. 2357.
Great fleets are to be prepared this year for defence and preservation of trade. The Admiralty may at any time between 1 February 1642-3 and 31 December following impress such sailors, chirurgeons, gunners, caulkers, whoymen, &c., as are required, paying him id. per mile conduct money, and the best wages paid during the past 3 years. Wages for able seamen raised from 15s. to 19s. per mensem. Persons refusing to serve receive 3 months’ imprisonment. No master, master’s mate, gunner, carpenter, or boatswain of any ship in employment to be pressed. This to be printed and published.

H. i. 915.

N° 2361.

3 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [BEGINNS]

[Collection of Assessments.]
[Westminster]: 3 February 1642-3.
1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2364].
Jo. Browne.
the minated to
Collectors for the assessment of 29 Nov. to have power to break open chests, trunks, boxes, or doors in levying a distress for the unpaid assessments, and seize any property in the hands of other persons for satisfaction of the sums assessed.
B.M. 190. g. 13 (34); 669. f. 5 (127). Antiq.* (84).
L.J. v. 585; H. i. 777.

N° 2362.

8 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Payment of His Majesties Rents, and Revenues into His Exchequer at His City of Oxford.
[Westminster]: 8 February 1642-3.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 37 pleas and an
Cites Proclamation No. 2336, q.v., adjoining the Receipt of the Exchequer and the Court of Wards and Liveries to Oxford for Hilary Term; the adjournment is continued till pleasure. Auditors are to attend at Oxford. No payments of Crown dues are to be made at Westminster. Compositions for Wards and Liveries made there are null and void.
Wentworth (5).
Initial 40-40.

N° 2363.

For the better Levying and receiving of Moneys Assessed by vertue of the late Ordinance of 29. November 1642.
[Westminster]: 8 February 1642-3.
1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2362].
Jo. Browne.
the minated to
Making provision for the collection of the assessments. After notice is given and the amount is unpaid, collectors are to inquire as to the means of the debtor. Col. Randall Manwaring, Col. Richard Browne, Capt. Edmund Harvey, Capt. Robert Manwaring, Capt. Heriot Wushburne, are to levy the sums by distress. They are to have power to break open doors, chests, &c., as by Ordinance [No. 2362]. If they do not find enough goods they may seize the persons and imprison them in the Guildhall or Crosby Hall. All collectors and others to have the protection of Parliament.
B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (34); 669. f. 5 (127).
Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (61).
L.J. v. 584.

N° 2304.

10 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the free and safe resort to the Markets of the Town of Cirencester in the County of Glocester, and for the Indemnity and safety of His Majesties Subjects of that County.
Oxford: 10 February [1642-3].
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 37 Per- threatned pu-
Owing to rebellious demonstrations at Cirencester a garrison is maintained there, and a monthly contribution for it is paid. Three markets a week are to be held there, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. All subjects may resort there freely. No soldier or other person to hinder them on pain of death. Caution as to demeanour of officers and soldiers.
P.C. II (178). Wentworth (6).

N° 2365.

10 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the strict Observance, and Execution of the Lawes, and Statutes made against Carrying, or Sending of Gold, or Silver, out of the Kingdom.
Oxford: 10 February [1642-3].
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 37 Gold, observance we
Cites the laws preventing export of gold. Searchers are not to let money pass in virtue of any ordinance of Parliament, on pain of displeasure. Reward for discovery of exported money.

N° 2366.

11 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]
Whereas divers summes of money. . . .
[Treasurers’ Names to be brought in.
[Westminster]: 11 February 1642-3.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
H. Elsynge.
Headpiece of and of
Members to bring in the names of all persons appointed to raise money for defence of the King and Parliament, to be delivered by the Clerk to the Committee, who shall require them to pass their accounts.
P.R.O. S.P.D. 497 (23).
C.J. ii. 962; Cal. S.P.D. 443. jfo 2368.

N° 2367.

16 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. His Majesties Proclamation forbidding all His loving Subjects of the Counties of Kent, Surry, Sussex, and Hampshire, to raise any Forces without His Majesties Consent, or to enter into any Association or Protestation for the Assistance of the Rebellion against His Majesty.
Oxford: 16 February [1642-3].
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 37 of tributing Procla-
Refers to the Association betwixt Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire to raise 3,500 foot, 300 horse, and money against the King. No subjects are to enter them. Renewes offers of pardon to those counties, excepting those excepted by name already. The tenants of these persons, or of any persons in rebellion, are not to pay their rents. Any soldier apprehending any of them or any officers shall receive a reward and a free pardon. Officers will be pardoned and employed. All subjects to aid the King against Anabaptists, Brownists, and Atheists. Warns the counties of the evils of an invasion. This Proclamation to be read in all parish churches, &c., in the four counties.

Wentworth (8).

L.J. v. 630; H. i. 919; Merc. Aul. p. 93 (pub. 20 Feb.); Rush. iii. (2) 143. N° 2369.

16 FEBRUARY.

of obliue several

A reprint of No. 2369, q.v.


20 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] His Maiesstis gracious Message To both his Houses of Parliament. February the 20th.

[Westminster: 20 February 1642–3.]

Sine nota. [Oxford.]

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 to day Lawes,

The King has proposed a cessation of arms and a treaty 16 days ago, without result. Parliament, to avoid error, is to name the day for the cessation to begin and the limits of it, since the preparations of the Earl of Essex shows that they do not hold themselves bound to it at present.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (141).

L.J. v. 615; H. i. 921; Merc. Aul. p. 96; Rush. iii. (2) 144.

MS. date March 4th. N° 2371.

20 FEBRUARY.

Arms 37 a the doth

Another edition of No. 2371, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (136).


[20 FEBRUARY.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the honourable Houses of Parliament. The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Cities of London and Westminster, And the Borough of Southwarke, in the behalfe of themselves, and of Millions in this Kingdom distressed in point of conscience.


1 f. Roman letter.

to late cleere

Petitioners refuse to contribute further, finding King and Parliament at war (at Keinton), and there is no reservation in the assessing of a twentieth part. They have learnt the duty of subscription from the Word of God, Calvin, the harmony of the Reformed Churches, the Church of England, and the Laws of the Land. Quote condemnation of Essex for treason, Remonstrance May 19. They are also bound by the late Protestation [No. 1844, q.v.]. They pray that the Authenticall Divines, Dr. Burgess, Mr. Marshall, &c., will publish something for the relief of their conscience in opposing the King at Keinton, taking note that he only took up arms in defence of his person and laws.

B.M. 669. f. 6 (112).

MS. date 20 Feb.

N° 2373.
3 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better Government of the County of Gloucester, and for the Security of His Majesties good Subjects there.

Oxford: 3 March [1642-3].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37. Our same third.

A Commission has been issued for the government of the County of Gloucestershire, in conjunction with the Commanding Officer there, which will raise the amounts required for military purposes. No officers or soldiers to issue warrants for contributions, which will be raised by the Commission.

 Wentworth (10).


3 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That the Sheriffs of London shall be saved and kept harmless by the authority of both Houses, for not publishing some late Messages and Proclamations lately sent them in his Majesties Name.

[Westminster: 3 March 1642-3.]


and lesties in Divers Proclamations, Writs, and Messages under Great or Privy Seal have been delivered to Alderman Langham and Andrewes, Sheriffs, who have been forbidden by Parliament to execute them. They are approved and held harmless by Parliament. Ordered that this be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 5 (144).

L.J. v. 634; H. i. 954; H. Elsynge.


[Concerning Appeals from the Assessment.]

Whereas it is Ordained in the Ordinance . . .

[Westminster]: 4 March 1642[-3].

London: for E. Husband: 8 Mar. 1642[-3].


the weekly assessed

By the Ordinance for the Weekly Assessment any aggrieved person may appeal. If such appellant has not previously contributed proportionately to his estate, the rates are to stand and not be altered, provided it be not above £10 the week.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (101).

L.J. v. 637; H. i. 950. N° 2381.

4 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]

10 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against the spoyling and loosing of Armes by the Souldiers of His Majesties Army, for the keeping of them fixt, and bringing all Armes hereafter into His Majesties Magazines.

Oxford: 10 March [1642-3].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37. (notwithstanding) to in The Proclamations against losing, &c., arms are without effect. All colonels, &c., are within four days to make a return to the Council of War or the Sergeant-Major-General of the arms of each company. The Quartermaster of each regiment is to inspect the arms every fortnight with the aid of two gunsmiths. The captain of each company must make good lost arms, and the soldier must pay for repairs. Any arms borrowed or taken from the rebels must be brought into magazine, and issued thence. This is to be read within four days at the head of every regiment and company.

 Wentworth (13).


[Westminster: 3 March 1642-3.]

Oxford: 3 March [1642-3], arms 37.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 30. Cos. (to The

A reprint of No. 2384, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (148).


10 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against the spoyling and loosing of Armes by the Souldiers of His Majesties Army, for the keeping of them fixt, and bringing all Armes hereafter into His Majesties Magazines.

Oxford: 10 March [1642-3].

1 f. Roman letter.

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 Wentworth (13).


[Westminster: 3 March 1642-3.]

Oxford: 3 March [1642-3], arms 37.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 30. Cos. (to The

A reprint of No. 2384, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (148).


Subjects are not to submit to the illegal imposition of a twentieth part and of weekly taxes, nor to enter into associations. The counties of Norfolke, Suffolke, Hertford, Essex, Cambrige, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, South-Hampton, North-Hampton, Leicester, Derby, Rutland, Nottingham, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, are particularly warned. The goods of those who disobey will be seized. Tenants of rebels not to pay their rents. Heirs of rebels shall have no benefit of grace in the Court of Wards.


Hodgkin.

Barisa iii. 22; Merc. Aul. p. 128 (published 11 March); C.J. iii. 9; see iii. 26.

1 Printer to the University.

8 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation forbidding all Assessing, Collecting, and Paying of the Twentieth Part, and of all Weekly Taxes by Colour of Orders or Ordinances, And all entering into Protestations and Associations against His Majesty.

Oxford: 8 March [1642-3].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37. Re- (All Eight.

Sine nota. [Barker & Assigns of Bill]

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 30. Com. to The

A reprint of No. 2384, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 5 (148).

10 MARCH.
Sine nota. [Barker.]
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 30 not hereof high
A reprint of No. 2386, q.v.
B.M. 669. f. 5 (143).
London reprint.

13 MARCH. — BY THE KING. His Majesties Proclamation on the behalfe of Sir Ralph Hopton and his proceedings in the Counties of Cornwal and Devon, by virtue of His Majesties Commission.
Oxford : 13 March [1642-3].
London reprint.

13 MARCH. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, For the speedy setting forth of a Fleet of Ships to Sea, for the Defence of the Kingdome.
[Westminster] : 13 March 1642[-3].
London : for J. Wright : 14 Mar. 1642[-3].

17 MARCH. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by Lords and... [The Mark of the Commonwealth on Arms and Horses.]
[Westminster] : 29 March 1642[-3].
London : for J. Wright : 1643. 

17 MARCH. —BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better government of the County of Worcester, and for the Security of His Majesties good Subjects there.
Oxford : 17 March 1642[-3].
London reprint.

25 MARCH. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the King's Evil.
Oxford : 25 March 1643.
Not found.

25 MARCH. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation of His Majesties Grace, Favour, and Pardon to the Inhabitants of His Counties of Stafford and Derby.
Oxford : 25 March [1643].
London reprint.

Arms 30 and declare and
A reprint of No. 2394, q.v.
B.M. 669. f. 5 (149).
London reprint.
26 MARCH.—[TO THE KING.] To the Kings most Excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Merchants-Adventurers of England. [With the King’s answer.]

Oxford: 26 March 1643.


1 f. Roman & Italic letter.

of Declaration Grace

Petitioners ask for some particular expression of His Majesty’s grace, fearing dangers abroad if his protection is withdrawn. Signed by Sir Henry Row, Governor. The King answers that protection will not be withdrawn if they are loyal, but if they are fallen from duty he will not protect them. Refers to his answer to the January petition from the City of London.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (5).


27 MARCH.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]

It is this day ordered by the Commons . . . [Against paying Rent, &c. to the King’s supporters.]

[Westminster]: 27 March 1643.

Sine nota.


Type headpiece Parliament bishop shall

No person is to pay any rents, profits, fees, &c., to any of the following, on pain of its being counted non-payment:—William Archbishop of Canterbury, John Archbishop of York, Thomas Bp. of Duresme, Robert Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, Joseph Bp. of Norwich, John Bp. of Asaph, Robert Bp. of Oxford, William Bp. of Bath and Wells, George Bp. of Hereford, Mathew Bp. of Ely, Godfrey Bp. of Gloucester, John Bp. of Peterborough, Morgan Bp. of Landaffe, John Bp. of Worcester, or any Bishops, Deans, Deans and Chapters, Prebends, Archdeacon, or any persons ecclesiastical or temporal who have borne arms against Parliament or contributed towards it (not being under the power of the King’s army at the time). This to be printed, &c.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (99).

C.J. ii. 21; H. ii. 11. Nos 2397.

27 MARCH. Parliament bishop An-

Another edition of No. 2397, q.v.

Sig. 50. f. (9). Antiq.* (89). Nos 2398.

31 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better preserving of the Corne and Grasse about the City of Oxford, and other places where the Kings Army is, or shall be Quartered.

Oxford: 31 March [1643].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 good stroyed one

No one belonging to the Court or Army is to hurt the corn or grass growing near Oxford, or anywhere the army may happen to be, lest there be distress next year. All officers to enforce this.


Nos 2399.

1 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching the Adjournment of part of Easter Terme, and His Majesties proceedings concerning Wardships and Lyveries.

Oxford: 1 April [1643].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 in and first

Cites Procl. 27 Dec. 1642, No. 2336, q.v. All Courts are to be held at Oxford for Easter Term. Part of Term adjourned to Quinque Septimanae Paschae. The wardship of the heirs of all persons killed in the King’s service will be granted without any fees or fines whatsoever.


York: 1 April [1643].

York: S. Bulkley: 1642[-3].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece and thereof Sword,

All arms are to be brought into the magazines at York or Tynemouth, taking a receipt for them. Arms captured from the enemy will be paid for, 5s. for every musket or pistol fixt, 1s. Gd. for every pike, 1s. for a sword.

B.L. Nos 2401.

3 APRIL.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] A Letter from Sir John Hotham from Hull, . . . [Impeachment of Sir Hugh Cholmley.]

[Westminster]: 3 April 1643.


1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsynge.

Headpiece this his Sir

A letter from Sir John Hotham telling of Sir Hugh Cholmley’s desertion and the recapture of Scarborough by Captain Bushell was read. Sir Hugh Cholmley was disabiled for sitting as a Member, and a Committee of Mr. Marten, Sir Peter Wentworth, Sir Henry Hayman, Mr. Samuel Browne, Mr. Sergeant Wilde, Mr. Solicitor, Mr. Rouse, and Mr. Strode appointed to prepare an Impeachment of High Treason against him.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (2). Sig. 50. f. (10).

See C.J. iii. 27. 2402.

3 APRIL.—BY ARTHUR LORD CAPELL.

LIEUTENANT GENERALL under the Prince His Highnesse of His Majesties Forces in the Counties of Worcester, Salop, and Chester, and the six Northern Counties of Wales.

[Enforcing discipline, against spoil, &c.]

[Shrewsbury]: 3 April 1643.

Shrewsbury: Barker & Assigns of Bill: 1643.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline graci- Majesties His

Refers to Proclamations 5 Nov., No. 2390, q.v., and 17 March, No. 2390, q.v. These proclamations are to be obeyed. Offenders will be severely punished. Estates liable to forfeit are only to be seized on royal warrant, &c., when all money, goods, &c., are to be inventoried and appraised. All ready money, &c., so seized will be applied to His Majesty’s Service. No officer is to meddle with the estate of any reputed malignant without Lord Capell’s authority. This to be published with drum and trumpet and read in all churches, &c.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (1). Nos 2403.
7 APRIL. BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the assessing collecting or paying any Weekly Taxes, and Seizing or Sequestring the Bents or Estates of Our good Subjects, by colour of any Orders or pretended Ordinances of one or both Houses of Parliament.

Oxford: 7 April [1643].


1 f. Roman letter.

12 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties most gracious Message: Sent to both Houses of Parliament, by Captain Henry Heny, the Thirteenth of this Month of April, mdcxliii.

[Oxford: 12 April 1643.]


1 f. Roman letter.

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[Oxford: 12 April 1643.]


1 f. Roman letter.
Plundering has gone on in Berks, and elsewhere. If after proclamation of this by the Provost Marshal General any one shall take any horses, &c., or other goods of any person in these counties he shall suffer punishment by death or otherwise. If any goods are taken by Warrant, they must be certified here in two days. The Constables of Berks, Southampton, and Oxon. are to return a certificate within three days of the provisions in every parish, with the assessment and the names of those who refuse to send.

**B.M. 669. f. 7 (11); 21. h. 1 (75).** Guild. 1 (34). Dalk. 1 (122).

H. ii. 43; Rush. iii. (2) 315. MS. date May 5. N° 2413.

**25 APRIL. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]** [Began] The Lords and Commons assembled in . . . [Authorizing Sir Arthur Haselrige to raise Money for war.]

[Westminster]: 25 April 1643.

Sine nota.


In- all Committee

Sir Arthur Haselrige, having represented the needs of Sir William Waller, is authorized to borrow horse, men, or money for his assistance which the Parliament will repay with interest.

With an authority from Sir Arthur Haselrige to Sir David Watking, Ed. Cooke, Apothecary George Foxerat, and Rich. Shute and a Committee of 41 to meet at Grocers’ Hall. This Committee asks for subscriptions returnable 9 May 1643.

**B.M. 190. g. 13 (54).**

L.J. vi. 19; C.J. iii. 61; H. ii. 45. N° 2414.

**1 MAY. — BY THE KING.** A Proclamation . . .

[Touching Carts and Waggoners.]

Oxford: 1 May 1643.

Not found.

No one to dismiss Carts and Waggoners, and none of these to leave the King’s service without licence of the Waggon-Master General, on pain of death.


N° 2415.

**2 MAY. —BY THE KING.** A Proclamation of His Majesties gracious Resolution for the relief of all such Souldiers, as are or shall be maymed in His Majesties Service.

Oxford: 2 May [1643].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 57 Affection by the

Every officer or soldier maimed on service shall receive a pension. All places in hospitals or alm-houses to be filled by wounded soldiers. Lists of wounded to be sent in. The Act of 43 Elizabeth is to be enforced in their favour. No rebels to be relieved under this Act.

**Wentworth (40).**


**2 MAY. —BY PARLIAMENT.** An Order and Ordinance of Parliament. For punishing such of the Trained-Bands and others, as shall not appear in their Armes upon beat of Drum, and do such service as is required of them for the safety of the Parliament and City.

[Westminster]: 2 May 1643.

London: R. Cotes: 1648.

1 f. Roman letter.

Cap- otherwise the

After reciting No. 2342, Ordinance of 4 Jan. 1642-3, it is ordered that a marshal and constables be elected in each band, to inflict the fines or imprisonment in default. The marshal to be allowed 1s. out of every 5s. fine, and he may be dismissed at pleasure. Soldiers abusing their officers to suffer 24 hours’ imprisonment.

**B.L.**


**After 2 MAY. — [BY THE KING.]** [Began] His Majesty taking into His Princely consideration . . . [Collection for wounded soldiers.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Headpieces present His Majesties

A collection is to be taken up next Sunday in every College and Church for his wounded subjects as appears in Procl. of the 2nd of this month, No. 2416, q.v. The sums collected to be paid to Leonard Bowman, Mercer, who will spend it as ordered by the Commissioners of the Army, sitting in the Audit house at Christ Church.

**Bodl. Wood 275. A. (126).**


*This was read publicly in ye aforesaid places at ye time appointed.

Sunday 7 of May 1643. MS. note. N° 2418.

**5 MAY. —[BY PARLIAMENT.]** [Began] It is this day Ordered by the Lords and . . . [The Book of Sportes to be burnt.]

[Westminster]: 5 May 1643.


1 f. Roman letter. Henry Elsynge, and other by

‘The book concerning the enjoying and tollerating of Sports upon the Lords day’ is to be burnt by the Common Hangman in Cheapside and elsewhere. Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to execute. All persons with copies to give them up. Order from John Langham and Thomas Andrews, Sheriffs, appointing Wednesday, 10 May, at 12 o’clock for the burning.

**B.M. 669. f. 7 (12).**

H. ii. 156; Rush. iii. (3) 317. N° 2419.

**10 MAY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]** A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament.

[Westminster]: 10 May 1643.


raising wealth any

A sum of £300, reduced to £200, was charged on the borough of Southwark, the parishes of Redbrith, Newington Butts and Lambeth. The liberty of the Clink and Bankside in S. Saviour’s and S. Mary Magdalen’s, Bermondsey, were not mentioned because they were reputed to be in these parishes. They are to share in the payment. Order (16 May) this to be printed and published.

**B.M. 669. f. 7 (14).**

L.J. vi. 41; H. ii. 164. N° 2420.

**12 MAY. — BY THE KING.** His Majesties Proclamation and Declaration concerning a Clause in one of the late Articles at Reading.

Oxford: 12 May 1643.

London: R. Cotes: 1643.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 57 declare in Court

Recites Proclamation 18 April, No. 2409, q.v., promising pardon to deserters from Essex. In the Articles between
Essex and the Commander at Reading, deserters were excepted. This Article was prejudicial to the King's reputation, and has been referred to a Council of War. Reiterates promise of pardon and protection to all who abandon Parliament within 6 days. Their past ill-deeds will not be remembered against them, on the word of a King.

**15 MAY.—BY THE KING.** A Proclamation against the oppression of the clergy by intrusion of factious and schismatical persons into their Cures, and inviting and detaining their Tithes and possessions by orders of one or both Houses of Parliament, contrary to all law and justice.

Oxford: 15 May [1643].


2 ff. Roman letter.

**Arms**

Recites privileges of Church of England as to property. By colour of ordinances of Parliament the estates of the clergy have been seized, or forced to pay contributions to the King. By proclamation 7 April, No. 2404, q.v., this is forbidden, several eminent clergy have been forced from their livings for refusing to obey these ordinances. No one is to aid or pay tithes to any but the clergy have been seized, or forced to pay contributions to the King. By proclamation 7 April, No. 2404, q.v., this is forbidden, several eminent clergy have been forced from their livings for refusing to obey these ordinances. No one is to aid or pay tithes to any but the King, and has been referred to a Council of War. Reiterates promise of pardon and protection to all who abandon Parliament within 6 days. Their past ill-deeds will not be remembered against them, on the word of a King.

**B.M.** 669. f. 7 (13); 21. h. 1 (76). Wentworth (41).

H. ii. 175; Merc. Aul. p. 245; see Rush, iii. (2) 267. N° 2421.

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1 f. Gothic letter.

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1 f. Gothic letter.
3 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Advance of Money and other Necessaries for the Army.

[Grocers’ Hall]: 3 June 1643.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter. Martin Dallison.

Assessment, monied ordered.

The collectors of the weekly assessment of 4 March last are to pay in arrears to Guildhall before 12 June. They are to give a list of unpaid amounts to the agents for distress who will carry the goods seized to Samuel Gosse at Guildhall. Distress agents are to be paid 4d. in the £, half by the collectors. Collectors are to present full accounts on 12 June. This is to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (19).

5 JUNE.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] To the Honourable the Lords and Commons now Assembled in the High Court of Parliament. The humble Petition of the University of Cambridge.

[Westminster: 5 June 1643.]

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Recounts the sufferings of the University. Ask for some measure of succour and encouragement. Members of the University are free by Charter from contributions to war. Ask that their estates may be free from rates and impositions and for freedom to their persons.

B.M. 669. f. 8 (11). Bodl. Wood 423 (21).

L.J. vi. 80. MS. date June 8, 1643.

Sine nota.

1st grow of

7 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning some illegal Warrants lately issued into several places in our Counties of Buckingham and Bedford, and other Counties, under the name of the Earl of Essex, or by his pretended authority.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 Essex Warrants Seventh

Warrants have been issued by the authority of Robert Earl of Essex, Sir Peter Temple, Sir William Andrews, Thomas Terrell and others aiding. These are not to be obeyed under pain of High Treason.

Wentworth (46).


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Wentworth (46).


8 JUNE.—BY THE KING.] The Kings Majesties special direction concerning the finishing of the Fortifications, in and about the City of Oxford.

[Oxford]: 8 June 1643.


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece the ordered Ser-

All inhabitants of Oxford between 16 and 60 to work one day a week on the fortifications under Col. Lloyd from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m., or pay 1s. per day. Spades, shovels, mattockes, hand-barrowes, wheele-barrowes, &c., to be borrowed for the work.


1 Published in the churches June 11 & put in practice the next day beginning with St. Clements Hallaway & St. Peter & St. Maryes the first day. . . The colleges & halls also wrought . . three & by three . . in Ch. Ch. meads, & newe parkes, & about Holywell . . MS. note.


[Westminster]: 8 June 1643.

London: R. Cotes: 1643.

1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsynge.

Four. have unto

In spite of Ordinance, 14 Jan. 1642[-3], prohibiting coals from Newcastle, Sunderland, and Blyth, on pain of forfeiture of ship and coals, some ships have brought coal pretending ignorance. The Committee took bonds and allowed them to sell their coal at 23s. per chaldron to private persons, not more than one chaldron per person except to overseers of the poor. Mr. Solomon Smith, Marshal of the Admiralty, to see that coal is only sold in presence of Lord Mayor’s officers. Signed Giles Grene. Order of the House. This assented to, to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (21).

C.J. iii. 121; see L.J. vi. 82; H. ii. 206.

9 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation against wast and excess in Apparel.

Oxford: 9 June [1643].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 in Majesties His

Forbids the wearing of any Lace, Embroidery, Fringe, Riband, Buttons, and Clasps or Loops of Gold, Silver, or mixed Gold and Silver, Cloth of Gold or Silver, Bone Lace of Silk or Linen Thread, or the having them on any Saddle or Horse Furniture. To come in force two months after date. The Badge of the Garter excepted.

Wentworth (47).


9 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] The Vow and Covenant appointed by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, to be taken by every Man, in the Cities of London, Westminster, the Suburbs and Liberties thereof; and throughout the whole Kingdom.

[Westminster: 9 June 1643.]


now dom, Prayers

A Popish plot has been discovered. The Parliament will not lay down arms till the Papists in arms are brought to justice. In order to guard themselves from the treachery of the enemy, all lovers of their country are to bind themselves in a sacred Vow and Covenant, which declares:—Sorrow for personal sins, &c., abhorrence of the late plot, and determination to reveal any such plot: in future. Promise to assist the Parliamentary forces against the King’s, to assist all persons taking the Oath, and not to assist the King. (With Instructions 27 June, and Vote 17 June.)

B.M. 816. m. 1 (72); 816. m. 24 (3).

C.J. vii. 117 (6th); L.J. vi. 80 (9th); H. ii. 208 (6th), 227; Rush. iii. (3) 925.

12 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the Brewing of Beers and Ale within the Quarters of the King’s Army.

Oxford: 12 June [1643].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 and Beere- Twelfth
Formerly Oxford beer was of three sorts, 4s. 4d., 7s., and 10s. or more per barrel. In future no beer is to be brewed costing more than 7s., which may be made and sold without restriction. George Thorp, the water-bailiff, and John Taylor are to report to the Commissioners any source of impurity in the water. Beer is to be sold to the army at 1d. per quart the stronger sort and 1d. per pottle the weaker.

13 JUNE. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation. [Inhibiting Oaths, Divine Service to be attended.]

Oxford : 13 June 1643.

Not found.

The Articles against Blasphemy, Oaths, Drunkenness, and Whoredom, and the neglect of divine service to be severely put in execution without partiality. Chaplains to read service twice daily, preach every Sunday morning, expound Catechism in the afternoon, and administer the Sacrament on first Sunday in month. Dr. Ryves and Dr. Sherwood, Chaplains General, to enforce this.


15 JUNE. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation against Blasphemy.

Oxford : 15 June 1643.

From No. 2554, q.v. ? no. 2438.

17 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] It is this day ordered by the Lords and ... [July 13 appointed a day of thanksgiving.]


London : for E. Husbands : [1643].

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2456, 2450]. H. Elsygne. Now dom, Prayers Thursday, 13 July, is appointed a day of public thanksgiving for the discovery of the late plot. The Covenant and Oath is to be tendered to every man after sermon or evening prayer. (With the Vow and Covenant of 19 June and the Instructions 27 June.)

B.M. 816. m. 1 (72) ; 816. m. 24 (3).

L.J. vi. 99; H. ii. 218.

20 JUNE. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation warning all His Majesties good Subjects no longer to be misled by the Votos, Orders, and pretended Ordinances of one or both Houses, by reason the Members do not enjoy the Freedom and Liberty of Parliament, with His Majesties gracious Offer of Pardon to the Members of both Houses, and of Protection to such of them as shall repair to Him.

Oxford : 20 June [1643].


3 ff. Roman letter.

Arm 37 of colour Gules

Recites purport of a Covenant, No. 2436, q.v., lately taken by both Houses of Parliament. This oath being contrary to the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy is unlawful. It is not to be taken, as engaging them to high treason by 25 Ed. III.


21 JUNE. — BY THE KING. His Majesties Proclamation forbidding the Tending or Taking of the late Vow or Covenant, devised by some Members of both Houses to engage His Majesties good Subjects in the maintenance of this odious Rebellion.

Oxford : 21 June [1643].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arm 37 of colour Gules

21 June. Arms 28 both Kingdom Vow

A reprint of No. 2442, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 7 (24). P.C. II (502), arms gone.

London reprint.

Another reprint of No. 2442, q.v.

B.M. 21. h. 1 (79).

1. 'Who suffered imprisonment for refusing to take the Covenant.'
22 JUNE.—BY THE KING.  A Proclamation inhibiting the Assembly of any Divines, or others, by colour of a pretended Ordinance of the Lords and Commons of the Twelfth of June last past, or any Proceedings thereupon.

Oxford: 22 June [1643].
1 f. Roman letter.

24 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by the ... [Meeting of the Assembly of Divines.]

London: for J. Wright: 1643 (26 June).
1 f. Gothic letter.

24 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by the Lords and ... [Ministers to pray for the Westminster Assembly.]

London: for J. Wright: 1643 (26 June).
1 f. Gothic letter.

26 JUNE.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF WAR.] The Judgement of the Court of War upon the Charge laid against Sir Richard Cave, for the delivery up of Hereford.

London: for E. Husbands: [1643].
1 f. Roman letter [with Nos. 2436, 2439].

27 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Instructions how and in what manner the said Vow and Covenant shall be taken.

[Westminster]: 27 June 1643.
London: for E. Husbands: [1643].
1 f. Roman letter [with Nos. 2446, 2450].

7 JULY.—BY THE KING.  A Proclamation declaring His Majesties Grace to the Mariners and Seamen.

Oxford: 7 July 1643.

Now dem. Prayers

1. Members to send it to their county officials, taking receipts.
2. Deputy-Lieutenants and Committees to send it within six days to every church and chapel, the ministers of which are to return within twenty days a list of those who have not taken it.
3. Ministers to give notice on Lord's day of the time for taking the Covenant.
4. Every man above fifteen taking the Covenant to sign a book.
5. Method of taking it.
6. Absentees, how dealt with.
7. Defaulting ministers, how dealt with.
8. Those who refuse to be disarmed.
9. Soldiers to take the Covenant or be struck off pay list.

C. J. iii. 147; H. ii. 227.


Sine nota: 1643.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type border resolved now my

Being about to receive the Sacrament from Bishop Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, he stood up and protested that he intended 'the establishment of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, as it stood in its beauty, in the happy days of Queene Elizabeth, without any connivance of Popery'.

Oxford: 22 June [1643].
B. M. 816. m. 1 (72); 816. m. 24 (3).
C. J. iii. 147; H. ii. 227.

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Oxford: 22 June [1643].
B. M. 816. m. 1 (72); 816. m. 24 (3).
C. J. iii. 147; H. ii. 227.

[Westminster]: 10 July 1643.
London: for J. Wright: 11 July 1643.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Type headline considera- lique before
During the distractions of the kingdom justice cannot be administered indifferently. Judges of Assize, Niel Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and 'Goale-Delivery,' in England and Wales are not to execute their commissions during this summer vacation. Any warrants for Assizes already issued are to be and are revoked. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 869. f. 7 (27).
L.J. vi. 136; H. ii. 290; Rush. iii. (2) 342.

1 f. Roman letter.

Headpiece Poore Custome- Officers
On the petition of the poor Cardmakers of London, all playing-cards of foreign make brought into the kingdom are to be seized, and the importers proceeded against. This to be published in London and all outports.

B.M. 869. f. 7 (28).

17 JULY. — THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting from henceforth all intercourse of Trade between our City of London and other parts of this Our Kingdom, until other directions given by Vs. Oxford: 17 July [1643].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 to Kingdom this
Refers to Procl. 8 Dec., No. 2318, q.v., permitting trade with London. The city is the centre of the rebellion, it refused a cessation of arms, and interdicted intercourse with Oxford. Any persons who travel to London with or without goods except by our licence shall be apprehended with their goods. Subjects to have licence to trade elsewhere or with friendly nations.

H. ii. 227; Rush. iii. (2) 243; Merc. Antq. p. 198, 583 (21 July).

17 JULY. — THE KING. A Proclamation forbidding any of His Majesties Subjects to assist the Rebellis with Men, Mony, Armes, Victualls, or Intelligence, to stop any His Majesties Messengers, or Pacquets, or to offer violence to any His Majesties Souldiers.
Oxford: 18 July [1643].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 and Assist in
Notwithstanding many Declarations and Proclamations, some subjects still aid the rebels with horses, arms, plate, money, and intelligence, murder our soldiers, and some constables, majors, &c., stop pacquets and seize King's goods. The King will proceed against any guilty of these practices with fire and sword. This to be read in all churches, &c.

B.M. 851. b. 3 (40). Wentworth (55).

19 JULY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Commits] The Lords and Commons assembled in...
[Westminster]: 19 July 1643.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline in the pre
In consequence of the defeat of the forces in the north and the west a fast is ordered for London and Westminster on Friday, 21 July, as a day of public and extraordinary humiliation. Lord Mayor to execute. (Addressed to the Gentleman Usher.)

B.M. 869. f. 7 (30).
C.J. iii. 173; L.J. vi. 195, see 128.

[Westminster]: 19 July 1643.
Sine nota (clipped).
1 f. Roman letter.

Jo. Browne.

both have ex-
Recites the labours of the Committee for the Militia of London. They have provided horse, foot, and arms, which must be kept up till liberty is assured. All persons protected should contribute to the charge. The Committee is given full power to assemble and train the Militia, and to guard the lines and forts entrusted to it. All persons in the Bills of Mortality limits to contribute towards it. Isaac Pennington (Lord Major), John Kendrick, Richard Turner (sen.), William Hobson, Theophilus Reyley, Richard Bate- man, Edward Cooke, Rich. Turner (jun.), Robert Tichbourne, Tempest Molner, William Antrebus, Thomas Player (sen.), and Samuel Harman, are added to the Committee, who are under the safeguard of Parliament.

B.M. 855. f. 17 (22).

20 JULY. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Commits] The House of Commons taking into...
[Westminster]: 20 July 1643.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

Henry Elsyng.

considera- as same
The forces under Sir William Waller must be speedily supplied. Ministers on Friday, 21 July 1643, are to exhort their hearers on the fast to contribute horses, money, or arms, and to bring the subscriptions to Grocers' Hall on Saturday, where they shall have receipts.

B.M. 855. f. 17 (23), imp.

20 JULY. — [TO THE COMMONS.] To the Right Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of thousands of the well-affected Inhabitants of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, with the Borough of Southwarke, and places adjacent, in behalfe of themselves and other well-affected persons in the Kingdom of England.
[Westminster]: 20 July 1643.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece Common- have great
The petitioners have long been silent observers of the growth of the oppressors of the Commonwealth, led to their surprise by the King. They thank Parliament for resisting him. They have confidence in the General, but would like to see a committee formed to aid in raising men and money. They suggest My Lord ‘Major’ Messrs. Morley, Blackston, Eigbie, Sir Henry Heyman, and Sir William Masham. They pray the Parliament to put forth all its power and break through all opposition.

B.M. 10350. g. 11 (8); 190. g. 12 (86); 669. f. 8 (15).

C.J. iii. 175.
MS. date July 34th.

N° 2461.

20 JULY. Common than cont

Another edition of No. 2461, q.v.
B.M. 506. h. 13 (81).

N° 2462.

21 JULY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation concerning the Fortifications about the City of Oxford.

Oxford: 21 July [1643].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 how hereby of
Every person between 16 and 60 in the University of Oxford to work on the fortifications one day a week or pay 12d. until they are finished. All women in Oxford to pay 12d. per day or find substitutes. Noblemen and Privy Councillors to do this, and servants of the royal house- holds. Arrears to be paid before 12 noon on Wednesday next [26th]. Lodgers to leave their money at their lodgings. Defaulters to be reported to the King.


N° 2463.

2 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation...

[Mariners to repair to Bristol.]

Oxford: 2 August 1643.

Not found.

Cites Proc. 7 July, No. 2452, q.v. All officers, seamen, and mariners to repair to Bristol to Sir John Pennington who has been appointed Admiral. Pardon and reward to all who come from the rebel fleet.


N° 2464.

7 AUGUST.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Commons House in Parliament Assembled. The humble Petition of the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council Assembled.

1 f. Roman letter.

The Propositions of the Peers are destructive and have much depressed the well-affected. They beg of the Commons to persist in their former resolutions, and to pass an Ordinance to put them in a posture of defence.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (22).

C.J. iii. 211.

N° 2468.

26 AUGUST.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Whereas divers persons have been...

[Power to let the houses of those not paying the Assessment.]

Westminster: 26 August 1643.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Joh. Browne.

N° 2470.


6 SEPTEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Advance of Money and other Necessaries for the Army.

[Westminster]: 6 September 1643.

10 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] Charles R.

[Westminster]: 10 September 1643.

18 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Whereas Thomas Andrewes, John Fowke, Richard Barkley, Aldermen, Maurice Thompson, Francis Allen, James Russell, and Stephen Estwick, Merchants, are Collectors and Commissioners for Customs, and are willing to lend £30,000 for the needs of the Navy. They are authorized to retain from half the Customs receipts this sum with $ per cent. interest after a period of six months. They are to continue in this employment till 25 March 1645, and not be dismissed without Order of both Houses, nor till their money is repaid. The Ordinance for Tonnage and Poundage to continue in force likewise. (23 March 1643-4).
In consequence of a Petition from the distressed Clergy of Ireland, a Collection is to be made for them in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Hertford, by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor before 26 November next. The sums to be set down in writing and delivered to Dr. William Gouge, Minister of Blackfriars, Dr. Joshua Hoyle, Stepney, Dr. Thomas Temple, Minister Battersey, M. Joseph Carrill, Preacher Lincoln's Inn, Mr. William Brice, Mildred Bread St., M. Cheynell, M. Wilkinson Junr. or any three of them at Dr. Gouge's house. Their receipt to be quittances. The receivers to take the advice of William Newman and Griffith Pusey in sending it to Dublin, &c. This to be published by the Ministers. No collections after 30 November.

B. M. 190. g. 13 (56).
L. J. vi. 221; ii. ii. 323.

N° 2479.

21 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament. For the due and orderly receiving and collecting of the Kings, Queens, and Prince's Revenue, and the Arrears thereof.

[Westminster]: 21 September 1643.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Headpiece considerati- that 2) or beene

Certain persons on the King's authority seize money collected for the poor Protestants in Ireland, and the defence of Parliament. Some officers even take money to Oxford. All the King's, Queen's, and Prince's revenues are put in the hands of receivers. All their tenants and debtors are to pay these receivers whose receipt is a full discharge. These receivers to have full powers over the property, and may call out the Trained Bands to aid them. All customary payments out of these revenues for schools, roads, &c. are still to be made. The receivers have the guarantee of Parliament.

B. M. 190. g. 13 (57).
L. J. vi. 287; Rush. iii. (2) 361.

N° 2480.

25 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation forbidding all the Tenants or Debtors of such who are in actual and open Rebellion, or who adhere to, or assist the Rebels, to pay any Rents or Debts to such Persons or any of them.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 87 last, but Court
Refers to Procs. 8 March, No. 2384, q.v., and 7 April, No. 2404, q.v. Several counties have since been reduced to obedience. Subjects there are warned to pay no rents to those in rebellion, but to account for it to the Commissioners of the King for the purpose. This to be read in all churches.

B. M. 669. f. 7 (39); 1851. b. 3 (42). Wentworth (56), 2 copies.
H. ii. 322; Rush. iii. (2) 364; Merc. Aul. p. 554.

N° 2481.

25 SEPTEMBER.——[BY THE COMMONS.] A solemn League and Covenant, For Reformation and Defence of Religion, The Honor and Happinesse of the King, And the Peace and Safety of the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Together with a Preamble, made by a worthy Member of the House of Commons, to invite all good Christians to the constant keeping of it.

[Westminster]: 25 September 1643.
1 f. Roman letter.
H. Elsyngle.

We the Noblemen, . . . and Commons of all sorts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, considering the plots against religion and the state of Ireland, enter into a Solemn League and Covenant: 1. For the preservation of religion in Scotland, and its reformation in England and Scotland, to bring the three nations to conformity. 2. For the extirpation of Popery, Prelacie, Superstition, &c. 3. For the defence of the rights and privileges of Parliament, &c. 4. For the discovery and trial of Incendiaries and Malignants, &c. 5. For a lasting peace between the Kingdoms. 6. For the defence of subscribers to the Covenant. They acknowledge their sins before God. Ordered by the Commons to be printed and published.

B. M. 669. f. 7 (57).
L. J. vi. 219 (15th). To be taken (25 Sept.) C. J. iii. 254; Rush. iii. (2) 478; Gee and Hardy 568; Gardiner 267.

N° 2483.

25 SEPTEMBER.
1 f. Roman letter.

sorts and glory

Another edition of the Covenant only.

Bodl. Carte 65 (267).

N° 2484.

28 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] From the Committee of Sequestrations, sitting at Cambden House in Mayden Lane, London.

Cambden House: 28 September 1643.

Sine note.
1 f. Roman letter.
Hen. Linc.

Type headpiece of the so

The 'Committee for Sequestrations of the estates of Papists and Delinquents within the Jurisdiction of the Lord Major wish Ministers to give notice on Sunday next, 1 October, that the rents and estates of all Papists and Delinquents and of all who fraudulently conceal their property are to be sequestered. Twelve pence in the pound reward will be paid to every person making discovery to the Committee of such concealments. Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor, orders the reading and publication.

B. M. 669. f. 7 (40).

N° 2485.

29 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]

His Majesty pittyng the distressed Condition . . .

[Collection for wounded soldiers.]

[Oxford]: 29 September 1643.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece Condi- Charity Dated

A collection for sick and wounded soldiers is to be taken up next Sunday at morning prayer. The amounts, duly certified, are to be paid on Monday to Mr. Leonard Bromman.


1 MS. note: 'Collected in Christ Church on Sunday November the six & twenty by virtue of this warrant the sum of five and thirty pound twelve shillings and ten pence.'

N° 2486.
30 SEPTEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Whereas the Companies of London have (by the Governor of the City, H. M. Harbingers, or the Quartermaster, are to depart to Exeter, Bristol, Worcester, &c. No person to remain in Oxford who has not some good reason for doing so.

5 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching the Lodgers in the University and City of Oxford. Oxford: 5 October [1643].


7 OCTOBER.—[BY THE COMMITTEE for the Militia of London.] An Order for the sixe Regiments to Advance towards Reading. By the Lord Mayor, and the rest of the Committee for the Militia of London.

5 OCTOBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Order for the speedy raising of Money for the Advancing of the Scotch Army. [Westminster]: 7 October 1643.

5 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Adjournment of part of Michaelmas Term. Oxford: 5 October [1643].


5 OCTOBER.—[BY THE COMMITTEE for the Militia of London.] An Order for the sixe Regiments to Advance towards Reading. By the Lord Mayor, and the rest of the Committee for the Militia of London.

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5 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation for a General Fast to be held throughout this Kingdom on the second Friday in every Moneth. Oxford: 5 October [1643].

9 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. His Majesties Proclamation forbidding the tendering or taking of a late Covenant, called, A solemn League and Covenant for Reformation, &c.

Oxford : 9 October [1643].
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 37 Covenant nant day

A printed paper, 'A solemn League and Covenant for Reformation, and defence of Religion, the Honour and Happinesse of the King, and the Peace and Safety of the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland,' was ordered by the Commons to be printed 21 September. This Covenant is traitorous, no one is to take it or administer it, on peril, &c.

P.C. II (505). Wentworth (59).
H. ii. 358 ; Rush. iii. (2) 482 ; Merc. Aul. p. 611. N° 2496.

9 OCTOBER.
Arms 43 and Kingdomes Our

A reprint of No. 2496, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (47).

10 OCTOBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]
Whereas divers Lords, Knights, Gentlemen . . .
[Concerning the taking of the Covenant.]
Westminster : 10 October 1643.
Not found.
H. Elsinge.

On Friday, 17 Oct., the Covenant will be taken at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Master Bridges is to preach in the forenoon. Col. Long and Mr. John Brown to oversee the subscription on a parchment roll. This to be printed and published.


11 OCTOBER. —[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled, For the upholding the Government of the Fellowship of Merchants Adventurers of England, to the better maintenance of the Trade of Cloathing, and Woollen Manufacture of the Kingdom.


Sine nota.
John Browne.

Type headlines of have published,
The Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers is to continue a Corporation with power to levy, and no person shall trade, unless free of that Corporation, to their markets, provided that they admit any merchant free of the city of London for £100, and of any other port for £50. They have power to imprison members of the Company and give oaths. A Bill shall be passed at once, and this Ordinance remains in force till then. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (50). P.R.O. S.P.D. 498 (23).

12 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to Declare, that the Procez of Green Waxe may be sealed at Oxford as well as at London, for the Courts of Kings-Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, during these times of this unhappy distraction.

Oxford : 12 October 1643.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 37 from jests twelfth

Delay is caused in legal proceedings in the Courts at Westminster because parties from the west and north are afraid to resort thither for sealing their processes. Seals will be kept at Oxford for sealing processes for these Courts in readiness for the next Term.


13 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring certain Monies coyned in the Kingdome of Ireland to be current in this Kingdome.

Oxford : 13 October 1643.
2 ff. Roman letter.
Arms 37 Proclamation 2) se- October
Quotes in full Irish proclamation 8 July. The coin struck in Ireland pursuant to this Proclamation is to be current in England and Wales. This to be published and proclaimed.

Wentworth (45), (60). B.M. 21. h. 1 (81), sheet 2 only.
Youghal 245. N° 2501.

17 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to restrain all Trade or Commerce with the City of London, and some other Cities and Townes now in Actuall Rebellion.

Oxford : 17 October [1643].
2 ff. Roman letter.
Arms 37 In- did 2) Em- day

The city of London continues obdurate. By Proc. 17 July, No. 2455, q.v., trade with it was stopped. Many freemen of the city were in the late battle near Newbury. No person, on pain of the severest penalties, is to carry any victuals or goods to London, Westminster, Gloucester, Coventry, Hull, Warwick, Northampton, Portsmouth, Southampton, Poole, or Lyme Regis. No subject of Scotland or of any friendly foreign power is to bring any ammunition or victuals there. Any subjects may seize goods sent contrary to this order, and shall have one-third part of them as reward. No person is to pay any debt or rent due to inhabitants of these cities, &c. Subjects to deliver up all those persons excepted from former pardons.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (52). Wentworth (62).
H. ii. 366 ; Rush. iii. (2) 365. N° 2502.

17 OCTOBER. —[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament; Concerning all Brewers and Makers of Beer, Ale, Cider, or Perry; for payment of the Excise imposed by an Ordinance of Parliament, before the delivering thereof, upon pain of forfeiture of double the value of the said Commodities.


London : Cotes & Raworth : 1643.


Type headline Houses Commons Shop

No beer, ale, perry or cider is to be delivered out by the brewer or maker thereof till the victualler or retailer has paid the excise on it, on pain of forfeit from both parties of double the value for the first offence and for the second treble value and one year's disability to trade. The rates are to be sixpence on a four shilling barrel and so on. Prices not to be otherwise raised. The excise on draperies to be paid by the shopkeeper who buys them to sell again.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (51).
24 OCTOBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]
The Lords and Commons in Parliament . . .
[Letters of Marque issued.]
[Westminster]: 24 October 1643.

11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation will be enforced, and they will be proceeded against by due process of law by 11 Sept, be not paid within ten days the whole excise appointed. If the excise appointed shall have not paid the half excise appointed. If the excise appointed shall have. The Committee of the Admiralty to grant commissions. This to be printed and published.
B.M. 669. f. 7 (53).
C.J. ili. 288; H. ii. 371.
N° 2504.

27 OCTOBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]
By Vertue of an ordinance of Both . . .
[An Assessment for the Scotch loan.] Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Both to the . . .
A blank assessment form for — in the County of — for the better enabling of our Brethren the Scots, for our assistance, . . .
B.M. 506. h. 13 (98).
N° 2505.

7 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament; Whereas all Vintners are required to bring in the Money, due for the half Excise, of all Wines remaining in their hands, at, or before the eleventh of September last, according to two former Ordinances of Parliament of the eleventh of September, and the first of October.
[Westminster]: 7 November 1643.
London: Coates and Raworth: 1643.

11 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING]. A Proclamation commanding the Master General to take exact and true Musters and directing the manner thereof, with his Majesties declaration of paying his Army for their better Encouragement. Oxford: 11 November 1643.

11 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING]. A Proclamation concerning the due and orderly proceedings in the Court of Wards and Liveries. Oxford: 11 November 1643.
Oxford: L. Lichfield: [1643].
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 37 kept pends No-
By Proclamation, No. 2336, q.v., the Court of Wards and Liveries was adjourned to Oxford. There has been great neglect lately. Persons eligible for wardships or livery are to find an office, return it to Petty Bag in Chancery, send a transcript to Oxford, and compound with the King, or he will take his best remedy.
B.M. 669. f. 7 (56). Wentworth (63), 2 copies.
N° 2505.

[Westminster: 11 November 1643].

Ordered: That this warrant be forthwith printed and set on posts.
Warrant as ‘General under his Majesty of all His Majesties Forces of Horse’. All persons to send in meat for man and horse to Commissary General Thomas Jay, at Ambrose Barton’s house against the Talbot in Tocester, and to Lt.-Col. Green at Betty-Briggs or The Running Mare, and labourers with shovels, picks, crowbars, barrows, &c., and baskets to carry earth. On pain of ‘the total plundering and burning of your houses and what other mischiefs the licensed and hungry soldier can inflict upon you’. Given at Easton Park 1 Nov. 1643. Rupert. Directed to the Constable, &c., of Cortenhall, in the Hundred of Wimersley, Northamptonshire.
B.M. 669. f. 7 (56).
C.J. iii. 308.
A copy of the warrant, Bodl. Ash. H. 22 (78).
N° 2506.

21 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Venting and Transporting of the Cloth and Wollen Manufactures of this Kingdome.
Oxford: 21 November [1643].
Oxford: L. Lichfield: [1643].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 and of first
As cloth cannot be sold through the Merchant Adventurers since London is in rebellion, it is lawful for any subjects who are merchants to export it, paying the customs for white cloths. Foreigners paying strangers’ customs may also trade in it. They are not to be stopped at sea if they can produce their cockets showing they shipped at a loyal port.
B.M. 1851. b. 3 (43). P.C. II (511). Wentworth (64).
N° 2510.

24 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching the Counterfeit Great Scale, Ordered by the pretended two Houses of Parliament to be put in use.
Oxford: 24 November 1643.
2 ff. Roman letter.
Arms 37 Great and 2) Bishops, Our
Making a Great Seal is High Treason under 25 Ed. III. A new Great Seal has been ordered by Parliament by an Ordinance (Nov. 11) making the King’s Great Seal void. No one is to act under this new seal, or in virtue of any thing sealed with it, and no one is to prepare any deed to be sealed with it.
Wentworth (65).
N° 2511.

24 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to give Assurance unto all His Majesties Subjects in the Islands and Continent of America, of His Majesties Royall Care over them, and to preserve them in their due Obedience.
Oxford: 24 November 1643.
[Oxford: L. Lichfield: 1643.]
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 37 the parts Oxford,
1 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for apprehending and punishing all straggling Soldiers, for the greater security of His Majesty's good Subjects.

Oxford: 1 December 1643.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 Soldiers are Nineteenth

Certain soldiers and others are quartering themselves on the subjects and robbing them. If any persons pretending to be soldiers cannot produce a pass signed and sealed by their officer, they are to be arrested and handed over to the Provost Marshal. Sick and wounded soldiers returning home are to be cared for by the constables out of the contribution.


No 2513.

22 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the assembling the Members of both Houses at Oxford, upon occasion of the Invasion by the Scots.

Oxford: 22 December 1643.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 due Armes yeare

Cites Proclamation 20 June, No. 2440, q.v., against the authority of the ordinances of Parliament. The Scots have now invaded England on the invitation of the members sitting at Westminster. All the members of Parliament who have been prevented from sitting, and all those willing to withdraw, are summoned to meet at Oxford on 22 January next. A free pardon offered to all members of either House who appear at Oxford before that date and desire it. This to be read in all churches and chapels.

P.C. II (514). Wentworth (67).


No 2517.

23 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament Directing the payment of all duties upon the Revenue to be made to the several Receivers, appointed, or to be appointed.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Type headline Delin- on them

Divers manors, &c., of Papists, Delinquents, &c., have been sequestered by Parliament, on which there are fee-farm rents, &c., reserved to the King, Queen, Prince, &c. These are to be paid by Ordinance, 21 Sept., to special receivers, on which there are fee-farm rents, &c., reserved to the King, Queen, Prince, &c. These are to be paid by Ordinance, 21 Sept., to special receivers, who will keep an exact account. The Committees of Sequestrations, &c., are to give exact obedience to these ordinances, and the receivers' acquittances shall be a full discharge.

B.M. 669, f. 7 (60). Antiq* (97). P.R.O. S.P.D. 498 (75).

L.J. vi. 352; H. ii. 406.

No 2519.

23 DECEMBER.

Headpiece Papists, what to

Another edition of No. 2518, q.v.

B.M. 190, g. 15 (58).
Lord Say and Seale, a notorious traitor, has not removed the
15 JANUARY—BY THE KING. A Proclamation at Westminster. Sheriffs to make returns at Oxford. 
Hanged. The King’s Bench and Exchequer are to sit for 
prisoned and threatened with death, and another has been 
adjourned from 22 November at Westminster to Octabis 
moved from them. By writ [of 31 Oct.] they have been 
&c., to be present. Dated [8 September].

Audit in all market towns. The Audit for [Berkshire] will 
Hilarij at Oxford. The messenger has been illegally im-
causers and fomenters of rebellion, these Courts must be 
bring with them their Court rolls. All receivers, collectors, 
be held at [the White Hart in Abindon] and will begin on 
1 JANUARY—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
1642-3, No. 2363, q.v., and 11 Nov. 1643, No. 2508, q.v. 
Wentworth (29).

BY PARLIAMENT. A Proclamation touching 
The Kings Audit, now shortly to be kept and helden at [Abindon] for the Revenues of His Highness Crowne, within the [Countie of Berks] for the yeare 
ending at the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangell now next comming. Anno Domini [1643].
Sine nota 1 f. Roman letter.

No 2520.

1643-4

1 JANUARY.—BY THE COURTS. A Proclamation for the removing of the Courts of Kings Bench and 
of the Exchequer from Westminster to Oxford. 
Oxford : 1 January 1643-[4].
L.J. vi. 390; C.J. iii. 374; H. ii. 15. app.; see Rush. iii. (2) 370.
N° 2521.

15 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching the new Scale of the Court of Wards and 
Liveries, and the proceedings of that Court. 
Oxford : 15 January 1643-[4].
L.J. vi. 390; C.J. iii. 374; H. ii. 15. app.; see Rush. iii. (2) 370.
N° 2522.

The Commissioners for the Great Seal are authorized and 
required to call before them all officers of the Courts, and
tender them the Solemn League and Covenant. All who neglect to take it before the end of term to forfeit their offices. No lawyer or solicitor to practise till the Covenant is taken.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 7 (64); 190. g. 13 (59). Bodl. Z. i. 17 (15).

1. J. vi. 403. MS. date Feb. 10th.

No 2526.

2 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered that publike thanks... [Day of Thanksgiving for Nantwich.]

[Westminster]: 2 February 1643[-4].

London: for R. Bostock: [1643-4].


Public thanks to be given next Lord's Day [February 4] for the victory near Nantwich and the relief of Nottingham. Lord Mayor to execute, and to report names of disobedient clergy. (With a summary list of the prisoners and slain.)

B.M. 669. f. 7 (62).

C.J. iii. 386; H. ii. 428.

No 2527.

2 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament; With Instructions for the taking of the League and Covenant in the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales. Together with the League and Covenant, subscribed with the Names of so many of the Members of the House of Commons as have taken it.

[Westminster]: 2 February 1643[-4].

London: for E. Husband: [1643-4].


This to be printed and published.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (196). Antig.* (99).

L.J. vi. 411 (5th); H. ii. 439; see Rush. iii. (2) 478.

No 2528.

14 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Trusty. Whereas the Members of both Houses... [A benvolence towards the £100,000 loan.]

Oxford: 14 February 1643[-4].


A request for a contribution towards the £100,000 loan, on pain of free quarter, to be paid in money, touched plate at 5s. per oz. or untouched plate at 4s. 4d. per oz. within seven days. Treasurers at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Earl of Bath, L. Seymour, John Ashburnham, and John Fettiple.


Rush. iii. (2) 586; Cal. S.P.D. p. 14. 1 This copy has the sign manual of Charles, signed by Ed. Littleton and Sam. Earl (?), and is addressed to The Parson of Bradfield for £20.

No 2529.

14 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding the due observation of the Desires of the Commissioners for the Contribution of the County of Oxford, and for punishing all stragling Souldiers and others, Robbing, and Plundering the Country.

Oxford: 14 February [1643-4].

Oxford: L. Lichfield: 1643[-4].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 41 of moneths Nine-

No 2526.

23 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by the Commons... [Letter from the Westminster Assembly encouraging subscriptions.]

[Westminster]: 23 February 1643[-4].

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsinge.

the adversaries particu-

[Order of Commons]: Mr. Millington to move the Assembly to write to ministers of London and elsewhere for subscriptions towards Sir Thomas Middleton's forces.

A letter to the ministers from the Assembly, describing the need for additional forces in the North and North Wales, and to recover Chester. An army is to be sent under Sir Thomas Middleton. The opponents are in arms to defend idolatrous pictures against the Ordinance ordering them to be pulled down. Their ignorant ministers must be removed.

An Order of the Westminster Assembly (26 Feb.) that this letter be sent in its name. Signed: Henry Robrough, Adoniram Byfield, Scribes.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (84); 190. g. 13 (63).

C.J. iii. 406.

No 2531.

24 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Les Senores y Communes del Parlamento... [Concerning the import of Bullion.]

[Westminster]: 24 February 1643.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsinge.

recevi- do di-

Owing to the fear of their correspondents in foreign parts the merchants have ceased to import bullion. All bullion and coin imported in English ships by Dover and London shall have free passage and protection to the Mint as herebefore, and two-thirds of it will be allowed free export, paying 2 per cent. duty as before in coin or bullion, in their own ships with convoy from the Downs.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (65); E. 34 (8). (In Spanish.) No copy in English known.

L.J. vi. 411 (36th); C.J. iii. 407 (in English); H. ii. 456.

No 2532.

28 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Reliefe of His Majesties Army, and good Subjects in Ireland, with Corne and other Victuall. Oxford: 28 February [1643-4].

Oxford: L. Lichfield: 1643[-4].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 41 of moneths Nine-
AUTHORIZING THE EXPORT OF ALL SORTS OF PROVISIONS UNDER BOND TO DELIVER THEM IN DUBLIN, DROHEDAGH, CORK, OR KINSALE.

No one to interrupt exporters.

WENTWORTH (30).

N° 2533.


[Westminster]: 28 February 1643[4].


1 f. Roman letter.

Joh. Browne.

Headpiece doe hereby Arrmes

No 2533.


[Westminster]: 28 February 1643[4].


1 f. Roman letter.

J. Baldwin.

Headpiece doe hereby Arrmes

This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (66).

N° 2534.

29 FEBRUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of The Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, Enabling the Commissioners of the Customs to make sale of certain Parcels of Currants formerly seized upon by Order of Parliament: And that the Moneyes so arising be payed to Sir Walter Earle for the use of Reformado Officers.

[Westminster]: 29 February 1643[4].


1 f. Roman letter.

Jo. Browne.

Type headlines been Seized Re-

Certain currants imported contrary to order 26 August 1642, No. 2254, q.v., have been seized. The Commissioners for Customs are to sell them, allowing one-fourth of the proceeds to those that seized them. The Zante currants in the Falcon, in the Lyon, and the Angell, to the quantity of 4 MARCH. —[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance for the Regulating of the Rates on the Custumes and Excise of Tobacco.

[Westminster]: 4 March 1643[4].

London: R. Cotes and J. Raworth: 1643[3-4].

1 f. Roman letter.

Joh. Browne.

Type headpiece of It the

The duties on tobacco are too high. All tobaccos of the English Plantations in importer's hands are to pay the rates ordered 23 Dec. 1643. All Spanish tobacco is to pay 6d. per lb., provided that the importer declares his stock and pays his dues within fourteen days, otherwise he pays the rates of 11 September last. All future imports of Spanish tobacco to pay 6d. per lb. customs and the first engrosser 1s. per lb. excise. For English Plantation tobacco 2s. per lb. duty and 1s. per lb. excise. No part of the subsidy to be allowed on the exportation of tobacco.

B.M. 668. f. 7 (68).

Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (211).

N° 2538.

5 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the security and Protection of the Possessors of Delinquents Lands, in the County of Wilts, who have, or shall become his Majesties Tenants.

Oxford: 5 March 1643[4].

1 f. Roman letter.

N° 2539.


Whit王晓: 7 March 1643-4.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 501 (4), a reprint, 13 April 1660.

N° 2540.

12 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Security and Protection of the Possessors of Delinquents Lands, in the County of Southampton, who have, or shall become His Majesties Tenants.

Oxford: 12 March 1643[4].

1 f. Roman letter.

N° 2541.

13 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for marking all Arms in his Maiesties Army, and such as shalbe delivered out of his Magazines.

[Beginns] Whereas we have by the orders military...

[Ends] As in No. 2539, q.v.

Wentworth (32).

N° 2537.
Cites proclamations against embezzling arms. All arms to be marked C.R. under a crown. The General of the Artillery responsible for marking them. No one to buy or sell marked arms.

B.M. Harl. 6852. 35. № 2542.

15 MARCH.—[BY THE PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Whereas Richard Greenville hath of late . . . [Proclaiming Sir Richard Grenville a rogue.]


Not found.

Richard Greenville has deserted, having been a volunteer, and has carried off the money entrusted to him. He is 'traitor, rogue, villain and skellum', incapable of military employment and of conversation with men of honour.

Rush. iii. (2) 384; see C.J. iii. 428. № 2543.

17 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the reliefe of His Majesties Army and good subjects in Ireland with Corne and other Victualls and Necessaries.

Oxford: 17 March 1643[-4].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 of next the

Though the King has sent victual at his own charge to Ireland to relieve the great scarcity there, more is urgently required. Licence is given to export free of customs and subsidy wheat, rye, oats, peas, pilcorne, oatmeal, barley, bacon, barreld beef, butter, cheese, and coals for six months to Dublin, Droghedah, Cork, Kinsale, or such other port as there and return with coal and salt.

Ships may take arms, ammunition, or provisions with Newcastle, Sunderland, or Blythe. The two latter are the Lord-Deputy shall appoint.

Wentworth (84).

Youghal 248. Reprinted in Irish proclamation 20 May.

№ 2544.

21 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Whereas the Lords and Commons Assembled . . . [Trade to Sunderland and Blythe permitted.]

[Westminster]: 21 March 1643[-4].

London: for J. Wright: 23 March 1643[-4].


in rie or

Refers to order of 14 Jan. 1642–3 stopping intercourse with Newcastle, Sunderland, or Blythe. The two latter are now delivered by the Scots from the enemy, and are in some want. Ships may take arms, ammunition, or provisions there and return with coal and salt.

B.M. 669. f. 7 (72). Antiq.* (100).

L.J. viii. 489; H. ii. 441. № 2545.

22 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation commanding all His Majesties Subjects and Servants that have any Office, Place, or Fee, of His Guift or Grant, forthwith to give their attendance upon His person.

Oxford: 22 March 1643[-4].

Oxford: L. Lichfield: 1643[-4].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 37 sea- dance Years

Cites Acts 11 Hen. VII whereby all officers must attend the King in war. All who have any office, gift, or annuity are to attend the King forthwith at Oxford before 20 April next. Any licence, &c., to the contrary notwithstanding, on pain of forfeititure. All licences for absence are hereby revoked.


H. ii. 441; Rush. iii. (2) 668; Merc. Aul. 929. № 2546.
8 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, for continuance of the Excise or New-Import for one whole yeer longer, To commence the eleventh of September next, 1644.

London: Cotes & Raworth: [1644].
1 f. Roman letter.  
Joh. Browne.  
as- Clause raised

The Ordinance of 11 September last imposing an excise is renewed for another year. John Towse, Thomas Foot, John Kendrick, Thomas Cullum, Esquires, Aldermen, Simon Edmonds, John Lamott, and Edward Claxton, all of London, the present Commissioners of Excise, are to remain so, with the same allowance of 6d. in the £.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (2).

L.J. vi. 507; C.J. iii. 454; H. ii. 481; Rush. iii. (2) 749.  
No 2556.

9 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Vent of Cloth, and Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdome.

Oxford: 9 April [1644].

1 f. Roman letter.  
Arms 37 all and 9th

Trade with London has been forbidden, No. 2455, q.v. Recites Procl. 21 November last, No. 2510, q.v. On the advice of expert merchants the duties on merchant strangers are reduced, putting them for the present on an equality with English merchants, paying only the ordinary duties on white cloths. They are to show coquets from a loyal port of export.

B.M. 1851. b. 3 (44).  
No 2557.

15 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better Preservation of the Countrie and the Garrison at Oxford, and securing of their Corne, and other provisions of Victuals, and food for Men and Horse.

Oxford: 15 April [1644].

Not found.

Cites Procl. 29 March, No. 2549, q.v. As the corn has not been brought in, it is ordered by advice of Parliament, that it be brought in within 5 days or if more than 7 miles away within 8 days. All spare hay and straw is to be brought in. If this is not done the crops will be seized on the approach of the rebels, and brought in to Oxford, or consumed and destroyed by fire. Free passage for all horses, carts, &c.

L.J. vi. 626; H. ii. 484; Merc. Brit. p. 261; Cobbett iii. 259; Rush. iii. (2) 664.  
No 2558.

24 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation touching the Excise layd by the Advice of Lords and Commons of Parliament Assembled at Oxford.

Oxford: 24 April [1644].

1 f. Roman letter.  
Arms 37 We and contrary
The excise passed by the Parliament of Oxford begins from 26 April, to be collected as ordered in the commissions. All officers, &c., to aid the commissioners and their substitutes.

28 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better defence of the Kings Royall Person, and of the University and City of Oxford. Oxford: 28 April 1644.


8 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding the due Execution and Observance of certain Orders lately Published concerning Contributions. Oxford: 8 May 1644.

15 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for reliefe of the Subiect, who have been prejudiced by stopping and discontinuing of Writs of Error, Which said Writs are to be sealed with the Great Seal of England, Ordeined and Established by both Houses of Parliament. [Westminster]: 15 May 1644.
All suspicious persons, all who have lately come from Oxford, Recusants, their wives, and the wives of those in arms, are to be removed from London, &c. The forces are to be ready to march at 2 hours warning. Good watch to be kept. Straggling soldiers to be arrested.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 9 (7); 190. g. 13 (64). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (216); Z. 1 17 (71).

See C.J. iii. 493; H. ii. 491; Rush. iii. (3); 669. N° 2567.

24 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the better Defence of the Kings Royall Person, and of this Universitie and City.
Oxford : 24 May 1644.


Arms 41 the to may

Cites Procl. 28 Ap., No. 2560, q.v. Many persons in Oxford have not enlisted in the Earl of Dover’s regiment nor in Lord Littleton’s, raised among the Inns of Court. All those who do not enlist in the city regiment or in one of these two are to leave Oxford before 27 May. All inhabitants to join the city regiment. The city and both auxiliary regiments to parade before the King on Tuesday next in the New Parkes.

P.C. II (517).

24 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation...
[Inhabitants of Oxfordshire to pay Contribution.]
Oxford : 24 May 1644.

Not found.

Cites Proclamation 14 May, No. 2565, q.v. Those in arrears of contribution and unable to pay it in corn may pay it in butter, cheese, or bacon at market prices.


24 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation...
[For an account of the grain in Oxford.]
Oxford : 24 May 1644.

Not found.

An account of the grain in private houses to be given up to the Commissioners for Victualling and Fortifying the Town.


[Reading]: 26 May 1644.

Not found.

Against spoiling any of the inhabitants of these countries which he is come to relieve.

H. ii. 496; Bush. III. (2) 670.

8 JUNE.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]
[For the relief of wounded soldiers.]
Oxford : 8 June 1644.

Cites Procl. 2 May 1643, No. 2416, q.v. Appoints an overseer for relief, who will certify their cure or unfitness for service.


18 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]
Whereas there are many poor, sick and...
[Collection of linen and woollen clothes for poor soldiers.]

[Westminster]: 13 June 1644.

Cropped.

Signed

H. Els[ing].

and Woollen to
William Greenhill, John Pococke, John Randall, Richard Hutchinson, Treasurers for maimed soldiers, are to collect old linen and woollen clothes, which are to be brought by the Churchwardens to Tallow-Chandlers’ Hall near Dowgate every Wednesday between 2 and 5. The Churchwardens are to bring in all the surplices they have for the same purpose.

B.L.

See C.J. iii. 528; H. ii. 504.

17 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by the Commons...
[Thanksgiving for the relief of Lyme.]

[Westminster]: 17 June 1644.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2576].
H. Elsynge.

Type headlines Assembled, in Westminster

All ministers in London and Westminster, &c., to take notice next Lord’s Day of the relief of Lyme and offer thanksgiving.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (65).

18 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament for the speedy sending out the Auxiliaries, under the Command of Major Generali Browne.

[Westminster]: 18 June 1644.


1 f. Roman letter.
H. Elsynge.

Assembled, Foot, Authori-
The Committee of Militia of the City of London are to send three regiments of auxiliaries, consisting of 42,000 men or less under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Browne, into Oxford, Berks., and Buckingham. The Committee to have power to recall them at will, and all officers to be under their command. These forces to be paid under the new establishment of the army under the Earl of Essex. Sub-
Committees may be appointed with full powers to act, &c. They are held harmless by authority of both Houses.

B.M. 193. g. 13 (68).
L.J. vi. 596; H. ii. 509.

19 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]
Whereas by reason of the long and...
[Collection for the relief of Lyme.]

[Westminster]: 19 June 1644.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2574].
H. Elsynge.

Assembled, in Westminster,

Owing to the siege of Lyme by Prince Maurice for two months great numbers have lost their houses and goods and are left destitute. Godly ministers to stir up their congregations next Lord’s Day to charitably contribute.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (65).
C.J. iii. 534.
21 JUNE. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] Forasmuch as the charge of conducting... [Authorizing subscriptions for the forces under Middleton.]

[Sine nota.]


Type headpiece the nesse at

Since no provision has been made for the great cost of conducting Sir Thomas Middleton’s forces into Wales, and considering their service at Dudley Castle, subscriptions on this behalf are recommended to all parishes that have not yet contributed to be paid in to Grocers’ Hall.

B. M. 506. h. 13 (97).

C. J. iii. 553.

No 2577.


[Westminster]: 6 July 1644.


Type headpiece Yard, Kingdom: break

John Webster, Theophilus Bainham, Edward Manning, Richard Ford, and James Yard have committed several acts maintaining the war against the Parliament. They are Incendiaries between the United Provinces and the Parliament. No person shall employ them, or their goods shall be seized and themselves imprisoned. The Deputy-Governor and Assistants of the Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers at Rotterdam are to expel them, and cause them to be arrested and sent to England. [By the Commons.] This to be printed and published by common Crier in Exchange time, on the Exchange.

B. L. B. M. 669. f. 9 (10); 190. g. 13 (324). Guild. 1 (40).

P. R. O. S. P. D. 502 (44), (48).

L. J. vi. 620; C. J. iii. 553; H. ii. 518.

No 2578.

1 AUGUST. — [BY THE LORDS... COMMISSIONERS.] An Order for the Observance and Execution of the Statute made for the Relief of and Ordering of Persons infected with the Plague.

Oxford: 1 August 1644.


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece James, Church August


Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (55).

No 2579.

AUGUST. — [BY THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS.] An Order of the Lords, for the better direction of the Overseers appoynted in the several Parishes of the City of Oxford, against the spreading of the Infection of the Plague.

Oxford: August 1644.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece To commanded or

Appointing thirty-eight Overseers for the fourteen Oxford Parishes. The usual Plague Orders, burials to be after 10 p.m., not in City churchyards. Dogs and cats to be sent out of town or killed. Regulations as to infected Colleges or Halls.

Bodl. Z. 1. 17 (55).

27 AUGUST. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] The House of Commons, upon late... [Meeting of Adventurers for Ireland.]

[Westminster]: 27 August 1644.

London: for E. Husbands: [1644].


Type headpiece Informa- tenderly they

A foundation having been laid for the relief of Ireland, all Ministers are to announce to-morrow, 28 Aug., that the Adventurers will meet on Friday [2 Sept.] at 2 p.m. in Grocers’ Hall, a Committee of the House, to raise some provision on credit for the relief of those who stand so resolutely, All ministers are to pray for success with thanksgiving.

This to be printed, published, and carefully dispersed.


C. J. iii. 609; H. ii. 544.

By a handbill dated Aug. 30, 1644, to Ministers to the same effect on f. 202.

No 2581.

27 AUGUST. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by the Commons... [Speaker to have power to grant passes to Delinquents.]

[Westminster]: 27 August 1644.

Sine nota.


Type headpiece Assem- bled their

The Speaker to have power to grant ten-day passes for those who desire to come in. He shall send them to the Committee of Haberdashers’ Hall and Goldsmiths’ Hall, and keep duplicates of all passes. 3 March 1644—[5]. Order to print, and for compensating with those coming in.

B. M. 669. f. 9 (54).

C. J. iii. 608; H. ii. 544.

No 2582.

16 SEPTEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Resolved by the Lords and Commons in... [Soldiers absent without leave put under Martial Law.]

[Westminster]: 16 September 1644.


in lours pub-

Officers and soldiers absent from the colours without leave are put under the Commissioners for Martial Law. Such soldiers and officers are to be apprehended. All officers and soldiers now in London, &c., are to leave by Friday next, or be apprehended and punished. This to be published by beat of drum.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

B. M. 669. f. 9 (14).

L. J. vi. 708; C. J. iii. 629; Rush. iii. (2) 778.

No 2583.

16 SEPTEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] Orders conceived and approved by the Committee for the Militia of the County of Middlesex, as expedient for the present to be published, and practised in the said County without the lines of Communication.

Dutchy Court, Westminster: 16 September 1644.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter. W. Greenhill, Clerk.

Type headpiece per- Constable Secretary

Oxford: August 1644.
1. Lists of resiants between 16 and 60, of both sexes, to be kept. 2. Watches to be raised, and each resiant to keep watch or find a substitute. 3. Names to be arranged so that some may have muskets and haltpikes when watch is commanded by a Justice or Constable. 4. Mark on the list those that will subscribe arms. 5. A separate list of able-bodied men to be kept. 6. No one to be omitted except on public employment. 7. Those unfit for service to contribute money or arms. 8. Strict subordination and discipline to be observed. 9. Fine for disorder, or spoiling arms, 10 days imprisonment or 20s. fine. 10. All appeals to be observed. 11. The officers and men enter on half pay for days of exercise as soon as the regiment is formed. 26 days of exercise yearly allowed. The half pay reserve shall be 120 for each Captain, 140 for the Sergeant-Major, 160 for the Lieut.-Col., and 200 for the Colonel's Company. Other supernumeraries may be elected. All soldiers and officers to have certificates from their Colonels, for which each soldier shall pay 6d. and officer 1s.

21 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation to prorogue the Assembly of the Lords and Commons of Parliament at Oxford, until the Ninth day of November next.

Exeter: 21 September [1644].
Bristol: Barker and Bill: 1644.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 24 reasons codings Our

Cites Procl. 22 Dec. last, No. 2517. q.v., calling Parliament to Oxford for 22 Jan.: it is now adjourned to 8 October next. In consideration of the difficulty of getting there Parliament is further prorogued to 9 November. Every attempt will be made to promote peace. This to be read in all churches and chapels.


30 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation declaring His Majesties Resolution for settling a speedy Peace by a good Accomodation, and an Invitation to all His Loyall Subjects to joyne together for His Assistance therein.

Chard: 30 September 1644.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 41 involved, Accomodation the

States the King’s concern for his subjects’ sufferings. Cites his proposals for peace after every victory—especially lately over Essex in Cornwall—to which no answer has been received. He is now moving on London, still hoping to negotiate a Treaty. Offers a free Parliament, both armies to be disbanded. Calls on all subjects to join him on the march, those in London and the South and Eastern Counties to seize the strong places. Promises protection and safety to all who obey.

1644-5: 20 CHARLES I

6 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.][Be-
gins] Be it ordained by the Lords and Commons...
[Continuing the Commissioners of Excise.]

[Westminster]: 6 December 1644.

London: Cotes & Raworth : 1644.

1 f. Roman letter.

Jo. Browne.

Type headline in and of

John Towse, Thomas Foot, John Kendrick, Thomas Cullum, and Symon Edmonds, Aldermen, John Lemot and Edward Claxton, all of London, the Commissioners of the Excise and New Impost, are to act under the Ordinances of 9 Jan. 1643[-4] and 3 Aug. 1644 which are to stand in force for 1 year after 9 Jan. 1644[-5]. Allowance of 6d. in the £ granted. Indemnity Clause.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (10).

L.J. vii. 89; C.J. iii. 716; H. ii. 593.

NO 2592.

19 DECEMBER.—[BY THE KING.]

A Proclamation for repealing and making void of all Letters of Marque or Reprisal, and Commissions of that nature, granted before the first of July, in the 18th year of His Majesties Reign.

Oxford : 19 December [1644].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 41 Our ters Reign.

Letters of marque have been granted before 1 July 1642 to several persons, and in special to one George Clements, in the more solemn humiliation for the past misuse of the day. Orders for repealing and making void of all Letters of Marque or Reprisal, and Commissions of that nature, granted before the first of July, in the 18th year of His Majesties Reign.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (17).

R. xx. 549.

NO 2593.

19 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.]

[Be-
gins] Whereas some doubts have been raised... [The Monthly Fast falling 25 December to be observed.]

[Westminster]: 19 December 1644.

London: for J. Wright : 1644.

1 f. Gothic letter.

J. Brown.

Headpiece raised Lords it

The monthly fast is to be kept on Christmas Day, with the more solemn humiliation for the past misuse of the day. Orders for repealing and making void of all Letters of Marque or Reprisal, and Commissions of that nature, granted before the first of July, in the 18th year of His Majesties Reign.

B.L.

L.J. vii. 106; C.J. iii. 727; Rush. iii. (2) 817.

NO 2594.

1644-5

18 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.]

A Proclamation for the better securing of the Markets at Oxford, and the safe passage of Travellers vnto and from that City.

Oxford : 18 January 1644[-5].

Found only in MS.

No soldier is to stop any traveller to or from Oxford, or take any of his goods without a warrant from his officer, on pain of court martial. All officers to apprehend offenders whether soldiers or not. They are to assist the officers of the courts in serving writs, &c.

Note : 'Mr. Lichfield you are forthwith to print this Proclamation by his Maestie speciall command. Edw. Walker.' This MS. proclamation, found in the roof of a house in High Street, Oxford, is now in the possession of Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, All Souls (1888).

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 9 (20); 190. g. 13 (69).

NO 2595.

27 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.]

A Proclamation for a solenn Fast on Wednesday the Fifth of February next, upon occasion of the present Treaty for Peace.

Oxford : 27 January 1644[-5].

Oxford : L. Lichfield : 1644[-5].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 41 Land, on and

In the midst of the calamities of the land a treaty is assented to, to begin at Uxbridge, 30 January, for composing differences: Wednesday, 5 February, is appointed a solemn fast. The form of prayer for the monthly fast is to be used.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (18). Wentworth (68).

Merc. Civ. p. 813; Rush. ii. (2) 793.

NO 2596.

29 JANUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.]

Two Ordinances of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, for Continuation of the several Ordinances of Excise or New-Impost until the 11 of September, 1646.

[Westminster]: 29 January 1644[-5].

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.


have in hu-

An Order continuing the excise to 1 April 1646, and continuing the Commissioners for Excise [see 6 Dec., No. 2592] with their allowance. To deliver up their accounts as ordered 31 Aug. Clause of indemnity.

3 February 1644-5. Continued to 11 September 1646.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (19).

L.J. vii. 163, 173; H. ii. 597.

MS. date June 21st.

NO 2597.

29 JANUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.]


[Westminster]: 29 January 1644[-5].


2 ff. Roman letter.

Hen. Elsyng.

An Order that the Solemn League and Covenant be read in church on every fast day, and that every congregation have a copy printed in a faire letter, hung up in the church. The Covenant bears the signatures (214) of the House of Commons.

B.M. Cup. 651. e. (16).

C.J. iv. 33.

NO 2598.

Before 11 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.]

An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament. Being An Exhortation to all His Majesties good Subjects in the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, to the duty of Repentance and Humiliation, with an earnest confession of particular and Nationall sins. For the obtaining a firme and happy Peace, now in agitation. To be used privately in Families, but especially publickly in Congregations.

London : for J. Wright : 11 Feb. 1644[-5].

1 f. Gothic letter.

John Brown.

Sto- just all

Acknowledges national sins, urges penitence. Enumerates the particular sins most seen: names especially idolatry and bloodshed. Urges public contrition for the death of the Marian Martyrs. This to be printed and published and read in all churches.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 9 (20); 190. g. 13 (69).

NO 2599.

313
21 FEBRUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Whereas both Houses of Parliament, have... [For impressment of sailors.] [Westminster]: 21 February 1644—5.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Type headline: Set Lord England, Authority to Lord High Admiral to press sailors up to 1 Jan. 1645—6, and perform for carriage of victuals, paying conduct money Id. per mile. Pressed men absconding and published. This to be printed and published.

B.L.
L.J. vii. 222; H. ii. 620.

Par.
Ch. 717 (sheet 1 only).
L.J. vii. 218; C.J. iv. 59; H. ii. 621.

22 FEBRUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament; Commanding all Officers and Soldiers, upon pain of Death, to repair to their Colours within Eight and forty hours after notice of this Ordinance. [Westminster]: 22 February 1644—5.
1 f. Gothic letter.
H. Elsynge.
present notice Trumpet.
All soldiers not on leave to rejoin their colours within 48 hours. This to be published by the Committees of the Counties. Any one harbouring such soldier to be fined 10s. per day. Col. Manwaring to publish this by sound of drum and trumpet in London.
B.M. 669. f. 9 (22); Antiq. 3 (260).
L.J. vii. 238; C.J. iv. 59; H. ii. 631.

1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 41 the of their
Any officer or soldier affronting any commissioner, Justice of Peace, &c., or injuring any subject shall be liable to the death punishment. Any straggling soldier will be proceeded against by common law, and will obtain no protection for being a soldier. All officers, commissioners, &c., to look to the peace and quiet of these counties.
P.C. ii. (515).

3 MARCH: see 27 AUGUST 1644.
C.J. iv. 67.

5 MARCH. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of The Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, Fully paroling divers Officers and Soldiers of Horse who have lately been and still are in mutiny, if they shall return to their duty before the fifteenth day of this moneth. But if they shall continue in their mutiny, they shall be proceeded against as Traytors, and enemies to the Commonwealth, and are to expect severe punishment.
[Westminster]: 5 March 1644—5.
1 f. Gothic letter.
John Brown.
Headpiece notice That Commonwealth,
Certain officers and soldiers are in mutiny. Parliament is unwilling, for the sake of their past good service, to proceed to extremity. If they return to their duty before 15 March they shall be and are fully pardoned, and paid as usual. If not they shall be treated as traitors, &c. This to be printed and published.
B.M. 669. f. 9 (23); 190. g. 13 (325); 506. h. 13 (80).
Guld. 1 (38).
L.J. vii. 265; C.J. iv. 76.

10 MARCH. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by the Commons... [Day of Thanksgiving to be observed.] [Westminster]: 10 March 1644—5.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
H. Elsyng.
Headpiece by both respec.
Wednesday, 12 March, is appointed by both Houses a day of Thanksgiving to be kept in all churches. The Assembly of Divines are to take notice hereof, and the Lord Mayor to notify all ministers.
B.M. 669. f. 9 (25).
C.J. iv. 72.

Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
H. Elsyng.
Type headline assembled, taking Commu.
Taking into consideration the distress at Plymouth, Weymouth, and Melcombe, the collection on Thanksgiving Day, 12 March, is to be applied to them. The churchwardens are to pay the collections to Michael Herring, Merchant, at Goldsmiths’ Hall within 7 days. The Lord Mayor to distribute this.
B.M. 669. f. 9 (26).
L.J. vii. 285; C.J. iv. 75; H. ii. 626.

17 MARCH. — [BY THE KING.] A Proclamation for all Commanders and Officers of Ireland, to repair to their several charges.
Not found.
All officers of any estate except those imprisoned or on the King’s service to return to their charges in Ireland within 40 days on penalty of confiscation.
See Perfect Occurrences, Moderate Intelligence; Bodl. Clar. Pap. i. 101. This has been printed. See C.J. iv. 102.

A Proclamation commanding all such as are His Majesties receivers to pay their money at his Exchequer at Oxford on pain of high displeasure, &c.
See Moderate Intelligence, 1 April.
19 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Proclamation of Grace and Pardon to all such as shall return to their Obedience, and submit to, and seek His Majesties mercy before the end of May next. Oxford : 19 April 1645.

19 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation ordered to be read in all parts. London: 19 April 1645.

5 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons appointed by Ordinance the 28 of March last, for securing Eighty thousand pounds. And for a further provision for the raising and maintaining of the Forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax. [Westminster]: 5 May 1645.

9 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the apprehending and bringing to condign punishment, all such lewd persons as shall steal, sell, buy, inveigle, purloine, convey, or receive any little children. And for the strict and diligent search of all ships and other vessels on the River, or at the Downs.  
[Westminster]: 9 May 1645.  
London: for J. Wright: 9 May 1644.—[5].  
Lion headpiece Per- brought Lords  
Child stealing is common in London. Officers are to be very diligent in searching for such offenders. The Marshals of the Admiralty and Cinque Ports are to search immediately all ships in the River or the Downs. This to be printed, and 'Proclaimed in the usual manner as other Proclamations', and read on next Lord's Day in all Churches. Mr. Spurstow, Mr. Vassall, and Col. Voon to go to the Lord Mayor, and see this proclaimed.  
N° 2613 a.

10 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for the raising of Moneys towards the payment of such Souldiers, Waggoners, and their Widowes, to whom the State is indebted.  
[Westminster]: 10 May 1645.  
now by mentioned  
The Treasurers for maimed soldiers are to receive any arrears of the three months' assessment [4 March 1642–3], and £1,000 from Haberdashers' Hall, and with it pay the soldiers, waggoners, and their widows, as they receive warrants from the Committee for the Army in the Dutchy Chamber at Westminster. The Treasurers are also to receive money due under Ordinance of 8 July 1644 and apply it as therein directed.  
B.L.  
L.J. vii. 366.  
N° 2614.

12 MAY.—BY THE LORDS ... COMMISSIONERS. An Order for the observance and Execution of the Statute made for the Relief and ordering of Persons Infected with the Plague.  
Oxford: 12 May 1645.  
Lichfield: 1645.  
1 f. Roman letter.  
Type headpiece James, Buriers day  
N° 2615.

14 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Rules and Instructions To the Muster-masters of the Army.  
[Westminster: 14 May 1645.]  
1 f. Roman letter.  
Type headpiece Muster, thereof and  
1. Army to be mustered in one day before Commissaries of the Muster. 2. Companies to be called over by roll, dead, absent, or new-recruited to be noted. 3. Musters to be held once a month before payments are made if possible. Sick and wounded are to be certified by the medical men or ministers. 4. Officers not to be absent without leave. They are to lose their pay. 5. Company officers to certify the absence without leave of any officer or soldier in their command, that their pay may be stopped. 6. The Muster-masters to take note of any defective horses and arms, that the Commissioners may replace them. 7. Spare horses to be mustered. Unmounted Troopers to have 1s. per day till they are mounted. 8. The Muster-master is to take no gratuity or reward.  
MS. date June 36.  
N° 2616.

16 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] By the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament at Westminster. Instructions Rules and Directions, to be observed & put in execution by Colonele Martin Finder, Harecourt Leighton, Thomas Harbert, and Captaine John Potter, Esquires, and Commissioners of Parliament in the Army, established by both Houses of Parliament, under the Command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight, Commander in Chief: And all other persons whom these Instructions &c. doe or may concerne.  
[Westminster]: 16 May 1645.  
2 f. Roman letter.  
H. Elysyng.  
the. 2) Horse-meat, of  
Fifteen Articles. (1) To prevent fraud. (2) To certify the state of the Army to Parliament. (3) In the absence of the Judge Advocate to take evidence as to False Musters, Plunder, &c. (4) To buy horses and arms taken as prizes by soldiers. (5) To arrange for the sale of money, &c., taken by the army. (6) Regulate quartering. (7) Quarters not to be paid in money but by ticket. Exceptions as to forage on short stops, where 4d. a night for Hay, 3d. grass, 4d. a peck Oats, 6d. Pease and Beans, may be paid. 8d. for a day's diet of a Trooper, 7d. for a Dragoon, 6d. for a foot soldier. (8) Life guards and commissioned officers to pay for what they have, or to give no trouble. (9) Payment of Tickets. (10) Ditto. (11)uzzing, Esquires, and Commissioners of pay. (12) Restitution of plunder. (13) Suppression of violence. (14) Supply of provisions.  
[By the Commons.] This to be printed and published.  
B.M. 669. f. 9 (34); 190. g. 13 (242); and Burney 21 (first leaf only).  
L.J. vii. 370.  
N° 2617.

24 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begin] It is this day Ordered by the Lords and ... [Collection for the relief of Taunton.]  
[Westminster]: 24 May 1645.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Jo. Browne.  
H. Elysyng.  
Type headpiece Collection Counties heavy  
A collection for the relief of Taunton ordered in London, &c, and the Counties in the Earl of Manchester's and Sir William Waller's Association. A statement of the miseries of Taunton follows. It has been in the hands of the enemy for two years, five hundred houses have since been burnt, and 1,000 families been left homeless.  
B.L. B.M. 506. h. 13 (94).  
L.J. vii. 390; C.J. iv. 154; H. ii. 651.  
N° 2618.

31 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A List of such of the Navy Royall, as also of the Merchants Ships as are set forth to Sea for this Summers Expedition 1645, in the Service of the King and Parliament; Together with their Names, Captains, Burthens, number of Men, and Ordinance in every Ship.  
1 f. Roman letter.  
Type ornament as headpiece . c.
Thirty-two of His Majesty's ships, ranging from the Admiral's ship James, Commander Rich, Blythe, 875 tons, 280 men, 50 guns, to Robert, Commander William Rew, 40 men, 4 guns. Twelve Merchant ships from the Mayflower, Roger Phillips, 405 tons, 121 men, 29 guns, to the Roebuck, William Lifton, 80 tons, 40 men, 10 guns. Six additional Merchant ships of 360 to 150 tons.


And to continue for the space of one Moneth. [Westminster]: 10 June 1645.


B. M. 669. f. 9 (39).

H. ii. 655.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter. Type headpiece Par. the Tun.

Sir Thomas Fairfax to have power to impress any man for the space of one month: except clergymen, scholars or students in the Universities, Inns of Court, or Chancery, any rated in the last subsidy, the son of any one rated at £5 goods or £3 lands, any person of the rank of an esquire or his son, any one under 18 or over 50, a Member or officer of Parliament or their servants, a mariner, waterman or fisherman, or an officer of excise or customs. [By the Commons.] This to be printed and published.

B. L. B. M. 669. f. 9 (35).

L. J. vii. 424 (11th, see note); C. J. iv. 171 (10th); H. ii. 656.

5 AUGUST.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] Whereas by speciall Order of the House ... [Concerning the levy of £5,800 a month on London.]

[Guildhall]: 5 August 1645.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter. Type headpiece for which them-

The Committee for the Army came to Guildhall to receive an account of the levy of £5,800 per month on London and its liberties by Ordinance 15 February 1644-[5]. They find it very much in arrear. The causes are that the collectors do not wish to distrain on their neighbours' goods. This cannot be borne with, for Fairfax must be supported. The ministers are on next Lord's Day to stir up their congregations to pay their assessment cheerfully, and to inform them that in case they do not the collectors will distrain on them without fear or favour.

B. M. 669. f. 9 (41).

15 AUGUST.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for the continuance of the Monethly Assessment for the maintenance of the Scottish Army.

[Westminster]: 15 August 1645.


B. M. 669. f. 9 (42).

L. J. viii. 541; H. ii. 711.

17 AUGUST. [BY THE KING.] The King's proclamation of grace and pardon to all such of the County and of the City of York as shall submit to His Majesty's mercy and return to their allegiance.

Welbeck: 17 August 1645.

Pardon to all submitting within ten days.

P. R. O. S. P. D. 510 (66).

In full, Cal. p. 74.

19 AUGUST.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas by a former Order of the second of July ... [All persons to work on the Fortification of Oxford.]

Oxford: 19 August 1645.

Oxford: L. Lichfield: [1645].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece last, bournes [desiring]

Cites order of 2 July last for all persons to do four days' work on the fortification behind Christ Church. On Thursday next, 21st inst., all strangers and lodgers in Oxford are to be in Christ Church meadows at 7 a.m., and there do four days' work (on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday) or find a substitute, or pay Is. per day in the Audit House at Christ Church before 8 a.m.


1 f. Gothic letter.
H. Elsynge.

The committees have power to assign maintenance out of delinquents’ lands to the extent of one-fifth for their wives and children. As this may lead to ill, no wife, child, or children who shall come from the King’s quarters into the Parliament’s quarters shall have any fifth part. If any such come without leave of both Houses they are to be sent back or committed to prison till they are willing to go. No children are to have fifth parts except those educated as Protestants.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 9 (44).
L.J. vii. 574; H. ii. 726; Rush. iv. 209. No 2630.

20 SEPTEMBER. — [BY LORD GORING.] George Lord Goring, Generall of all His Majesties Forces of Horse, that are, or shall be raised in the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, and Lieutenant-General to His Highnesse Prince Rupert of this Western Army.
Exeter: 20 September 1645.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

Ordered: This letter to be printed and published. A letter from I. R[ushworth] of Tiverton, of 19 October, concerning the taking of that garrison and the castle there by storm.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (46).
C.J. iv. 317. No 2632.

28 OCTOBER.— [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Whereas it is very well known what . . . [Authorizing a collection for the relief of Leicester.] Sine nota.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Leicester to and

Recites the pillage of Leicester by the King’s army. A general collection for the benefit of the inhabitants is to be made in London, Norwich, Coventry, and the counties of Middlesex, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Herford, Essex, Suffolks, Norfolk, Bedford, Cambridge, Ely, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Leicester, Warwick, Northampton, Buckingham, Rutland. This order to be printed and circulated in these counties. Ministers to read it on the first Lord’s Day twice, and exhort their congregations to give liberally. A house-to-house collection to be made by the ministers and churchwardens. All money to be sent through the mayor to William Hobson, Thomas Eyres, William Kendall, Thomas Churchman, at Guildhall, Treasurers. The Committee of Leicester to pass the Treasurers’ accounts.

B.M. Lutt. III. 59.
A collection for the poor Protestant refugees of Ireland to be made on Wednesday next [5th] in all parishes and chapels in London and Westminster; to be paid on Friday to the Treasurers for maimed soldiers. This to be printed and published.

C.J. iv. 329; H. ii. 751.

17 DECEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] An Ordinance for Public Worship', and Ordinance 23 August last enforcing its use by forfeitures and penalties. Recites the history of the Common Prayer Book which has been used for eighty years, and offers a means of devotion to all congregations, while preserving uniformity. The Commissioners for the Great Seal are to pass Letters Patent to the committees or grantees of marriages of the said wards from time to time, which Letters Patent shall be effectual in law.

Bodl. Carte 71, printed (67).


13 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE COURT OFWARDS, ETC.] [Begins] Whereas many petitions have been...

Oxford: 3 February 1645[-6].

London: R. Cotes: 1645[-6].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece of Collegiate.

The Governor of the garrison to enforce these orders.

Arms of Oxford. Our Queen's Arms.

All Heads of Colleges and inhabitants to hang lights before their houses from dark till 'Tap-too' be beaten. No one to stay in any tavern after tap-too. No keeper of a tavern to permit any person to stay there, but he is to call the 'Maine-Guard'. All persons to return to their lodgings by tap-too.

21 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.] A Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight, Commander in Chief of the Army raised by authority of Parliament.

Oxon: 21 February 1645[-6].

London: R. Cotes: 1645[-6].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece of the County.

A choice of elders is to be made in every parish church, &c., forthwith. Ordinance 19 Aug. 1645. Notice of the election to be given two Lord's Days before, and a sermon to be preached. Election to be by majority of congregation of full age, not servants, having taken the Covenant. These votes to be sent to the Lord Mayor for execution.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 9 (51).

No 2642.

20 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That there be forthwith a Choice made... [Against plundering the County of Cornwall.]

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 9 (52).

No 2643.

Ordered by... That Thursday shall be three... [Thanksgiving for successes in the West.]

B.M. 669. f. 9 (55).

MS. date 11 March.

No 2647 a.

20 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That there be forthwith a Choice made... [Election of Elders in each parish.]

[Westminster]: 20 February 1645[-6].

London: R. Cotes: 1645[-6].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece of cording to

A choice of elders is to be made in every parish church, &c., forthwith. Ordinance 19 Aug. 1645. Notice of the election to be given two Lord's Days before, and a sermon to be preached. Election to be by majority of congregation of full age, not servants, having taken the Covenant. These votes to be sent to the Lord Mayor for execution.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 9 (51).

No 2642.

21 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.] A Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight, Commander in Chief of the Army raised by authority of Parliament.

[Westminster]: 21 February 1645[-6].

London: R. Cotes: 1645[-6].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece of cording to

A choice of elders is to be made in every parish church, &c., forthwith. Ordinance 19 Aug. 1645. Notice of the election to be given two Lord's Days before, and a sermon to be preached. Election to be by majority of congregation of full age, not servants, having taken the Covenant. These votes to be sent to the Lord Mayor for execution.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 9 (51).

No 2642.

20 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Whereas Thursday next is by former Order...

[Westminster]: 20 March 1645[-6].

London: R. Cotes: 1645[-6].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece of the County.

Whereas Thursday next [12 March] is appointed a day of thanksgiving for the success at Torrington. Since then other mercies have beenfallen us. Mr. Rouse, Sir Peter Wentworth, Mr. Gourdon, and Alderman Pennington are to draw up a statement of them. The Lord Mayor to circulate it to ministers. The statement refers to the relief of Cardif, and of Abingdon, the taking of Stratten, Launceston, and Bodmin, and the capture of Irish dispatches threatening an invasion.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (54); 190. g. 13 (72).

No 2640.

20 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Whereas it is thought fit, that sixe weeks... [£20,000 for the forces under Col. Massey raised.]

[Westminster]: 20 March 1645[-6].

London: R. Cotes: 1645[-6].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Type headpiece of the County.

Six weeks pay of his forces being ordered to Col. Massey, Commander for the Western Association, £20,000 with 8 per cent. interest chargeable on the excise is to be raised. Creditors may assign their loans to the Commissioners by this date, on his receipt. He is to apply it to the order of the Committee of the West. Creditors may assign their loans to the Commissioners by making entry with the Comptroller of the Excise.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (55).

No 2647.

21 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Ordered by... That Thursday shall be three... [Thanksgiving for successes in the West.]

[Westminster]: 21 March 1645[-6].

London: R. Cotes: 1645[-6].

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline in Parliament County

Thursday, 16 April, to be a day of thanksgiving for Sir Thomas Fairfax's success in the West, the capture of Sir Jacob Ashley, and his defeat at Stowe.

Ch. 2051.

C.J. iv. 485; H. ii. 830.

No 2647 a.
1646

31 MARCH.—[BY THE PARLIAMENT.] An Order Of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, Concerning All Papists, Officers, Souldiers of Fortune, and others that have born Arms against the Parliament; that they depart out of the Cities of London and Westminster, and Lines of Communication, before the end of the sixth day of April, 1646, or be proceeded against as Spies, according to the Rules of War. Westminster: 31 March 1646.

1f. Gothic letter.
H. Elsyng.

16 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A list of such Ships And Frigotts of the Navy Royall, as also of such Marchants shipps as are set forth to Sea and prepared for the Service of the King and Parliament, in this Summers expedition, 1646. Together with the names of the Capitaines and Commanders of the said Shipps and Frigotts.

Westminster: 16 April 1646.

1f. Roman letter.
W. Iessop.

2 MAY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] An Order of the House of Commons, for the speedy bringing in of the Arrears of the Court of Wards and Liveries to the Receiver General of the said Court, to be imploied for the publike service of the Common-wealth.

Westminster: 2 May 1646.

1f. Gothic letter.

2 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Ordered by the Lords and Commons…

[19 May a day of public Thanksgiving.]

Westminster: 2 May 1646.

Sine nota.
1f. Roman letter.

Whoever harbours the King and does not reveal it at once to Parliament, is a traitor, shall forfeit his whole estate and die without mercy. The Committee of the Militia to publish this order by drum or trumpet.

1f. Gothic letter.
Joh. Browne.

A letter from the Scots Commissioners at Southwell to the English Commissioners at Newark, stating that the King has joined them. Whatever his intentions be, the Scots will uphold the Union in defence of the Covenant, and consider English interests as their own.


5 MAY.—[BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.] The Letter from the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland to the Commissioners of both Houses, concerning His Majesties coming to the Scottish Army. Dated at Southwel the fifth of May. 1646.

Southwel: 6 May 1646.

1f. Roman letter.
Lothian.

Another edition of No. 2654, q.v., ‘Published by Authority.’

B.L. B.M. 506 h. 13 (102).

28 MAY.—[BY THE LORDS.] For as much as many Writs of Error be now…

[Writs of Error to be prosecuted within 8 days.]

Westminster: 28 May 1646.

1f. Gothic letter.

Many Writs of Error are brought in only to delay justice. Plaintiffs are to prosecute them, pay their fees and assign their errors within 8 days after the records are brought in to Parliament; if default is made the defendant shall go without day, and the record be remitted. If a plaintiff allege diminution and pray a certiorari, he must procure the writ to be returned within 10 days, or lose the benefit. This to be printed and published.


Punster Castle, Tutbury, Aberistwith Castles, Woodstock Manor, and Bridgenorth Castle.

L.J. viii. 235; see C.J. iv. 488.

Full satisfaction is given to his adherents to return in peace to their homes, sequestrations being removed, and no oaths imposed. An Act of pardon and oblivion to be passed. Full satisfaction to be given to Scotland. Addressed to the Speaker of the House of Lords and the Commissioners of Scotland.

B.M. 1851. c. 11 (181) cropped.
L.J. viii. 299; H. ii. 882.

Nos 2648-56
4 JUNE.—[BY THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS.] An Order of the Lords and Governor, for the better Direction of the Overseers appoynted in the several Parishes of the City of Oxford, against the spreading of the Infection of the Plague.

Oxford: 4 June 1646.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece this serves the

As No. 2580, q.v. 48 overseers for 13 parishes and 3 for the soldiers.


N° 2657.

8 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] It is this day Ordered by the Commons...

[Thanksgiving for late successes.]

[Westminster]: 8 June 1646.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsynge.

Headline by maine the

All officers, soldiers, &c., from Oxford are not to have or carry arms, or be out after 9 p.m. All persons comprised in the articles of Oxon., Exon., &c., are to produce their

B.M. 669. f. 9 (68).

C.J. iv. 568.

N° 2658.

2 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] In Order to the safety of the Parliament...

[Regulations for the soldiers from the King's garrisons.]

[Westminster]: 2 July 1646.

London: R. Cotes: 1646.

1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsynge.

Headline by maine the

All officers, soldiers, &c., from Oxford are not to have or carry arms, or be out after 9 p.m. All persons comprised in the articles of Oxon., Exon., &c., are to produce their

B.M. 190. 9. 13 (74).

N° 2659.

8 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] Ordered by the Commons Assembled in...

[Petitioners not compounding by 1 Aug. to lose the benefit.]

[Westminster]: 8 July 1646.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsynge.

Headline by maine the

All persons who have presented petitions in Goldsmiths' Hall are to compound before 1 August, or lose the benefit of their petition, and be counted malignant. This to be printed and published, and referred to the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall.

B.L. B. M. 669. f. 9 (64).

H. ii. 900.

N° 2860.

22 JULY.—[BY THE LORDS.] Whereas divers Malignants and others that...

[Access to the King's person prohibited to malignants.]

[Westminster]: 22 July 1646.

[London: for J. Wright: 1646.]

1 f. Gothic letter.


Headpiece that Person, against

Divers malignants have come to London, &c., and on pretence of articles, have repaired to the King. No one is to see him without a pass from the Speaker of this House. This Declaration to be sent to the Scots Commissioners. All persons who have been in arms, and especially Edward Walker, a dangerous malignant, are to be sent away from him. The Scots are prayed to keep Scots malignants from him.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (65).

L.J. viii. 488; H. ii. 911.

N° 2661.


[Westminster]: 25 August 1646.

London: for E. Husband: [1646].

1 f. Gothic letter.

H. Elsynge.

Type headpiece this serves the

The Committee at Haberdashers' Hall are in future to assess only such as have been delinquents, and those who have not voluntarily contributed to the Parliament.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (70).

C.J. iv. 561; H. ii. 916.

MS. date October 24, 1646.

N° 2662.

28 AUGUST.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Ordered by the Lords and Commons Assembled...

[8 September a day of Thanksgiving.]

[Westminster]: 28 August 1646.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Jo. Brown.

Headpiece Commons verall of

Tuesday 8 September, a day of thanksgiving in London and suburbs for taking Worcester, Wallingford, Ruthen, Ragland, Pendennis. The Lord Mayor to give notice.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (66); 517. k. 11 (45); 1851. c. 11 (181).

L.J. viii. 475; H. ii. 916.

N° 2663.

28 AUGUST.

Headpiece As- tenue afo-

Another similar to No. 2663, q.v., appointing 22 September for the thanksgiving in the country.

Ch. 2050.

L.J. viii. 475.

N° 2663 a.

3 SEPTEMBER. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] Ordered by the Commons assembled in...

[Delinquents not yet compounding to be pressed.]

[Westminster]: 3 September 1646.


1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsynge.

Type headpiece Par- upon printed

The Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall to compound with delinquents who have come on mercy since 1 May at the highest rate, stating in their report the nature of the delinquencies and the date of coming in. Those who have not compounded by 3 October are to forfeit their estates. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (68).

C.J. iv. 561; H. ii. 917.

N° 2864.

20 OCTOBER.—[BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.] [Begins] By vertue of severall Orders and...

[Disbanding Maj. Gen. Massey's forces.]

Devizes: 20 October 1646.

Not found.

T. Fairfax.
All troops under Maj. Gen. Massey or Sir Francis Drake are disband. Those who do not enlist for Ireland are to return to their homes at once.

From Perfect Diurnall, p. 1637.

10 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] That no Committee-man, Sequestrator, ... [Sequestration of Delinquents’ Estates.]

[Westminster]: 10 November 1646.

London: E. Husband: [1646].

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2670]. H. Elsyng.

The Committee of Sequestrations to return a list of sequestered estates to the Committee at Goldsmiths’ Hall with all particulars. The estates, real and personal, of all papists and delinquents not yet sequestered or compounded for, to be at once sequestered. The lands of any persons excepted in the first three qualifications of the Propositions are not to be let to them or any one on their behalf. The lands of other delinquents shall only be let to them if they produce a certificate that they are in course of composition.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (196); 669. f. 9 (71) this part only.

C.J. iv. 718; H. ii. 931.

14 NOVEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, For payment of Our Brethren of Scotland Two hundred thousand pounds in manner and form following, and they to depart this Kingdom.

[Westminster]: 14 November 1646.

London: for E. Husband: [1646].


The first £100,000 raised, by sale of bishops’ lands or otherwise, shall be paid to our brethren of Scotland on their produce a certificate that they are in course of composition.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (196); 669. f. 9 (71) this part only.

C.J. iv. 722; H. ii. 931.

16 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.] [Begins] That no Committee-man, Sequestrator, ... [Sequestration of Delinquents’ Estates.]

[Westminster]: 16 November 1646.

London: for E. Husband: [1646].


The monthly fast ordered by Parliament is to be duly observed. If any action is brought against any one for deeds ordered by Parliament, the action shall be laid in the county where the deed was done, and the defendant pleading the Ordinance of Parliament, the jury shall find him not guilty and allow him double costs. [By the Commons.] This to be printed, members to circulate it in their constituencies.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (73); 190. g. 13 (78).

L.J. viii. 657.

8 DECEMBER. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] That no Committee-man, Sequestrator, ... [Sequestration of Delinquents’ Estates.]

[Westminster]: 8 December 1646.


1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2666]. H. Elsyng.

The lands of papists and delinquents not yet sequestered or compounded, and are not protected, are to be arrested. Persons whose whole estate, real and personal, is worth less than £200 are hereby pardoned, if they take the negative oath and covenant.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (196); 669. f. 9 (74) this part.

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2667]. H. Elsyng.

10 DECEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Order of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, Concerning All Officers and Soldiers that have served the Parliament under the Command and Pay of particular Committees.

[Westminster]: 10 December 1646.

London: for E. Husband: 8 Feb. 1646[-7].


Orders and soldiers under the command of particular committees are to make up their accounts with them, and be paid out of the funds they raise. They are not to come to London for their money. [By the Commons], 4 Feb. 1646[-7]. This to be printed and published by the members.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (79); 517. k. 11 (50). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (228). Guild. 1 (44).

C.J. iv. 722; H. ii. 931.


An Order of The Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament; For all Papists, Officers, Souldiers of Fortune, and all other Delinquents that have adhered to, or assisted the Enemy in the late Warre against the Parliament of England, to depart out of the Lines of Communication and twenty miles distant at the least, before the Eighteenth of this present December, or els to be imprisoned and proceeded against as Traitors, Except such Persons as are herein Excepted.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (75).


An Order of The Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament; For all Papists, Officers, Souldiers of Fortune, and Delinquents that have borne arms against Parliament, are to remove 20 miles outside London before 18 Dec. on pain of treason.
They are not to return without licence from the Committee at Goldsmiths’ Hall. The Committee of Militia to keep watch. All persons who came in before 1 June 1645, are excepted. Peers to get licence from the House of Lords. This order to last two months. To be printed and published by drum and trumpet on Monday next.

12 DECEMBER.

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

and Parliament This

Another edition of No. 2673, q.v., with the order of the Committee of the Militia at the Guildhall enforcing a search, to begin at 5 p.m. on Friday 23 December. Those found to be imprisoned in Marshals Prison, Maiden Lane, London.

1646-7

14 JANUARY.—[BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.] [ Begins] Whereas the fair and civil . . . [No offence to be offered to the Scots army.]

York: 14 January [1646-7].

Not found.

Philip Skippon.


23 JANUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [ Begins] Whereas the several Plantations in Virginia . . . [Permitting export of commodities to the plantations and the trade in indentured servants.]

[Westminster]: 23 January 1646[-7].


Headpiece places and shall

The trade to Virginia, Bermuda, Barbados, &c., is so useful to navigation, that goods have been allowed to be exported there free of customs. This is continued, save that excise must be paid for 3 years, except to Newfoundland. A certificate of entry must be lodged at the port of export within 12 months. The trade in servants is also allowed. Names must be registered in the custom houses, and no fraud or force used to entice the servants sent. A certificate of landing must be deposited. The growth of the plantation must be sent to England in English bottoms.


[Westminster]: 1 February 1646[-7].


Headpiece addresses Committees likewise

Warning delinquents that the compositions of the committee at Goldsmiths’ Hall are without authority. No one is to obey their orders till a committee is settled by ordinance of Parliament, and the compositions made ratified also. This to be printed and published by the sheriffs.

4 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, Concerning The growth and spreading of Errors, Heresies and Blasphemies; Setting apart a Day of publique Humiliation to seek Gods assistance for the suppressing and preventing the same.

[Westminster]: 4 February 1646[-7].


H. Elsynge.

Type border That place be

No persons to preach or expound the Scripture in public except they be ordained either here or in some other Reformed Church.

1 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE LORDS.] A Declaration of the Commons assembled in Parliament, Against all such persons as shall take upon them to Preach or Expound the Scriptures in any Church or Chappel, or any other publique place, except they be Ordained either here or in some other Reformed Church.

[Westminster]: 31 December 1646.


H. Elsynge.

Type border That place be

No persons to preach or expound the Scripture in public except they be ordained as by order of 26 April 1645, No. 2611, q.v. No ministers or others to publish anything except they be ordained as by order of 26 April 1645, No. 2673, q.v., with the order of the Committee of the Militia at the Guildhall enforcing a search, to begin at 5 p.m. on Friday 23 December. Those found to be imprisoned in Marshals Prison, Maiden Lane, London.

1646-7: 22 Charles I

1646-7: 22 Charles I

1646-7: 22 Charles I
Game is preserved by law, but is now near killed throughout the whole kingdom, by guns, tracing hares in snow, setting dogs, &c. All Justices of Peace, especially near Royal property, are to put the law in force.

(20 Feb.) This to be printed and published.


5 MARCH.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] The Lords in Parliament Assembled ...

[The laws against beggars and vagabonds enforced.]

[Westminster]: 5 March 1646[-7].

London: for J. Wright: 1646[-7].

1 f. Roman letter.


Arms 19 const. stricctions in

Considering the number of beggars and vagabonds in London and the acts made to stop them, the Lord Mayor and all Judges, &c. are to strictly enforce these acts, and the Judges of Assize are to give them in charge in all counties.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (81).

L.J. ix. 65. N° 2682.

11 MARCH.—[TO THE LORDS.] To the Right Honourable the House of Lords, Assembled in the High Court of Parliament. The humble Petition of the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and Commons of the County of Essex, on the behalf of themselves and the County.

[Westminster]: 11 March 1646[-7].

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline ingage all safetie

Petitioning against the large army quartered upon them. They fear it is meant to overawe Parliament and prevent it from disbanding it and settling Church government. The county has raised and paid two armies at its own expense, and all Judges, &c. are to strictly enforce these acts, and the Judges of Assize are to give them in charge in all counties.

B.M. 669. f. 10 (119).

L.J. ix. 72. MS. date 13 March 1646/7.

N° 2683.

13 MARCH.—[BY THE LORDS.] An Order of the Lords assembled in Parliament for the due putting in execution of the severall Statutes made against counterfeiting the Kings Coyne, or the Coyne of any other Kingdom, made currant within this Realme: And also against clipping, filing, rounding, washing, or litening any of the severall Coynes aforesaid.

[Westminster]: 13 March 1646[-7].

London: for J. Wright: 1646[-7].

1 f. Roman letter.


High And breach

It is High Treason, by Common Law and 25 Ed. III, to counterfeit the King's coin; by 1 Mary to forge any foreign coin current in England. Clipping, washing, rounding, or filing is High Treason by 5 Eliz., and falsifying or diminishing High Treason by 13 Eliz.; yet these offences are growing common, especially in the northern parts of this kingdom. All Judges, &c. are to enforce the law. This to be printed and published.


L.J. ix. 70. N° 2684.

23 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, For putting in due execution the Laws and Ordinances for observing the Lords-day, and publique Fast days, and for preventing of Disorders and Tumults on those days.

[Westminster]: 23 March 1646[-7].

London: for E. Husband: 24 Mar. 1646[-7].

1 f. Roman letter.

Io. Brown.

H. Elysonge.

Type border and thereof Borough

On account of the disorders in the ale-houses on Moorfields last Lord's Day, the Lord Mayor and other officers of London and suburbs are to take special care that the laws and ordinances for the due observation of Lord's Days and Fast Days be carried out, and that unnecessary and disorderly ale-houses be suppressed. This to be printed and published by all ministers next Lord's Day.

[By the Commons.] This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (83); 517 k. 11 (52); 190. g. 13 (77).

L.J. ix. 97.

Expunged 8 June. N° 2685.

1647

30 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament.

[Westminster]: 30 March 1647.


1 f. Roman letter.


Headpiece informat- Service and

A dangerous petition has been contrived by some persons in the Army. Parliament declares its dislike of it, but if they with draw it, will not lose remembrance of their past good service. Those who continue in the petition are enemies to the state.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 9 (84); 190. g. 13 (326). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (230); Wood 509 (16). Antiq. (262). Guild. 1 (50).

MS. copy signed. P.R.O. S P.D. 515. 36.

L.J. ix. 115.

Expunged 8 June.

N° 2686.

MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A List of such Ships and Frigots belonging to the Parliament: As also of such Merchants Ships as are set forth to Sea, and prepared for the Service of the Parliament in this Summers Expedition, 1647. Together with the Names of the Captains and Commanders of the said Ships and Frigots.

[Westminster: May 1647.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Type border d. c.

A list of 43 ships and frigates part of the Navy, 6 second-rates, 13 merchant ships, besides 27 others ordered to be graved and fitted for sea in readiness.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (13).

N° 2687.


[Westminster]: 11 May 1647.

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.


Type headpiece as- sembled In-
The ordinance of 13 Nov. 1646, expiring 11 December 1647, shall remain in force to 11 Dec. 1648. The Commissioners of the Navy may borrow up to £10,000 on it with 8 per cent. interest.

**B.M.** 190. g. 13 (98), cropped.

L.J. ix. 184.  

**No 2686.**

**28 MAY.**—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Be it ordained and it is Ordained by . . .

[To audit and settle the accounts of the army.]

[Westminster]: 28 May 1647.

[London]: for E. Husband: 8 June 1647.

1 f. Roman letter.  

Hen. Elsynge.

Headpiece Com. Command the

The committee for the army appointed by ordinance 23 March 1645, is authorized to audit the accounts of Sir Thos. Fairfax’s army and settle with them by ‘debenters’. These are to be paid out of the excise, delinquents’ estates, &c. Power to summon assistance given. Treasurers at War to aid.

**B.M.** 105. f. 17 (26), cropped.  

**No 2689.**

**28 MAY.**—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance for reliefe of Maymed Souldiers and Marriners, and the Widdows and Orphants of such as have died in the service of the Parliament during these late Warres.

[Westminster]: 28 May 1647.


1 f. Roman letter.  

Hen. Elsynge.

disabled distinct appointed

The rate of 43 Eliz. cap. 3 is re-imposed in every parish for the benefit of the maimed and widows, and any further sum imposed by the justices, between 3d. and 2s. 6d. per week. Maimed soldiers are to bring a certificate of their disability to two Justices, who, on satisfaction, shall give them power to summon assistance given. Treasurers at War to aid.

**B.M.** 190. g. 13 (85).  

**No 2690.**

**3 JUNE.**—[BY THE COMMONS.] Several Orders of the Commons assembled in Parliament; viz. I. For receiving Complaints against such Members, their Clerks or Servants, as have received any Bribes. II. That the Members absent, forthwith attend the service of the House. III. That no person that hath been actual against the Parliament, or acted by Authority, and for the service of the Parliament.

[Westminster]: 3 June 1647.


1 f. Roman letter.  

[with Nos. 2693, 2693, 7].  

H. Elsynge.

Parliament, committed of

The committee appointed to receive complaints of bribery of members is revived, and is to sit to-morrow at 2 p.m. in the Star Chamber. They have power to inquire into any allegation of bribery or reward. Mr. Bulkley, Mr. Reynolds, Sir John Evelyn of Wilts, Mr. Dove, Sir Thomas Dacres, and Col. Strode are added to the committee. Mr. Bulkley to be in charge.

**B.M.** 669. f. 11 (28) ; 190. g. 13 (81).

C.J. v. 196.  

**No 2691.**

**5 JUNE.**—[BY THE KING.] A true Copy of His Majesties Message sent to the Houses of Parliament by the Earl of Dunfermline.

[Westminster]: 5 June 1647.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.  

Majestie Parliament the

The Earl of Dunfermline is ordered to say (1) that the King left Holdenby unwillingly. (2) They are to neglect no means of preserving the honour of Parliament and the laws of the land. (3) They are to believe nothing said or done in his name against Parliament.

**B.M.** E. 391 (8).

L.J. ix. 242.  

MS. date, London printed, June 8, 1647.  

**No 2693.**

**5 JUNE.**—[BY THE COMMONS.] Several Orders of the Commons assembled in Parliament.

[Absent Members to attend the Service of the House.]

[Westminster]: 5 June 1647.


1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2691, &c.]. H. Elsynge.

Parliament, Committed of

All members, notwithstanding any leave granted, are to attend the service of the House. This to be printed and sent to the Sheriffs, who are to notify the members concerned.

**B.M.** 669. f. 11 (28) ; 190. g. 13 (81).

C.J. v. 199; Rush. iv. 618.  

**No 2694.**

**7 JUNE.**—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Additional Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England for the more full Indemnity of the Officers and Souldiers who have acted by Authority, and for the service of the Parliament.

[Westminster]: 7 June 1647.


1 f. Roman letter.  


Headpiece there be taken,

In the late war many injuries have been done to others by persons bearing arms in the service of the Parliament. To save vexation, all such offences are pardoned, and this ordinance may be pleaded against any such charge. This is not to excuse any one from settling their accounts with Parliament.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

**B.M.** 669. f. 11 (17).

L.J. ix. 240; Rush. iv. 619.

**No 2695.**

**8 JUNE.**—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Forasmuch as the Feasts of the Nativity of . . .

[A regular vacation in place of Festivals for schools.]

[Westminster]: 8 June 1647.


1 f. Roman letter.  


Headpiece and Law, and Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and other Festivals are no longer to be kept. Scholars, apprentices, and servants are to have the second Tuesday in the month for recreation with their masters’ permission. Justices to settle disputes.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

**B.L.**  

**B.M.** 669. f. 11 (18) ; 190. g. 13 (86).

L.J. ix. 248; see 255 (11th); Rush. iv. 648.  

**No 2696.**

**8 JUNE.**—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, For Making void a former Declaration of the Thirtieth of March concerning the Army.

[Westminster]: 8 June 1647.

London: for E. Husband: 9 June [1647].

1 f. Roman letter.  

H. Elsynge.

Type border Decla- ration Decla-

The declaration of 30 March, No. 2686, q.v., was issued under a misapprehension of the meaning of the army, and is to be
expunged from the books of both Houses. [By the Commons.] This to be printed and published.
B.L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (19). Guild. 1 (52).
L.J. ix. 247; C.J. v. 293; Rush. iv. 457.

10 JUNE. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [in Several Orders of the Commons assembled in Parliament.
[No person to sit in Parliament who has been in war against it.]
[Westminster]: 10 June 1647.
1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2691, &c.]. H. Elsynge.
Parliament, committed of
No person that hath been in actual war against Parliament, or hath acted by the Commissions of Array, shall presume to sit in this House.
This vote and that of 1 Sept. 1645 to be printed and sent to the counties.
B.M. 669. f. 11 (28); 190. g. 13 (81).
C.J. v. 206; Rush. iv. 620.

11 JUNE. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [By ordinance 16 June, Aid. Bunch and Treasurers at Derby House, and the Committee of the Army and the Treasurers at Weavers' Hall to the Committee for printing and publishing.
[Westminster]: 11 June 1647.
Headpiece Parlia- shall accor-
All officers and soldiers agreeing to the vows shall have the benefit of them. £10,000 to be paid by Ald. Bunce and the Treasurers at Weavers' Hall to the Committee for Ireland at Derby House, and the Committee of the Army joined according to the votes sent to the army for disbanding.
B.M. 619. f. 11 (20).
L.J. ix. 299; C.J. v. 297.

11 JUNE. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [By ordinance 16 June, Aid. Bunch and Treasurers at Derby House, and the Committee of the Army and the Treasurers at Weavers' Hall to the Committee for printing and publishing.
[Westminster]: 11 June 1647.
Headpiece Parlia- shall accor-
Two votes relative to the disbanning of the Army.
[Westminster]: 11 June 1647.
Headpiece Parlia- shall accor-
The excise of flesh and of salt are taken off from 24 June, and are not to be paid from that day.
B.L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (28°).
Rush. iv. 553.

11 JUNE. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for every second Tuesday in the Moneth to be a day of Recreation for Schollers, Apprentices, and Servants.
[Westminster]: 11 June 1647.
Headpiece Easter, Law, de
Another edition of No. 2695, q.v., reprinted without the clause for permission of Masters, with an order from the Lords for printing and publishing.
B.M. 816. m. 1 (76) cropped.
L.J. ix. 255; Rush. iv. 458.

15 JUNE. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [The King to be handed over to Parliament.
[Westminster]: 15 June 1647.
Headpiece assembled in King.
The General is to hand over the King to Parliament, to be placed at Richmond that propositions for a peace be presented to him. The persons to receive the King are those formerly appointed to receive him at Newcastle. The guards to be Col. Rosseter and his regiment. These to be printed and published.
L.J. ix. 257; C.J. v. 211; Rush. iv. 568.

15 JUNE. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] Five Orders and Ordinance Of Parliament, For payment of Souldiers, viz. 1. For such Souldiers as conforme to the Votes of both Houses sent down to the Army, shall receive the benefit of those Votes. 2. For one Moneths pay to certaine Officers in the Foure Lists. 3. For one moneths pay to certaine Officers whose Accompts are not stated. 4. For six weeks pay to those Officers whose Accompts are stated. 5. For appointing of several persons Treasurers for receiving and paying of monies to the Souldiers, at Weavers-Hall in London.
[Westminster]: 15 June 1647.

16 JUNE. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Making void Orders for Enlistment.
[Westminster]: 16 June 1647.
Headpiece assem- bled hereby
The orders for levying forces of the Committee for safety are annulled. The order of the Committee of the Militia of 12 June desiring Col. Dalbeere and others to bring in lists of reformado officers and others willing to serve is annulled.
[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.
B.M. 669. f. 11 (23).
L.J. ix. 270; C.J. v. 213; Rush. iv. 574.

16 JUNE. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] Five Orders and Ordinance Of Parliament, For payment of Souldiers:
[Appointment of Treasurers for pay of soldiers.]
[Westminster]: 18 June 1647.

By ordinance 16 June, Ald. Bunce and Treasurers at Weavers' Hall to pay £22,000 to Mr. Focket, Mr. Greenhill, and the treasurers at Christ's-Church. Owing to the absence of some treasurers, Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Ashurst are made Treasurers. They are to have the same allowances as the others. The signatures of three field-officers and one auditor shall be sufficient to warrant payment of officers' accounts. Col. Gower, Anthony Bickerstaffe, James Story,
and Maximilian Beard to be Treasurers for issuing £10,000 to the private soldiery. To have the same allowances as other treasurers.

[By the Commons.] These Orders to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (29); 100. g. 13 (82). Bodl. Carte, printed (61, 62).

L.J. ix. 279. No 2704.

19 JUNE.—[TO THE KING.] Heads Presented by the Army to the Kings Most Excellent Majestie, on Saturday, June the 19. 1647.

[Westminster]: 19 June 1647.

Sine nota
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 88° Subject. That Con-

(1) Dominion in the King, property in the subject.
(2) Army will restore the King to his crown and dignity.
(3) The King to have the education and marriage of his children.
(4) The Queen to return and have free exercise of her religion.
(5) Government of the church not to be called the King's army.
(6) Army to be umpire between Parliament and army.
(7) Parliament to be dissolved, new orders of Parliament shall be freed from any penalty incurred or inflicted for so doing.

Any officer or soldier who has left the colours of Sir Thomas Fairfax or any other officer, in obedience to the Parliamentary ordinance. Any one obstructing this order will be arrested and punished.

Ordered that all officers giving false certificates for arrears shall forfeit their own. Ordered, that of the £20,000 charged on the receipts at Goldsmiths' Hall (not past in security for the £200,000 for the private soldiers), the £10,000 borrowed from the Treasury at Weavers' Hall is to be repaid, and the remaining £10,000 is to be issued as soon as possible to the private soldiers. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (31); 100. g. 13 (83). Bodl. Carte printed (68)

C.J. v. 218. No 2707.


[Westminster]: 21 June 1647.


Type headline Oft. felt Ten

Ordered that all officers giving false certificates for arrears shall forfeit their own. Ordered, that of the £20,000 charged on the receipts at Goldsmiths' Hall (not past in security for the £200,000 for the private soldiers), the £10,000 borrowed from the Treasury at Weavers' Hall is to be repaid, and the remaining £10,000 is to be issued as soon as possible to the private soldiers. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (31); 100. g. 13 (83). Bodl. Carte printed (68)

C.J. v. 218. No 2707.

25 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] The Votes of the Honourable House of Commons, In Vindication of the eleven Members Charged by the Army.

[Westminster]: 25 June 1647.


Type headline high given Justice


Resolved: That by law these members cannot be suspended until particulars are produced, and proof made

Resolved: That nothing has been said or done in this House concerning the army for which these members should be suspended.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (35).

G.J. v. 223. No 2708.

28 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] That it be referred to the Commissioners... [Soldiers not to hinder the levying of the Excise (with an order from Fairfax)]

London: Cotes and Raworth: 1647.

Type headline with ral Seal

No discouragement or obstruction is to be offered to the collection of payments for Parliament.

Order of Sir Thos. Fairfax, Wickham, 1 July, enforcing the Parliamentary ordinance. Any one obstructing this order will be arrested and punished.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (59).

G.J. v. 226; Rush. iv. 603. No 2709.

1 JULY.—[BY FAIRFAX.] A Proclamation to prevent Abuses by the Souldiers: By his Excellencie Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight, Commander in Chiefe of the Forces raised by the Parliament.


Type headline Misdeal

Complaints are made of violent seizing of horses and quarter-money. No person is to take horses except by sufficient warrant, or demand quarter-money, on pain of punishment by Council of War, before which all offenders are to be brought. Officers will be responsible for their men. [With a Commission to the Regimental Officers to hold Councils of War for this purpose.]

B.M. 669. f. 11 (37).

C.J. v. 226; Rush. iv. 603. No 2710.

2 JULY.—[BY THE LORDS.] A Vindication of the Army under the command of his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, concerning a Pamphlet lately printed and published, Intituled, Heads presented by the Army to the Kings Majesty.

[Westminster]: 2 July 1647.

1 f. Roman letter. J. Wright.

Type headline Majesty in-

Ordered that this Vindication of the Army be printed and published. The pamphlet 'Heads presented', &c., No. 2705, q.v., is spurious. It is false, scandalous, and injurious to us, and has never been sent to the King. The 'Articles agreed upon betweene the Kinge and the Army, the 16 of June', is also spurious. Wellwishers are desired to find out the
14 JULY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] The bumble published before 15 July 1647, and not to return within two months into trade be stopped.

No 2711.

9 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] Several Votes of The Commons assembled in Parliament, Concerning such Members of the House as have any ways Ayed or Assisted the King in the War against the Parliament.

1 f. Roman letter. H. Elsyng. Type hand Array in

No person who has sided the King, or acted by a Commission of Array, or sued out a pardon since 20 May 1642, or sided the Rebellion in Ireland, or is sequestered for delinquency, shall sit in this House. They shall incur the penalty of the second branch of the fourth qualification in the propositions concerning members who sat at Oxford. Any members who are concerned may present their case in writing to the House before Thursday next. The space of twenty days is allowed to members over 10 miles from London, but if they come to the House to have four days liberty only. These orders to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (49); 190. g. 12 (245). C.J. v. 238. No 2712.

9 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, For disbanded Souldiers and others pretending to be reduced, to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster by the 15th of this instant July. 1647.

London: for E. Husband : [1647].

Type hand Souldiers, near said

All disbanded officers and soldiers to leave London, &c., before 15 July 1647, and not to return within two months on pain of three months' imprisonment. No one will be deprived of their just dues, but the accounts must be audited. This order does not apply to officers of the trained bands, nor to those with permits. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (43); 190. g. 12 (245). C.J. v. 257; Rush. iv. 638. No 2713.

14 JULY.—[TO THE COMMONS.] The humble petition of divers well-affected Young men, and the Apprentices of the City of London. The Heads of the Petition.

[Westminster: 14 July 1647.]

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2715].

Sub annexed the

In pursuance of the Solemn League and Covenant [No. 2483, q.v.], the Oath of Allegiance, Oath of Freeman of these Cities, and Protestation [No. 1844, q.v.], we engage ourselves and vow that we will assist the King to return, as by his message of 12 May last with Parliament and the Commissioners of Scotland. This to be presented to Parliament by the City.


21 JULY.—[TO THE LORD MAYOR, ETC.] The humble Petition of the Citizens, Commanders, Officers and Souldiers of the trained Bands and Auxiliaries, the Young Men and Apprentices of the Cities of London and Westminster, Sea Commanders, Sea Men and Watermen together with divers other Commanders, Officers and Souldiers within the Line of Communication and Parishes mentioned in the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

[Guildhall: 21 July 1647.]

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter [with No. 2715].

Sub annexed the

Petitioners desiring a lasting peace have entered into a solemn engagement hereto appended [No. 2716, q.v.], and desire the City to join them in bringing back the King to negotiate on the basis of his message of 12 May last with Parliament and the Commissioners of Scotland. This to be presented to Parliament by the City.


24 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] The Lords and Commons having scene a . . .

[Order against ‘a Petition to the Lord Mayor’]

[Westminster]: 24 July 1647.


Paper Commons ca-

Having seen a printed paper ‘a Petition’, &c., [No. 2715, q.v.], together with a dangerous engagement by oath and vow, No. 2716, to make other terms with the King than those sanctioned by Parliament, it is ordered that no one is to proceed in the matter or set his name to it on pain of high treason. This to be published in London, Westminster, &c., by drum and trumpet.


1 MS. note: July 21, 1647. Presented to the Cittie Commanders at Skippers Hall.

[Westminster]: 26 July 1647.


Type headline in Parliament the Ordinance of 23 July for the settling of the Militia revoked. The Ordinance of 4 May 1647 to remain in force. The Ordinance of 24 July, No. 2717, q.v., declaring traitors to the engagement is null and void.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (50).

NO 2718.

31 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, for the Kings Majesties speedy coming to London.

[With an Order of 2 August.]

[Westminster]: 31 July 1647.


Type border and sent grounded whereas the King has been carried away from Holdenby to the Army without his consent, Parliament desires that he will come to such place as they shall appoint. 'He shall be there with Honor, Freedom, and Safety,' to arrange a safe and well-grounded Peace, Aug. 2. London is to be the place the King shall be desired to come to.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (53); 190. g. 13 (327). Bodl. Carte 21 (370). Guild. i. (53).
L.J. ix. 364, 358; C.J. v. 262, 264; Rariora ii. 28.

NO 2719.


1 f. Roman letter.

Commons assembled their.

Another edition of No. 2719, q.v.

Hodgkin.

NO 2720.

1 AUGUST. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] For the better satisfaction of the Kingdome, . . . [Reasons for the arming of the City.]

[London]: 1 August 1647.

London: R. Cotes: 1647.


Kingdome, against bee.

The City is for peace and a good understanding with the Army. It is armed in self-defence not for war. It will procure the soldiers' indemnity and their arrears. Its aims are the glory of God, the rights of the King, the privileges of Parliament, law, liberty, and peace. It is confident no one will use violence against it.

Ordered by the Committee of Parliament for the safety of the King, Parliament, City, and Kingdom, and by the Committee of Militia that this be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (54).

NO 2721.

2 AUGUST. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Wee your Majesties loyall Subjects, the Lords . . . [Address to the King with Votes.]

[Westminster]: 2 August 1647.

London: R. Cotes: 1647.


and Whereas Communic-

Address to King enclosing votes 31 July and 2 Aug., No. 2719, q.v. [By the Lords] This to be printed and published. The Lord Mayor to publish it by trumpet.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (246); Burney 27. P.R.O. Acts, &c., 1644-51 (4).

L.J. ix. 368.

NO 2722.

3 AUGUST. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] The Lords and . . . taking into consideration . . . [Collection for relief of Irish refugees at Barnstaple.]

[Westminster]: 3 August 1647.

Sine nota.


Type headpiece and of notewith- Orders half the collection on next Fast-day to be applied for the relief of the distressed Irish Protestant refugees who have been in Barnstaple before 25 March 1647, and from thence continuously. Michael Herring of London to receive money and pay it over to Philip Dennis of Ilfardecomb, Anthony Moor of Tawton-Bishop, Adam Horden and James Brook of Braunton.

B.L. L.J. ix. 370.

NO 2723.

11 AUGUST. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] The Lords and Commons in Parliament . . . [Approving the Action of those who joined the Army.]

[Westminster]: 11 August 1647.


Dee and appoin-

Approving the action of the officers, soldiers, and inhabitants of Southwark in joining the Army. Col. Thompson and Mr. Snelling to convey the thanks of Parliament. Thanking Col. Blunt for joining the Army. Thanking the Committee of the Militia of Herts for the same. Mr. Leman and Sir Thomas Dares to convey the thanks.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (59).
L.J. ix. 382; C.J. v. 271.

NO 2724.

12 AUGUST. — [BY SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX.] A Declaration of his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax and the Council of Warre, against a printed Pamphlet, pretending Authority from the Army, to dispossesse or interrupt such Ministers as were put into sequestered Livings by the Parliament, or Authority derived from them.

[Kingston]: 12 August 1647.


1 f. Roman letter.

Fairfax.

Outrages are committed on ministers placed in sequestered livings by persons pretending to have authority from the Army, who have printed a pamphlet entitled 'Two Petitions of the sequestered Clergy of England and Wales, &c.' These actions and their ends are disclaimed. The Army will bring to punishment those who commit these outrages in future.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (60). Hodgkin.

NO 2725.


[Westminster]: 21 August 1647.


Type border the injuries things
The disavowed rudeness of some soldiers, in denying Lord Lauderdale access to the King, and detaining Mr. Chiefly at Newcastle, ought not to be made a national matter. Orders have been sent to give Mr. Chiefly a free passage. [Dated] Kingston, 20 Aug. T. Fairfax. [By the Commons.] Sir Henry Vane, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir Robert Pye, Sir Arthur Haslerig to communicate this letter to the Commissioners for Scotland, and assure them of the House's good will.

B. M. 669. f. 11 (67); 190. g. 13 (91).

2 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament.

[Westminster]: 2 September 1647.


Headpiece inverted serious ring his

Taking into consideration the danger of allowing evil-affected persons to resort to the doors of the Houses on pretence of arrears due to them, and the instructions of 28 May, ordered: No one is to resort to the House on this pretence. The Committee of Accompts will certify all sums due. The guards are to seize all persons coming on this account, whose arrears, if any are due, shall be therein forfeited.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

B. L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (72). Guild. 1 (51).

L.J. ix. 419. N° 2726.

6 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, That from henceforth no Moneys clip'd, or diminished, shall be payable, or received in payment within this Kingdom.

[Westminster]: 6 September 1647.


Headpiece clip-Ordained inac-

No diminished money shall be current, but be treated as bullion. For three months after date it may be used at 4s. 10d. per oz. troy or 4s. 4½d. per oz. avoirdupois. clipped money will yield in London 4s. 11d. per oz. troy and 4s. 5½d. per oz. avoirdupois. Worn coin is still tender.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

B. L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (79); 190. g. 13 (88).

L.J. ix. 422. N° 2727.

9 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament. That none shall be elected into any Office whatsoever, that hath been in the Kings Army, ayding or assisting the Enemy against the Parliament, within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick.

[Westminster]: 9 September 1647.


Headpiece And Mayor Se-

No person that hath been in arms against the Parliament, &c., may be elected mayor, &c., or any officer in England and Wales, &c., and if elected, the election is void. This does not extend to persons who have been discharged from sequestration.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

B. L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (80); 190. g. 13 (328). Guild. 1 (55).


16 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, That all Delinquents shall forthwith bring in their Fines due upon Bond, to the Commissioners sitting at Goldsmiths Hall, or else their Estates to be sequestered till payment be made.

Westminster: 16 September 1647.


Commissioners their ap-

£40,000 or more is due upon delinquents' bonds. All estates of delinquents who have not paid their arrears are to be taken into the hands of the Committees and Sequestrators till the fines are paid. [By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

B. L. B.M. 669. f. 11 (83); 517. k. 14 (20); 190. g. 13 (89).


20 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Begins] Be it Ordained by the Lords and Commons...[Members to pay all Fee Farm Rents, &c., to the Receivers.]

[Westminster]: 20 September 1647.


Headpiece Commons of other

Members of both Houses to pay all money due for fee farm rents, &c., to the King, Queen, or Prince, to the receivers, or in default, this to be levied by Ordinance 21 September 1643, taking account of any loss by occupation of enemies.

B. M. 190. g. 13 (90).


[Westminster]: 22 September 1647.


Type border, assen—Records respectively,

All books, writings, &c., sequestered in London and Westminster by Ordinance 16 November 1643 are to be placed in the custody of Henry Elsynge, Register for the sale of bishops' lands, who shall deliver them out on order from either House, the Committee for Sequestrations, or the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall.

[By the Commons.] This to be printed and published.


L.J. ix. 448; C.J. v. 309 (30th).

11 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE KING.] His Majesties Letter For The Speaker of the Lords pro tempore, to be Communicated unto the Lords and Commons in the Parliament of England at Westminster, and the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland, and to all my other Subjects, of what Degree, Condition, or calling whatsoever.

Hampton Court: 11 November 1647.


1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece the restraint J.

Recites the patience with which he has borne captivity in the hope of peace. To have a lasting peace all parties (Presbyterians, Independents, the Army, the King's party,
and even the Scots') must be satisfied. Promises liberty of conscience to all, an act of indemnity, and a speedy payment of arrears to the army.

13 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Whereas by an Ordinance of this present... [Limiting the time for payments of advances for Irish lands.]

[Westminster]: 13 November 1647.

London: for J. Wright; 1 Dec. 1647.

1 f. Roman letter.

July double said

Recites provisions of Ordinance 14 July 1643. Adventurers advancing one-fourth of their former adventure should have double the land promised. Only £60,000 is wanted. The fourth part must be paid within 20 days after date of printing in London and 40 days for other places, and if £30,000 is not paid in by then 7 days more shall be allowed. Adventurers may pay up in full. Money to be paid to Aldermen Thomas Andrews, Thomas Foot, John Kendricke, and Samuel Avery, who are Treasurers.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (101).

L.J. ix. 524. Nº 2733.

22 NOVEMBER.—A Declaration by James Earl of Carliile, Lord of the Caribbean Islands, or Province of Carliola. Manifesting His care of, and affection to, the good and welfare of the Inhabitants of the Island of Barbadoes, and of all other People under His Government.

London: 22 November 1647.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

greet— they London

Any indentured servants in Barbadoes, time-expired, who cannot have lands granted them there, shall have them allotted in Nevis, Antigua, or any other of my islands. All complaints will be settled at his next visit. Ships will be sent twice a year to Antigua from England. Protests good complaints will be settled at his next visit. Ships will be

29 NOVEMBER. —[BY THE COMMONS.]

[Orders] Ordered by the Commons assembled in... [5 Dec. a day of Thanksgiving for Lord Inchiquin's victory.]

[Westminster]: 29 November 1647.


1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsynge.

on lique thank—

Lord's Day, 5 Dec., to be a day of thanksgiving in London, &c., for Lord Inchiquin's victory over Lord Taaff on 13 Nov. in Munster (Dec. 19 in the Provinces). A collection to be taken then for the relief of the poor Protestants driven out of Ireland. The Lord Mayor and members to give timely notice to all ministers.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (100).

C.J. v. 371.

Nº 2736.

29 NOVEMBER. —[TO PARLIAMENT.]


[Westminster]: 7 December 1647.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

aff— whereof the

Recites the sufferings of petitioners in defence of Parliament, the tax of £60,000 monthly, the evil deeds of the Army, whose remonstrance was voted (9 Nov.) destructive to the very being of Parliaments, who have reduced Parliament to impotence. Now by free quartering they are finishing the ruin of the country. Refers to the Petition of Right (1627) where quartering is called 'a great grievance and vexation against the laws and customs of the realm'. The petitioners ask for the reduction of the Army. Quartering to be only in ale-houses, &c., and quarters to be paid out of the soldiers' arrears.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (194).

MS. date 9 December, London (probably a draft). Nº 2738.

17 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, For the putting out of the Cities of London and Westminster, and late Lines of Communication, and Twenty Miles distant, for Six Months, all Delinquents, Papists, and others that have been in Arms against the Parliament.

[Westminster]: 17 December 1647.

Sine nota.


1 f. Roman letter.

Hen. Elsynge.

1647-8

6 JANUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Additionall Directions of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, For the Billeting of the Army, when they are upon a March, or settled in their Quarters.

[Westminster]: 6 January 1647[-8].

London: for J. Wright: 1647[-8].

1 f. Roman letter.


from way the

Forces on the march shall be billeted by the quarter-master on the directions of the constable, paying 6d. a day for a foot and 12d. a day for a horse soldier. For the first fortnight in garrison they shall be billeted out by the magistrate, and after lodgings are to be found for them if any inhabitants desire to be free of billeting.

By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.


L.J. ix. 642.

Error in title, turned m in 'Parliament'. Nº 2740.
6 JANUARY. from the way the
Another issue of No. 2740, q.v.
B.M. 190. g. 13 (201).
N° 2741.

6 JANUARY. from and In-
Another edition of No. 2740, q.v.
B.M. 517. k. 14 (29).
N° 2742.

6 JANUARY.—[BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF SCOTLAND.] A Paper put in by the Commissioners of Scotland, concerning the last Votes of the House of Commons.


Sine nota: 1647-8.

1 f. Roman letter.

Another issue of No. 2740, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (112).
See C.J. v. 422.

N° 2743.

18 JANUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]
Charles by the Grace of God King of England, . . .
A Patent in the King's name authorized by Parliament [10 Jan.] for the relief of Bridgnorth, minister of Bridgnorth, to be Treasurer. Mode of collection in every parish specified. Letters Patent in force for one year. The difference in style is: 'Whereas the Lords and Commons now Assembled in our Parliament of England have credibly been informed.' . . .

B.M. 190. g. 13 (218).
C.J. v. 424; see Bewes 19.

N° 2744.

20 JANUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, For enabling a Committee in the County of Kent to put in execution all former Ordinances of Parliament Concerning Indemnity.


1 f. Roman letter.

Having to gi-

B.M. 669. f. 11 (119).

N° 2745.

24 JANUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] The humble and thankful Acknowledgement and Declaration of the County of Southampton Presented By the Grand Jury of the said County at the last sitting of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, to be presented by the Knights and Burgesses that serve for that County, To the Right Honorable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled.


1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsynghe.

Type headpiece Par- with Free-
The Committee of the Army to pay 28 days pay: the rest of the six months' assessments to pay and disband the supernumerary forces, the residue to be paid into Guildhall. After this the Army is to be paid from the month's assessments of the counties, so that free quarter be prevented.


N° 2746.

29 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]
That no person or persons whatsoever, . . .
[Against enlistment for foreign service.]
[Westminster]: 29 February 1647-8.


1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsynghe.

To Raise of
No person to enlist soldiers on pretence of transporting them for the service of any foreign prince in London or within 10 miles of it. No person to enlist soldiers for the service of any foreign prince without the special leave of the Committee at Derby House.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

N° 2748.

6 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begin]
Ordered by the Lords and Commons . . .
[Delinquents who have not compounded to be arrested.]
[Westminster]: 6 March 1647-8.

Sine nota:

1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsynghe.

Headpiece Com- with Free-
The Commissioners at Goldsmiths' Hall are enabled to arrest delinquents who have not compounded, or paid their compositions, within one month of this order, and to commit them to prison till they yield.

B.M. 669. f. 11 (136).

N° 2749.
1648

27 MARCH. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]
Ordered (upon the Question) by the ... [Westminster]: 27 March 1648.

21 APRIL. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]
Whatsoever dangers are threatened or feared ... [Appointing 26 April a day of Humiliation.]
Westminster: 25 April 1648.
London: for J. Wright: 1648.

University. The Heads of Houses with the Visitors to put others in their places.
Ordered: That this be printed and published in the University of Oxford.
L.J. x. 216; C.J. v. 588. No 2753.
21 APRIL. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]
Ordered ... that the Boursers and Treasurers ...
[Westminster]: 21 April 1648.
Sine nota.

C.J. v. 526. No 2750.

31 MARCH. — [BY THE COMMONS.] Ordered ...
... That the Petition of the Eldership of the French or Walloon Church ...
[Westminster]: 31 March 1648.
Sine nota.

French of ex
An order to preserve the peace of the French Church at Canterbury, with a minute of the Committee for plundered ministers, 17 April 1648, signed Gilbert Millington, as to the deposition of Mr. Poujade from its ministry.
Canterbury (168).
C.J. v. 522. No 2751.

4 APRIL. — [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]
Ordered by the Commons assembled in ...
[Westminster]: 4 April 1648.

Heads of the That Members
Mr. Greenhill and Mr. Pocock, Treasurers of Christ Church, to pay out of the £9,100 reserved for indigent ministers, 17 April 1648, signed Gilbert Millington, as to the deposition of Mr. Poujade from its ministry.
Canterbury (168).
C.J. v. 522. No 2751.

[Westminster]: 24 April 1648.
London: for J. Wright: 1648.

Free quarter is still being taken, contrary to the order of Parliament. The Commissioners of the last ordinance for £60,000 per month are to examine any complaints, and to certify them to General Thomas Lord Fairfax, who shall give redress and do justice. They are to give notice to the chief officer in commission in the county of the time and place of hearing, that he may be present and assist them.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.
B.L. B.M. 669. f. 12 (13); 190. g. 13 (97).
L.J. x. 224; C.J. v. 544. No 2755.
25 APRIL. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]
Whatever dangers are threatened or feared ...
[Appointing 26 April a day of Humiliation.]
Westminster: 25 April 1648.
London: for J. Wright: 1648.

In view of sins private and national the ministers of London, &c., are to pray for God's direction of Parliament on the next day of humiliation, 26 April. This to be sent by the Lord Mayor to all ministers.
B.M. 669. f. 12 (14). Guid. 1 (61).
L.J. x. 222; C.J. v. 545. No 2757.
4 MAY. — [TO THE PARLIAMENT.] To the Right Honourable both Houses of the Parliament of England, assembled at Westminster. The humble Petition of the Grand Jury at the Assizes holden at Chelmsford, for the County of Essex, the 22 of March, 1647, as it was presented to both the Honourable Houses of Parliament the 4 of May, 1648, by divers thousands of Knights, Gentlemen, and Free-Holders of the same County.

[Westminster]: 4 May 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.
whole couragement will
Petitioners suggest a personal treaty between King and Parliament, that they should take course to disband the Army and pay their arrears. This petition was adopted on 1648: 24 Charles I
4 MAY. — [TO THE PARLIAMENT.] To the

11 MAY. — [BY THE COMMONS.] A fuller Relation of a great Victory obtained Against the Welsh Forces, by Col. Tho. Horton, one of the Lord General Fairfax's Colonels; where was taken Three thousand Prisoners, all their Foot-Arms and Ammunition, Major General Stradling, many Colours, and many Officers and Soldiers. As it was sent in a Letter by Col. Tho. Horton, and read in the Honourable House of Commons.

[Westminster]: 11 May 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

An account of an engagement with 8,000 of the enemy between St. Fagans and Peterstown on 8 May. Major Bethel and Capt. Mercer bearers of dispatches. Ordered: That this be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 12 (22).
L.J. x. 254; C.J. v. 556. No 2758.

12 MAY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Resolved by the Lords and Commons... [17 May appointed a Day of Thanksgiving.]

[Westminster]: 12 May 1648.
London: for J. Wright: 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

12 MAY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, for settling of the Militia in the County of Hereford.

[Westminster]: 23 May 1648.
London: for J. Wright: 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

20 MAY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, for the suppressing of all Tumultuous Assemblies, under pretence of framing and presenting Petitions to the Parliament.

[Westminster]: 20 May 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

20 MAY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, for the suppressing of all Tumultuous Assemblies, under pretence of framing and presenting Petitions to the Parliament.

[Westminster]: 20 May 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

While all subjects have the right to petition Parliament, yet by tumultuous assemblies Parliament has been hindered in its labours. No petition is to be brought up by more than 20 persons: it is to be delivered to some member to be presented. 22 May [By the Commons.] This to be dispersed by the County Committees. E. Husband to print a sufficient number by 12 noon to-morrow at latest.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (329).
L.J. x. 273; C.J. v. 567, 569. No 2762.


[Westminster]: 23 May 1648.
London: for J. Wright: 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

Prays that the King may be restored to his just rights, after a personal treaty with Parliament; that the subjects be governed by the known laws and statutes; that war be prevented; and that the ordinances against free quartering and for disbansing the Army be observed.

B.M. 669. f. 12 (24); 190. g. 12 (108).
L.J. x. 269; C.J. v. 551. No 2764.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 May</td>
<td>[By Parliament.] Two Ordinances of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament.</td>
<td>For putting all Delinquents, Papists, Ministers, Officers and Souldiers of Fortune that have adhered to the Enemy during the late Warr, out of the Cities of London, Westminster, late Lines of Communication, and Twenty miles distant. With the several Qualifications and Penalties therein express.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 May</td>
<td>[By the Major.] [Begins] Forasmuch as to the Court of Common-counsel .</td>
<td>The petitioners will hazard their lives and fortunes to aid in this. With the answers of the Lords and Commons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Guildhall]: 24 May 1648.</td>
<td>Safe conduct to Richard Osborne for 40 days to make good his allegations, and to depart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.M. 669. f. 12 (32).</td>
<td>Safe conduct to Richard Osborne for 40 days to make good his allegations, and to depart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 June</td>
<td>[To Parliament.] The Petition of several Officers, who formerly have been employed in the Parliament Service.</td>
<td>They pray (1) that the King may be received to a safe treaty with Parliament; (2) that Fairfax's army be paid and disbanded; (3) that they be governed by known laws; (4) that estates be freed from taxes and impositions; (5) that no garrisons be kept up in the county, but its ammunition, &amp;c., be restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Westminster]: 3 June 1648.</td>
<td>Safe conduct to Richard Osborne for 40 days to make good his allegations, and to depart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 June</td>
<td>[By Parliament.] [Begins] Resolved upon the question, by the ...</td>
<td>Another issue of 2771, q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Westminster]: 5 June 1648.</td>
<td>Another issue of 2771, q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>London: for J. Wright: 1648.</td>
<td>Another issue of 2771, q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 f. Roman letter.</td>
<td>Another issue of 2771, q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 June</td>
<td>[To Parliament.] To the Right Honorable the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament at Westminster.</td>
<td>The humble Petition of the Knights, Gentry, Clergie, and Commonalty of the County of Sussex. Presented to both Houses upon Wednesday last, June 7, 1648.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1648: 24 Charles I

John Bradshaw, Richard Shuttleworth, Thomas Birch, Robert Hide, Edmond Warden, Peter Edge, of Lancaster, to be a Committee of Sequestrations in Westmoreland. £4,000 to be paid to Col. Ralph Ashton for his troops. Hodgkin. 

**8 JULY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]** [Opens]

Ordered by the Lords and Commons ... [9 July a Day of Thanksgiving.]

[Westminster]: 8 July 1648.

London: for J. Wright: 1648.

1 f. Roman letter. 

Joseph Brown. 

Headpiece as shown the Next Lord's Day [9 July] to be a day of thanksgiving for the victories in the North. [Col. Rossiter.] The Lord Mayor to notify the ministers.

B.M. 669. f. 12 (70). Hodgkin. 

**NS 2773.**

**8 JULY. — [BY THE COMMONS.]** [Opens]

Ordered by the Commons assembled ... [9 July a Day of Thanksgiving.]

[Westminster]: 8 July 1648.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter. 

H. Elsyng. 

Type headpiece assembled in those Another edition of No. 2774, q.v.


**NS 2774.**

**11 JULY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]** [Opens]

Whereas the Lords and Commons in Parliament ... [Continuing the Excise.]

[Westminster]: 11 July 1648.

London: Cotes & Raworth: 1648. 

1 f. Roman letter. 

H. Elsyng. 

Headpiece necessitated until ready. 

The money borrowed on excise is not paid off. The Ordinances of 11 Sept. 1643 (the Grand Excise), 9 Jan. 1643[-4] on foreign salt, 8 July 1644, 24 November 1645, and all others are continued from 29 Sept. 1648 to 29 Sept. 1650.


**NS 2775.**

**12 JULY.—[BY LORD GORING.]** A Declaration Of His Excellency, George Lord Goring Earl of Norwich, with the Gentry and Freeholders of the County of Essex, in Arms for the prosecution and just defence of their general Petition, and solemn Engagement; And their offer unto all such Officers and Soldiers as shall repair unto them.

[Colchester]: 12 July 1648.

Sine nota: 1648.

1 f. Roman letter. 

Arms 28 of From and

They aim at peace. Any officer or soldier joining them before 21 July shall have his arrears paid and an Act of Indemnity. They ask for no alteration which has not been approved by this Parliament.

B.M. 1851. c. 11 (39). Guild. 1 (65). 

**NS 2776.**

**12 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.]** [Opens]

Whereas divers Debenters signed by the ... [Against counterfeit debentures.]

[Westminster]: 12 July 1648.

London: for J. Wright: 1648. 

1 f. Roman letter. 

William Lenthall. 

The Committee the Order to Sergent-at-Arms to arrest persons offering for sale forged debentures of the Committee for the Army. Hodgkin. 

**NS 2778.**

**14 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.]** Two Votes Of The Commons assembled in Parliament, Declaring The Forces that are now come out of Scotland into England under the Command of Duke Hamilton, Enemies to this Kingdom; And that all persons of the English or Irish Nation that have invited, or voluntarily ayded or assisted them, are Traitors and Rebels.

[Westminster]: 14 July 1648.


1 f. Roman letter. 

H. Elsyng. 

Type border are under be 

The forces under Duke Hamilton are enemies, and all persons who join them or voluntarily aid them are traitors. 26 July. Those who invited the Scots Army into England, or have aided it, are traitors. These to be printed and published.


**NS 2779.**

**17 JULY.—[BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.]** [Opens]

Ordered by His Highness in Council ... [Reasons for his appearing in Arms.]

[Helvoetalinges]: [17—27 July 1648 (novo stilo)]. 

Sine nota: 1648.

1 f. Roman letter. 

Type border all nesse stilo, 

The Prince in Council states the cause of appearing upon the fleet. 1. To establish religion as agreed with the Scots 26 December last. 2. Performing that agreement. 3. To restore the King to liberty. 4. To maintain the just privileges of Parliament. 5. Defence of the subject, abolition of excise, contribution, and free quartering, &c. 6. Act of oblivion. 7. Disbanding the army. 8. Defence of the narrow seas. Lords Willoughby, Hopton, and Culpepper with the Secretary, to draw up the Declaration.


**NS 2780.**

**17 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.]** [Opens] Wee the Commons in Parliament ... [Concerning the Insurrection in Kent.]

[Westminster]: 17 July 1648.

London: for J. Wright: 1648. 

1 f. Roman letter. 

Henry Elsyng. 

Insurrecti... concerned.

Offering pardon to rebels in Kent who sign a declaration of fealty to Parliament. Ministers to read this declaration. Capital examples must be made if rebellion continues.

Hodgkin. 

C.J. v. 637. 

**NS 2781.**

**18 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.]** [Opens] In the whole management ... [Recounting recent victories of the Parliament.]

[Westminster]: 18 July 1648.

London: for R. Cotes: 1648. 

1 f. Roman letter. 

H. Elsyng. 

King— the Kingdom

The mercy of God shown by recent victories: 1. In Wales by Langhorn, taking of Chepstow, Appleby Castle, Brougham, Walmer Castle. 2. Victory over Sir John Owen, and taking of Maidstone. 3. Col. Fenwick and Lilborne's victory over Langdale. 4. Rossiter's victory at Willoughby and the relief of Norwich. 5. The dispersal of the Earl of Holland's forces. 6. The taking of Pembroke on 10 July. Ordered to be published.


**NS 2782.**
27 JULY.—[BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.]  
[Begin]
Forasmuch as this Court did apprehend...  
[Inviting subscriptions to the Committee of Militia.]  
1 f. Roman letter.  
Michel.  
City arms Parliament for Committee  
A resolution of Common Council urging subscriptions,  
money, arms, or horses to the Committee of Militia in view  
of the public danger. With a notice from the Committee  
giving the time and place of its sittings—the Irish Court  
in Guildhall, and the 'Treasurers' names, Mr. Glyd and  
Mr. Blackwall. Common Council men are to collect and  
report at once. 1 August. Signed: Adam Banckes.  
B.L. B.M. 669. f. 12 (94).  
No 2783.

27 JULY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begin]  
Ordered... That this day fortnight...  
[Concerning debts due by Members.]  
[Westminster]: 27 July 1648.  
1 f. Roman letter.  
H. Elsynge.  
Type headpiece assembly fortnight Or  
Petitions against members owing debts will be received.  
This to be printed and published.  
Hodgkin.  
No 2784.

4 AUGUST.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begin]  
Resolved... That all persons...  
[Against assisting the Prince of Wales.]  
[Westminster]: 4 August 1648.  
1 f. Roman letter.  
H. Elsynge.  
the That as  
All persons, subjects of this kingdom or others, voluntarily aiding the Prince in this war are traitors and rebels.  
This to be printed.  
Hodgkin.  
C.J. v. 662.  
No 2785.

21 AUGUST.—[BY PARLIAMENT.]  
An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, Authorizing Robert Earl of Warwick  
Lord High Admiral of England, to execute Marshal-Law upon such Captains, Commanders, Officers,  
Mariners, Seamen and Soldiers as shall not be subject to his Power and Authority.  
[Westminster]: 21 August 1648.  
1 f. Roman letter.  
H. Elsynge.  
The seven days  
Owing to the inconveniences caused by the want of strict  
discipline in the Navy, it is now put under martial law with  
punishment of death or otherwise as shall be due.  
[By the Commons.] This to be printed and published.  
B.M. 669. f. 13 (2); G. 3903 (25).  
L.J. x. 449; C.J. v. 676.  
No 2786.

22 AUGUST.—[BY THE COMMONS.] To the Right Honorable, The Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament: The humble Petition of the Major,  
Magistrates, Ministers, and Commons of the Town of Plymouth, and others well-affected and desirous of  
the Peace of God to rule in this Kingdom;  
[With order to print.]  
[Westminster]: 22 August 1648.  
1 f. Roman letter.  
H. Elsynge.  
View Gods and
11 SEPTEMBER.—[TO THE COMMONS.] To the Commons.

Hints at trial of the King.

Reformed municipalities. 23. Liberty of conscience. 27.

The Lords have no real share in it, and if they have they may be treated like the Scots. Any one who sees a straggling Scot is to arrest him, and if he refuses to be arrested may slay him. No Scot with a pass is to be troubled.

Thousands well-affected persons inhabiting the City of London, Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, Hamlets, and places adjacent.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

The humble Petition and Representation of divers well-affected Masters and Commanders of Ships;

[Westminster]: 11 September 1648.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Seafaring men have not gained by the late war. Customs are paid so that the seas may be guarded, but now there is no convoy to the Netherlands or France, so that all goods are sent in Dutch bottoms who can set sail in a day. Cities statutes forbidding this. Prays that four or five ships be set apart as constant convoys between Gravesend and the Netherlands. [With two orders of the Commons concerning the matter.]

B.M. 669. f. 13 (17).

C.J. vi. 18.

No 2795.

20 SEPTEMBER.—[BY LIEUT. GEN. CROMWELL.] [Begins] Whereas we are marching with the . . . [Against spoiling by his troops.]

Not found.

Cromwell.

Forbidding the taking of money, horses, goods, or victual, on pain of death. This to be published to every troop or company.

From Perfect Diurnall, p. 2171; Moderate Intelligencer, p. 1553.

No 2796.

21 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] Whereas by an Ordinance of . . . [Order to Bursars, &c., of Oxford Colleges.]

[Westminster]: 21 September 1648.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Francis Rous.

H. Elsing.

Colleges wherein of

Order of the Committee of the Lords and Commons for Reformation of the University of Oxford to Bursars of Colleges to pay only on order of the Committee to the new Heads placed 22 May 1648. Ch. 2049.

See C.J. vi. 25 and No. 2754.

No 2796 a.

23 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] An Act which His Majesty hath Promised His Royall Word to passe, for Justifying the Proceedings of Parliament in the late War, and for Declaring all Oathes, Declarations, Proclamations, and other Proceedings against it to be void.

Newport: 28 September 1648.

London: R. Ibbotson: [1648].

1 f. Gothic and Roman letter.

Arms as 25 bin thers Grants

Whereas the Lords and Commons have been forced to make war in self-defence, and certain oaths, declarations, and proclamations have been made against them, judgements given, and grants of their lands made. These are all void, and no man is to award any writ, or pronounce any sentence against any member of these Houses for any such cause.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (21); 190. g. 13 (427). Guild. 1 (67).

MS. date 26 September.

No 2797.

28 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A Letter Concerning Colonel Monk's surprizing the Town and Castle of Carrickfergus and Belfast in Ireland; and his taking General Major Monro Prisoner [with an order].

[Westminster]: 28 September 1648.


1 f. Roman letter.

H. Elsyng.


[By the Commons.] This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (26).

See C.J. vi. 37.

No 2798.

13 OCTOBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament.

[Westminster]: 13 October 1648.

London: for J. Wright: 1648.

1 f. Roman letter.


considera- debate and.

Officers who have served the Parliament, and have arrears due, are not to leave their counties to come to the Houses,

x x 2
who intend to provide complete satisfaction for them. This to be printed and sent to the Sheriffs for publication.

L.J. x. 544; C.J. vi. 51.

17 OCTOBER. — [BY THE KING.] [Begins] For a final Answer to your Proposition of... [Answer to the propositions of Parliament.]
[Newport]: 17 October 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 33 instant As a

The King consents to no pardon for the instigators of the Irish Rebellion. For other persons in the first branch, they should be allowed to compound at a moderate rate, but may be debarred from office or court. Others to pay a moderate composition and be debarred from sitting for three years. The King claims:—(1) To be put in a position of honour, freedom, and safety. (2) His lands and revenues. (3) Composition for the Court of Wards, &c. (4) An Act of oblivion.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (190. g. 13 (414)). Hodgkin.
L.J. x. 553; Rariors iii. 30.

18 OCTOBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration and Ordinance Of The Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament. For the sequestering the Estates both Real and Personal of Delinquents, to be employed for and towards the raising and maintaining of a Troop of Horse, for the Service of the Parliament within the County of Surrey.

[Westminster]: 18 October 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline this Laws pay

The estates of all persons in arms lately under the Earl of Holland and others in Surrey and all who aided them, or the late rebellion in Kent, Essex, or Sussex, are put in the hands of the Committee for Sequestration. Sir Will. Breton, Bar, John Lloyd, Charles Lord Cur, John Thyn, Arthur Squib, George Duncomb of Shalford, William Elliot, Sir Robert Needham, Thomas Scot, Richard Salway, and William Owfield, are added to the Committee of Sequestrations. The Committee have power to raise a foot company and William Owfield, are added to the Committee of Sequestrations. Sir Will. Brer. 

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 13 (51).
MS. date 5 December.

11 DECEMBER. — A Solemn Protestation of the Imprisoned and secluded Members of the Commons House, Against the horrid Force and Violence of the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, on Wednesday and Thursday last, being the sixth and seventh days of December. 1648. 

Westminster: 11 December 1648.


[Westminster]: 15 December 1648.
London: for J. Wright: 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline Com- of Dated

Over 100 members protest against their forcible exclusion. All Acts made since 6 December are null and void. The soldiers are public enemies. All members of Parliament are bound by the Covenant to join against the offenders.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (53).
L.J. x. 531.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline these consists to the propositions concerning the great officers, the Great Seal, the City, and the Court of Wards, £100,000 per annum compensation being paid.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 13 (190. g. 13 (256)).
L.J. x. 560.

1 f. Roman letter.

Loudoun. Cane.

Expressing good will to the Lords, predicting their ruin, and lamenting the miseries of the kingdom.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 13 (31); 190. g. 13 (256).

1 f. Roman letter.

L.J. x. 594 (17th).

27 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE KING.] His Majesties Farewell Speech Vnto the Lords Commissioners at Newport in the Isle of Wight.

Newport: 27 November 1648.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms as 25 leave to (f)

Expressing good will to the Lords, predicting their ruin, and lamenting the miseries of the kingdom.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (51).
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11 DECEMBER. — A Solemn Protestation of the Imprisoned and secluded Members of the Commons House, Against the horrid Force and Violence of the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, on Wednesday and Thursday last, being the sixth and seventh days of December. 1648.

Westminster: 11 December 1648.

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1 f. Roman letter.

Loudoun. Cane.

Expressing good will to the Lords, predicting their ruin, and lamenting the miseries of the kingdom.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 13 (31); 190. g. 13 (256).

1 f. Roman letter.

Loudoun. Cane.
15 DECEMBER.—[BY LORD FAIRFAX.] A Declaration of His Excellency the Lord Fairfax, Lord General, and His Council of War, Concerning their resolution to preserve and protect the Freedom of Trade and Commerce.

[London]: 15 December 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline 
In spite of the slanders of enemies, trade and commerce will be well protected by us. No person's goods shall be taken or hurt.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 13 (57). Guild. 1 (74), vol. 1 (5).

16 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance for repealing the former Ordinance for the County of Lancaster.

[Westminster]: 16 December 1648.
London: for J. Wright: 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

Parliament, dinance is.

Repealing Ordinance 29 Aug. 1645. This to be printed, &c.

Hodgkin.

L.J. x. 632; C.J. vi. 95.

16 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance for repealing the former Ordinance for settling the Militia of the whole Kingdome.

[Westminster]: 16 December 1648.
London: for J. Wright: 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

Repealing 2 Dec. 1648. This to be printed.

Hodgkin.

L.J. x. 632; C.J. vi. 95.

20 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, concerning the election of Common-council men, and other Officers in the City of London.

[Westminster]: 20 December 1648.
London: for R. Cotes: [1648].
1 f. Roman letter.

Besides the Ordinance of 18 Dec., it is also ordered that no person who took the engagement for a personal treaty is to be elected to any office.

[By the Lord Mayor.] These two ordinances are to be published and observed at your elections. Signed: Michel.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 13 (59); 190. g. 13 (96); 517. k. 15 (31). Hodgkin.

L.J. x. 632; C.J. vi. 101.

21 DECEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] To the Honorable, The Commons assembled in Parliament, The humble Petition of divers Gentlemen, Ministers, and well-affected Inhabitants in the County of Somerset. [With an order.]

[Westminster]: 21 December 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headline (asp.) their take 
Prays that God's peace be accepted and not their enemies'. That justice be done on great offenders. That the armies be encouraged and paid, that the Ministry may have a settled sufficiency.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (66).
C.J. vi. 102.

23 DECEMBER.—[TO THE COMMONS.] The Kentish Petition: To the Honourable, The Commons now sitting in Parliament: The humble Petition of diverse well-affected in the County of Kent, the City and County of Canterbury, together with the Cinque-Ports, in the behalf of themselves and others.

[Westminster]: 23 December 1648.
1 f. Roman letter.

Thanks the House for annulling the votes of those who would yield to the King. Prays that he be speedily brought to justice.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (64).

26 DECEMBER.—[TO THE GENERAL.] A Petition presented by the Inhabitants of Newport-pagnell and the parts adjacent to his Excellency the Lord General Fairfax, And the Generall Councell at White-Hall on Tuesday Decemb. 26. 1648, Desiring the person of the King might be brought to speedy Justice, and other matters of the like Nature.

Whitehall: 26 December 1648.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

ruined sufficiently they 
They make known their reflections to the Army and ask nine articles: 1. That the King be tried. 3. Free quarter abolished. 4. Tithes abolished. 5. Freedom of conscience. 6. Laws in English. 7. The Petition of 11 September, No. 2794, q.v., be considered. 9. Against Communism.

The answer of the Council was in sympathy.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (61).

1648-9

4 JANUARY.—BY MAJOR GENERALL LAMBERT, Commander in Chief in these Northern Parts.

Towlerston: 4 Jan. 1648[-9].
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

J. Lambert.

give directions and 
The Weapontake of Claro summoned to send labourers for the sleighting of Knaresborough Castle have not done so. A labourer is to be sent for every penny charged on the 'Constablerie' in the book of rates to work from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., resting one hour. 8d. per day is to be lodged for them with John Roundele and Robert Hill. Mr. Richard Ellis to register them at the Towlebooth, Knaresborough. Soldiers will be quartered on defaulters.

Wentworth (78).


[For the trial of Charles I.]

[Westminster]: 3 January 1648[-9].
Not found.

The High Court of Justice is to meet on Wednesday, 10 Jan., at 1 p.m. This to be proclaimed on the 9th inst. (Signed by 36).

From Perfect Occurrences, No. 105, p. 793.
For Proclamation see C.J. vi. 114.

341
9 JANUARY. — [BY THE GENERAL.] By his Excellency Thomas Lord Fairfax Lord General.

[Begin] Forasmuch as divers delinquents, &c., to leave London.
Queen St. [London]: 9 January 1648[-9].

Not found.

All delinquents and Papists, except such as have leave of Francis Allen and Samuel Mylne as compounding, are to leave London within 6 days. All who have been in arms for the King to leave within 24 hours the city and suburbs for a month.

From Perfect Diurnall, p. 2292.


[Westminster]: 16 January 1648[-9].

Sine nota.


Headpiece bearing been chosen, Common Council men have been elected in conformity with the Order of 29 December, No. 2811, q.v. They shall have power to act. Quest-men, constables, &c., are to be chosen under the Ordinance of 18 Dec.

Ordered: That these words (Ye shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King, that now is, and to his heirs and successors, Kings of England) be omitted from the Common Council men's oath, &c.

B. M. 669. f. 13 (69).

See C.J. vi. 119.


[Westminster: 17 January 1648-9.]

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

A petition with six grievances and their suggested remedies: 1. The King to be brought to speedy trial, and two months allowed to all delinquents before forfeiting their estates. 2. Free quartering, tithes, and excuse to be abolished. 3. The accounts of public money to be printed and published. 4. Justice has been corrupt. 5. Trade decayed owing to monopolies and pirates at sea. 6. The cost of law to be cured by appointing twelve annual jurors, seven to hear and determine, in each hundred. With 48 signatures.

B. M. 669. f. 13 (71).

C. J. vi. 120.

MS. date 5 February.

18 JANUARY. — [TO THE COMMONS.] To the Right Honourable, the supreme Authority of this Nation, The Commons of England in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of firm and constant Friends to the Parliament and Common-wealth, Presenters and Promoters of the late Large Petition of September 11. MDCLXVIII.

[Westminster: 18 January 1648-9.]

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

past When your

Complains of the Parliament's censorship of the Press, nominally aimed at malignants but really purifying puritans, as Lawrence Sanders (God's Love to Mankind), John Lilburn, William Larner, Richard Overton, &c. The Parliament has had much support from unlicensed printing. Especially complains of the punishment of whipping. Prays: 1. That being the supreme authority they would keep it to themselves. 2. That they will revoke all ordinances against free speech. 3. Separate the military and civil jurisdictions. 4. Repeal the ordinance for tithes.

With an account of the reception of the Petition, signed Hen. Scobell.

B. M. 669. f. 13 (73).

C. J. vi. 120.

22 JANUARY. — [BY THE KING.] His Majesties Reasons Against the pretended Jurisdiction of the high Court of Justice, which he intended to deliver in Writing on Monday January 22. 1648. Faithfully transcribed out of the Original Copie under the Kings own Hand.

[Westminster: 22 January 1648-9.]

Sine nota. 1648[-9].

1 f. Roman letter.

pow- occasion Judgement,

His protest against legality of the Court has not been answered. No impeachment lies against the King in law. The people have not been consulted. The majority of the Commons has been excluded. To try him for anything before the Treaty of Newport is a breach of public faith.

B. L. B. M. 669. f. 13 (81).

MS. date 5 February.

30 JANUARY. — [BY THE COMMONS.] An Act, prohibiting the proclaiming any Person to be King of England or Ireland, or the Dominions thereof.


Not found.

Declaring traitor any one proclaiming Charles Stuart King.

C. J. vi. 125; Perfect Diurnall, p. 2312; in full 2317; Moderate Intelligencer, p. 1574 in full, Peterkin 536.

Proclaimed same day.

COMMONWEALTH

1 FEBRUARY.—A Proclamation proclaiming Charles, Prince of Wales, King of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

: 1 February [1648-9].

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 19 Law ance Raigne

Wee the Noblemen, Judges, Knights, lawyers, Gentlemen, Freeholders, Merchants, Citizens, Yeomen, Seamen, and other freemen of England proclaim Charles, next heir of the blood Royall, King.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (79).

See C.J. vi. 145 (19th).

2 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act for the farther adjournment of part of Hilary Term. 1648.


Not found.

Adjourned further to Octabis Purificationis. This to be proclaimed.

C.J. vi. 129; Moderate Intelligencer, 1876, in full.


N° 2824.

8 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE LORDS.] A Declaration and Protestation Of the Peers, Lords, and Barons of this Realme, against the late Treasonable Proceedings, and Tyrannical Vaurpations of some Members of the Commons House, who endeavour to subvert the Fundamentall Lawes and Regall Government of this Kingdom, and enslave the People to their boundlesse Tyranny instead of Freedom.

2 FEBRUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Intelligencer, 1886.

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B.M. 669. f. 13 (88); Moderate Intelligencer, 1876, in full.


8 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE LORDS.] A Declaration and Protestation Of the Peers, Lords, and Barons of this Realme, against the late Treasonable Proceedings, and Tyrannical Vaurpations of some Members of the Commons House, who endeavour to subvert the Fundamentall Lawes and Regall Government of this Kingdom, and enslave the People to their boundlesse Tyranny instead of Freedom.

: 8 February 1648-9.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece Un late insnc

Being engaged by conscience and the Covenant they protest that the authority of the realm is in the King and Peers, not in the Commons, who cannot judge but only impeach before the Lords. They protest against the trial of the King, the disinheriting the Prince, the new Court of Justice, the acting without Royal Commission, the vote abolishing the Peers (6 Feb.), and repudiate all acts, ordinances, &c., of this Parliament.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 13 (84).

N° 2826.

9 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Parliament of England, touching the Maintenance of the fundamental Laws of this Nation.


Not found.

Parliament will maintain the fundamental laws and liberties of this nation. Judges, &c., are to remain in office and administer justice. This to be proclaimed. This to be printed and published.

See C.J. vi. 136; Perfect Diurnall, p. 2527, in full; Moderate Intelligencer, 1886.


N° 2827.

12 FEBRUARY.—[BY LORD FAIRFAIX.] A Proclamation by His Excellencie the Lord Generall, Concerning Free-Quarter.

Queen St., London : 12 February 1648-9.


1 f. Roman letter.

Advocate.

Type headlines have published proceeded

Divers soldiers have entered houses, exacting money and victuals contrary to a Proclamation forbidding it on pain of death. Soldiers offending are to be secured by the guard and brought to Whitehall. No soldier is to enter houses or seize any person without warrant from a commissioned officer. They must give their name and company if asked.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (86); C. 21. f. 1 (13). Sig. 50. f. (14).

N° 2828.

13 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A Publike Declaration and Protestation of the secured and secluded Members of the House of Commons: Against the treasonable and illegal late Acts and proceedings of some few Confeder ate Members of that dead House, since their forable exclusion.


Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece dangerous, into after

Protests against their exclusion by the army, and the subsequent illegal acts of Parliament, the trial of the King, and of some Peers, the disinheritance of the Prince of Wales, new Great Seal, new judges, oaths, &c. Strafford and Canterbury were less guilty. They are traitors. The Covenanters are to join Charles II and punish this Parliament.

B.M. 669. f. 13 (91).

Dated 25 February. Perfect Diurnall, p. 2524; Moderate Intelligencer, 1914.

N° 2829.

14 MARCH.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]

That Sir John Stowell Knight be proceeded...

[Orders concerning delinquents, &c.]


London : R. Cotes : 1649.


Cir Culpeper whose

Sir John Stowell and David Jenkins to be tried for life.


B.M. 669. f. 14 (12); 21. b. 13 (8); 105. f. 17 (28). Bodl. Carte 71, printed (69); 22857. d. 2 (3). P.R.O. S.P.D. 1 (28).

C.J. vi. 164.

N° 2830.

16 MARCH.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]

Ordered ... That no Master or Commander ...

[Orders concerning passes to leave England.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Hen. Scobell.
No shipmaster to transport mariners till he has given a note of their names to the captain of Westminster Fort, and security not to act against the Parliament. April 14. No passes to be granted for leaving England except by a public passage from a public fort, and then only after giving security not to act against the Parliament. These to be printed and published.


[Westminster] : 17 March 1648[-9].

Resolved, &c., That all such Delinquents . . .

Delinquents who have been members of Parliament, lawyers, clergymen, scholars, with Humphry Bennet, Sir Edward Foord, Sir George Vaughan, and all in the fourth category, which includes lawyers, clergymen, and scholars, are to pay one-third the full value of their estates. The country people, notwithstanding my late proclamation [No. 2828, &c., q.v.], are to aid the country people against such outrages. The orderly march and quartering of those for the Irish service are not to be interfered with.


London: for G. Calvert: 1648[-9].
1 f. Roman letter.


[Westminster] : 17 March 1648[-9].

Resolved, &c., That Colonell Mathew . . .

Delinquents who have been members of Parliament, lawyers, clergymen, scholars, with Humphry Bennet, Sir Edward Foord, Sir George Vaughan, and all in the fourth category, which includes lawyers, clergymen, and scholars, are to pay one-third the full value of their estates. The country people, notwithstanding my late proclamation [No. 2828, &c., q.v.], are to aid the country people against such outrages. The orderly march and quartering of those for the Irish service are not to be interfered with.

17 MARCH.—[BY LORD FAIRFAX.] A Proclamation By his Excellency the Lord General, For the regulating of Souldiers in their march to Ireland.

London: for J. Playford: 1648[-9].
1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece Sould- and quartering.

Divers soldiers on the way to Ireland still do violence to the country people, notwithstanding my late proclamation [No. 2828, &c., q.v.]. All officers and soldiers are to aid the country people against such outrages. The orderly march and quartering of those for the Irish service are not to be interfered with.

21 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Resolved, &c., That all such Delinquents . . .

Delinquents who have been members of Parliament, lawyers, clergymen, scholars, with Humphry Bennet, Sir Edward Foord, Sir George Vaughan, and all in the fourth category, which includes lawyers, clergymen, and scholars, are to pay one-third the full value of their estates. The country people, notwithstanding my late proclamation [No. 2828, &c., q.v.], are to aid the country people against such outrages. The orderly march and quartering of those for the Irish service are not to be interfered with.


1 f. Roman letter.

Type border sedi- Chains Common-
 mutiny and war, to hinder the relief of Ireland, and continue free quarter. The authors are traitors. This to be printed and published.

By Procl. 8 Jan., 17 Chas. I [No. 1925, q.v.] a monthly fast was ordered which has been continued by several orders of Parliament. These orders and Proclamation are henceforward null and void. Thursday, 3 May 1649, in London, &c., and Thursday, 17 May, elsewhere, are appointed a day of fasting and humiliation. This to be printed and published, and the Sheriffs to proclaim it.


N° 2840.

14 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Ordered . . . [Concerning Navy debts.] [Westminster]: 7 May 1649.


1 f. Roman letter.

Ro. Blackburn.

Type headpiece That some print

Ordered: That persons willing to double the sum due to them on the security of Dean and Chapter lands shall have the benefit of the Act concerning sale. Ordered: That the Committee of the Navy examine and certify the debts due for freight, and the Trustees of the Act for Dean and Chapter’s lands admit the certificates. Ordered by the Committee for the Navy that these orders be printed and published.

Bodl. Fol. 6. 660 (9).

N° 2846.

14 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act declaring, What Offences shall be adjudged Treasons.

Westminster: 14 May 1649.

Not found.

Any person writing against the Government that it is tyrannical or usurped: any person plotting against the keepers of the liberty of England: any person contriving a mutiny: or inviting invaders to invade the country: shall be guilty of high treason. This to be printed, published, and proclaimed.

See C.J. vi. 209; Perfect Weekly Account, p. 482; Perfect Diurnall, p. 2509, in full.


N° 2847.

19 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] That all such Delinquents that have . . . [Concerning Navy debts.] [Westminster]: 19 May 1649.


Goldsmiths—further con

All delinquents whose compositions have passed Parliament are to pay them “without expecting any further review”. The cases of delinquents to be taken to-day into consideration are to be referred to the Committee at Goldsmiths’ Hall.

B.M. 669. f. 14 (33).

N° 2848.

19 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act Declaring and Constituting the People of England to be a Commonwealth and Free-State.

[Westminster]: 19 May 1649.


1 f. Roman letter.

Hen. Scobell.

Arms 45 and be or

The people of England and of all the dominions and territories thereunto belonging are constituted a commonwealth and free state, and shall be governed by the representatives of the people in Parliament, and their appointed officers and ministers without King or House of Lords. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 506. d. 9 (29), (30).

See C.J. vi. 212. Proclaimed.

N° 2849.
1649: 1 Commonwealth

9 JUNE. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Order by the Commons assembled in...
[Order respecting suspended Members.]
[Westminster]: 9 June 1649.
Type headpiece in of for Members suspended by Order 1 Feb. 1648—9 shall be incapable of sitting if they do not before 30 June apply to the committee appointed 5 March 1648—9 and give satisfaction. New members will be elected in their place. This to be printed and published.
C.J. vi. 228.

[Westminster]: 16 June 1649.
London: Cotes and Newcombe: 1649.
Type headline some fore his All bonds for customs and excise after 16 June to be made in the name of 'Custodes Libertat. Angliae authoritat. Parliament.' All powers, &c., given by 33 Hen. VIII, 7 Ed. VI, and 13 Eliz. to the Exchequer are to be lawfully used for the recovery of debts and duties due on customs and excise. This to be printed and published.

21 JUNE. — [BY LORD FAIRFAX.] A Proclamation by His Excellency the Lord General, Forbidding all Souldiers to forbear to put their Horses into Mowing-Pastures.
[London]: 21 June 1649.
1 f. Roman letter. T. Fairfax.
Type headline Par- liament for Soldiers are not to turn their horses into mowing-pasture because they are paying 3e. 6d. a week. Offenders to give double satisfaction. Officers not enforcing this to be court martialed and pay costs in addition. This to be printed and proclaimed at the head of every regiment or troop.
B.M. 669. f. 14 (45).

6 JULY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Order by the Commons assembled in...
[1 Aug. appointed a day of fasting.]
[Westminster]: 6 July 1649.
Type headline Par- liament for Wednesday next come three weeks [1 Aug.] is appointed a day of fasting for blessing on the forces of Ireland. Sheriffs to send order to ministers, who are to publish it the Lord's Day before.
B.M. 669. f. 14 (54).
C.J. vi. 251.

6 JULY. Type headpiece in three for Another edition of No. 2859, q.v., with the date (1 August) inserted, and the order to print and publish appended.
B.L. B.M. 506. d. 9 (44).
9 JULY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] Resolves of The Commons assembled in Parliament, Concerning such Ministers as shall Preach or Pray against the present Government established by Parliament. 

1 f. Roman letter. 
Hen. Scobell. 

These instructions to be printed and published.

C. J. vi. 260. 

N° 2861.


1 f. Roman letter. 
Hen. Scobell. 

New coins are to be issued. Gold, 20s., 10s., 5s. Silver, 5s., 2s. 6d., Is., 6d., 2d., Id., 1/2d. Gold to weigh 20s. piece 5 dwt. 20 grs. 10 mites, &c. Silver to weigh 5s. 19 dwt. 5 grs. 10 mites 8 droits, &c. Gold to have cross, palm and laurel with 'The Commonwealth of England', obverse cross and harp with 'God with us'. Silver the same except 2d.

Type border publiquely liament effectu-

All persons who have betrayed the trust of the Parliament or assisted Charles Stuart are traitors and rebels, and their estates are confiscated. Officers will be tried by court martial. This to be printed and published and sent to the Council of State to be sent to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 14 (58). 
C. J. vi. 262. Proclaim.
24 blanks = 1 perit, 20 perits = a droit, 24 droits = a mite, 20 mites = a grain. 

N° 2862.

1 f. Roman letter. 
Arms 45 such Commonwealth as. 

Another edition of No. 2862, q.v.

N° 2863.


[Against the pillage of gardens.] 

Sine nota. 

T. Fairfax. 

that divers hand 

Soldiers have broken into orchards and gardens in Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and have stolen fruit, turnips, and other roots. No soldiers are to do this in future, on pain of court martial. Officers to apprehend offenders on notice being given them. This to be proclaimed by beat of drum in London, &c.

B.M. 669. f. 14 (60). 

N° 2864.

25 JULY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] — [Begins] Resolved upon the question by the . . . 

[Concerning rents of sequestered estates.] 

1 f. Roman letter. 
Hen. Scobell. 

Type headlines Com- Tenants of 

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Those tenants of sequestered estates who were to keep their rents in hand till 1 Aug. are to continue till 1 September. 

The Committee of Goldsmiths’ Hall are to consider and report the most advantageous way of getting in these rents. 

B.M. 669. f. 14 (61) ; 506. d. 9 (49). Bodl. 22857. d. 2 (8). 
C. J. vi. 262. 

N° 2865.

24 AUGUST. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Commons Assembled in Parliament, Declaring all persons who have served the Parliament of England in Ireland, and have Betrayed their Trust, or have or shall adhere to, or ayd and assist Charles Stuart, Son to the late King, to be Traytors & Rebels. 

1 f. Roman letter. 
Hen. Scobell. 

Type border whether liament think 

28 AUGUST. — [BY THE COMMONS.] An Act Prohibiting the Importing of any Wines, Wooll or Silk From the Kingdom of France, into the Commonwealth of England or Ireland, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging. 

1 f. Gothic letter. 
Hen. Scobell. 

Arms 46 the Trade Merchants 

In consequence of the Declaration of the French King, verified in the Parliament at Paris, prohibiting the import of English silk or wool, the import of French wine, silk, or wool is forbidden after 7 September 1649, on pain of confusion and £200 fine, one-half to the informer. This to be published by a Serjeant-at-Arms three days on the Exchange at the concourse of merchants there. This to be printed and published. 

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 14 (69) ; 506. d. 9 (62) ; 21. b. 13 (12). 
C. J. vi. 288. 

N° 2866.

28 AUGUST. — [BY THE COMMONS.] 

[Against the pillage of gardens.] 

1 f. Gothic letter. 
Hen. Scobell. 

Arms 46 the Trade Merchants 

In consequence of the Declaration of the French King, verified in the Parliament at Paris, prohibiting the import of English silk or wool, the import of French wine, silk, or wool is forbidden after 7 September 1649, on pain of confusion and £200 fine, one-half to the informer. This to be published by a Serjeant-at-Arms three days on the Exchange at the concourse of merchants there. This to be printed and published. 

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 14 (69) ; 506. d. 9 (62) ; 21. b. 13 (12). 
C. J. vi. 288. 

N° 2867.

31 AUGUST. — [By the Commons.] [Begins] 

Resolved (upon the question) by the . . . 

[Walter Montagu and Sir Renelm Digby banished.] 

1 f. Roman letter. 
H. Scobell. 

Arms 46 Mr. minions Votes
31 AUGUST.
Arms 46. Walter ons Votes
Another edition of No. 2869, q.v.

5 SEPTEMBER.—BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD GENERAL. [Begins] Whereas daily complaints . . . [Against deer-stealing, &c., by soldiers.]
Whitehall: 5 September 1649.
1 f. Roman letter.
Fairfax.
Headpiece under all and
Certain disorderly soldiers enter parks, &c., and steal deer and coney, menacing death to the keepers. Officers are to take away all dogs of chase from their men. Soldiers are to keep them, nor enter a park except by a public way, having neither gun nor dog with them. Keepers to arrest offenders, who are to be tried by court martial. To be proclaimed to every regiment and garrison by drum and trumpet.
B. M. 669. f. 14 (75). N° 2871.

12 SEPTEMBER.—BY PARLIAMENT. An Act prohibiting to Brew for Sale any Ale or Beer above Ten shillings the Barrel, besides the Excise. [Westminster]: 12 September 1649.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 45. Authority every thousand
After 1 Oct. 1649 no one shall brew to sell any ale or beer or other malt liquor costing more than 10s. a barrel besides the excise, 36 gallons of beer or 32 of ale to the barrel, on pain of a fine of £3 per barrel or 3 months gaol; a second offence 6 months House of Correction or £10 per barrel fine, half to informer. This act in force for a year. This to be printed and published.
B. L. B. M. 669. f. 14 (74); 506. d. 9 (68); 21. b. 13 (13).
Queen’s 79. B. 4. Guild. 1 (84).

1 f. Roman letter.
Gualter Frost.
Type headpiece en- wealth the
Drogheda has been taken and 3,000 slain, with a loss of 64 privates and 2 officers. On Sunday, 30 Sept., the ministers in London are to publish this and give thanks. This to be printed and sent round by the Lord Mayor to the ministers.
Bodl. 22857. d. 2 (9). N° 2873.

3 OCTOBER.—BY PARLIAMENT. [Begins] That all and every such poor person . . . [Repayment of small public loans made in 1642.]
[Westminster]: 3 October 1649.
1 f. Roman letter.
Hen. Scobell.
Arms 46. Year upon Cer-
All poor persons who voluntarily contributed in 1642 sums less than £10 are to be repaid, principal and interest. £15,000 out of the £30,000 at Weavers’ Hall to be appropriated. Prisoners who contributed in 1642 are to be satisfied out of the remainder. County Committees to certify the sums lent before 1 January. These votes to be printed and published.
B. M. 669. f. 14 (78).
C. J. vi. 301. N° 2874.

11 OCTOBER.—BY PARLIAMENT. An Act for a Day of Publice Thanksgiving to be observed throughout England and Wales, on Thursday the First of November, 1649. Together with a Declaration of the Grounds thereof.
Westminster: 11 October 1649.
1 f. Roman and Gothic letter.
Hen. Scobell.
Arms 46. Fort forth them of
Thursday, 1 November, to be a day of thanksgiving for the victories near Dublin, the taking of Drogheda, and the surrender of Trym, Dundalk, Carlingford, the Newry, &c. No fairs or markets to be held on it. This Act to be printed and published.
B. M. 669. f. 14 (80); 21. b. 13 (14).
Bodl. Wood 510 (9).
C. J. vi. 305. 12,000 printed.
1 A warrant on the back for its publication at Wollvercott.
Signed John Wood.

11 OCTOBER. [Westminster]: 11 October 1649.
2 f. Roman letter.
Hen. Scobell.
Arms 45. As the 2 the Engagement.
Every member is to subscribe this engagement: ‘I do Declare and Promise, That I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, as the same is now established, without a King or House of Lords.’
12 October. A list of the official persons required to sign the engagement.

11 OCTOBER.—BY PARLIAMENT. Resolves of Parliament Touching the Subscribing to an Engagement, by or before the First of January next; and the Names of Refusers or Neglecters to be returned to the Parliament.
[Westminster]: 11 October 1649.
2 f. Roman letter.
Hen. Scobell.
Arms 45. As the 2 the Engagement.
These votes to be printed and published.
B. L. B. M. 669. f. 14 (81); 21. b. 13 (15).

23 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. His Majesties Declaration To all His Subjects of The Kingdome of England.
Castle Elizabeth, Jersey: 23 October 1649.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 28. To dings models
Will avenge his father if he perish alone. Claims his right to the crown. Offers pardon to all except the regicides. Will restore Parliament to its dignity and honour, and lighten the burden of taxation. Warns the people against the new slavery.
N° 2878.
23 OCTOBER.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms as 38 &c. with models

Another edition of No. 2878, q.v.
B.M. 669. f. 14 (81); 190. g. 13 (276). Bodl. M. 10. 4. Jur. (1); Wood 503 (?); Antiq. (1).
B.M. 669. f. 14 (88); 190. g. 12 (248). P.R.O. S.P.D. 3 (30).

An edition [?] this printed by Samuel Broun, in the Achter-Om, Hague, at the sign of the English Printing House.

C.J. vi. 312. N° 2880.


[Westminster]: 23-5 October 1649.
London: R. Cotes: 1649.

at Army for

After the present charges on Goldsmiths’ Hall are paid off the whole revenue from sequestration is to be applied to the army. 25 October. Committee of Goldsmiths’ Hall to receive and report on suggestions. They are to consider the penalties inflicted on defaulting delinquents. All payments from such estates to be made to Goldsmiths’ Hall, who are to report on any estates in the hands of collectors, &c.

B.M. 669. f. 14 (86); 190. g. 12 (248). P.R.O. S.P.D. 3 (30).

C.J. vi. 312. N° 2880.

[20] NOVEMBER.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.] Instructions to be observed by the several Justices of the Peace in the several Counties within this Commonwealth, for the better prevention of Robberies, Burglaries and other Outrages.

[Whitehall]: 20 November 1649.
1 f. Roman letter.

Vagabonds and every

1. Laws against rogues and vagabonds to be enforced.
2. Watch to be kept in all places adjoining a great road. Posts, rails, and gates to be set up for examining all passengers.
3. A mounted guide to be ready to lead a pursuit. 4. Suspicious persons to be brought before the next Justice of Peace. 5. Unlicensed ale-houses to be suppressed, as well as those in blind corners. 6. Innholders to send in a daily list of their travellers and their destination before 6 p.m. in winter and 8 p.m. in summer to the Justices of Peace, on pain of suppressal. Signed in the name of the Council of State.

B.M. 669. f. 14 (90).


25 JANUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act for the better ordering and managing the Estates of Papists and Delinquents.


Not found.

Ordered to be proclaimed, C.J. vi. 349.


8 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Two Orders of Parliament: The one, Referring to the Council of State, to give Ten Pounds to every one who shall bring in a High-way-man; the other, Referring to the said Council to give Reprieves to persons guilty of Robberies, if they shall Discover any of their Accomplices.

[Westminster]: 8 November 1649.
London: J. Field for E. Husband: [1649].

Arms 45 one Coppe forthwith

A fiery flying Roll’ by Abiezer Coppe being read, it was resolved that it be burned by the hangman in the New Palace Yard, Westminster, Exchange, Cheapside, and Market-place, Southwark, as blasphemous. Serjeant-at-Arms to search for and seize it. All Mayors, &c., to seize and burn it. These orders to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 15 (10); C. 38. g. 10; 708. i. 3 (8) cropped. Queen’s 79. B. 4. Bodl. M. 10. 4. Jur. (4).


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1649-50: 1-2 COMMONWEALTH

N° 2879-87

Arms 45; or, and Humiliation,

In view of the public sins, and blasphemy prevalent, and for prayer for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and that conspiracies may be discovered and prevented, Thursday, 26 February, is appointed a solemn day of fasting, prayer, and humiliation. This to be printed and published.


Arms 45; Fairfax, publique Garisons,

Thomas Lord Fairfax having taken the engagement for members of the Council of State, this is taking the engagement within the Act. The thanks of the House are voted him for causing their Orders [No. 2877, q.v.] to be put in execution in the army and garrisons. These to be printed and published.


Arms 45; Fairfax, publique Garisons,

The first meeting for sales to be held on 4 March 1649-50, when the pre-emptions of immediate tenants of all lands now surveyed will begin. Other tenancies as in the Act of 18 February.


Arms 45; Ministers, Fourth cause

On the report of the Committee by Mr. Millington on 'The Doctrine of the Fourth Commandment deformed by Popery, reformed and restored to its Primitive Purity, &c.' the examination of Augustine Nicholas, servant to Gartrude Dawson, printer of it for James Oakeford, and the examination of John Hide: the book is ordered to be burned at the Exchange and in Cheapside, as asserting the observation of the Jewish Sabbath. All copies of it are to be given up to the magistrates.


350
21 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act Appointing Thursday the Thirteenth of June, 1650, to be kept as a Day of Solemn Fasting and Humiliation; and declaring the Reasons and Grounds thereof.

[Westminster]: 21 May 1650.


Arms 45 and truly are

Thursday, 13 June next, appointed a solemn day of fasting and humiliation for national sin and to ask a blessing on the arms and designs of the Commonwealth. Ministers to give notice the Lord's Day before. This to be printed and published.


C.J. vi. 414.  10,000 printed.

N° 2597.

31 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For the better payment of Augmentations Out Of The Improper Rectories, Vicarages and Tythes sequestered from Papists or Delinquents.

Westminster: 31 May 1650.


Arms 46 Delve-

The augmentations made by Parliament or the Committee for Plundered Ministers to the maintenance of any minister are to be paid by the Commissioners, &c., of sequestrations in the counties. The receipts of the ministers shall be a sufficient discharge, and the Treasurer at Goldsmiths' Hall is to put it to account. The revenues of Wales and the four Northern Counties are not to be charged. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 15 (31); 506. d. 9 (94); 708. i. 3 (7'); 21. b. 13 (23).  Queen's 79. B. 4.

C.J. vi. 102.

N° 2898.

4 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act enabling the Militia of the City of London to Raise Horse within the said City and Liberties, For Defence of the Parliament, City of London, and Liberties thereof, and the parts adjacent.

[Westminster]: 4 June 1650.
London: R. Cotes: 1650.


Arms 46 Authority or for

The Committee of Militia for London may order any citizen to find a horse and arms for service in London and adjacent parts. £20 fine if not ready in 8 days, 4 days imprisonment or 40s. fine if not present when called for. The regiment not to exceed 600 horse. Act in force to 24 June 1651. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 15 (39), (36).

C.J. vi. 419.

N° 2900.

25 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act Constituting Major-General Philip Skippon to Be Major-General, and Commander in Chief of all the Forces within the City of London, the late Lines of Communication, and weekly Bills of Mortality.

[Westminster]: 25 June 1650.


Maj.-Gen. Philip Skippon is appointed Commander-in-Chief over all the forces in London and the parts adjacent. He has power to lead and command them, to put down insurrections, and slay opponents, and obey the orders of Council and Parliament. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 15 (37); 505. d. 9 (97); 708. i. 3 (8).


C.J. vi. 431.

N° 2901.

28 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act for the better Preventing and Suppressing of Prophane Swearing and Cursing.

[Westminster]: 28 June 1650.


Arms 46 En-

Any person using profane swearing or cursing, on conviction before a Justice of Peace, shall be fined for the poor of the parish: a peer 30s., a baronet or knight 20s., an esquire 10s., a gentleman 6s. 8d., others 3s. 4d. for the first offence, £3, £2, £1, 13s. 4d., and 6s. 8d. respectively for the second to ninth offence. On the tenth offence he shall likewise be pronounced a common swearer and bound over to good behaviour for 3 years. Women to pay as their husband (if single). Fines recovered by distress. In default, stocks for three hours for first offence, six hours after if over twelve years of age, if under to be whipped. Indemnity for justices. 21 Jas. 1 repealed. Act in force 1 August. This to be proclaimed in all markets. This to be printed and published.


C.J. vi. 438, with order to proclaim.

N° 2902.

11 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act for the setting apart a Day of publice Thanksgiving, to be kept on Friday the Twenty sixth of this instant July: Together with a Declaration and a Narrative, expressing the Grounds and Reasons thereof.

Westminster: 11 July 1650.


Arms 47 Cause most 2) of thereunto

Friday, 26 July, to be a day of public thanksgiving. No fairs or servile works to be used on that day. Adds history of the defeat of the Irish army under the Bishop of Clogher (Ever MacMahon) by Sir Charles Coot at Letterkenny. With a list of the killed and prisoners in the fields of Scarfollis, 21 June 1650, and Ormond's Commission to the Bp. of Clogher. This Act, the list, and the Bishop's Commission to be printed and published.


C.J. vi. 440; see 485.

N° 2903.

18 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Resolves of Parliament, For the suspending and making void of all Licenses granted or to be granted to any person comprised within the late Act for Removing Delinquents from London and Westminster, and twenty Miles thereof.

[Westminster]: 18 July 1650.


Arms 46 any London under

All licences granted under the Act are suspended from 25 July next to 1 October. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 15 (41); 21. b. 13 (26); 708. i. 3 (9).


N° 2904.
23 JULY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] Resolves of Parliament, Concerning such Delinquents As have not paid in their Fines according to Compositions.
Arms 46 have unpaid the
All delinquents who pay in their whole fines with interest on the arrears before 14 August if within 80 miles of London, or 1 September, shall be discharged of penalties. Otherwise their whole estates shall be confiscated. This to be printed and published.
Nº 2905.

1 f. Roman letter. Arms 46 not Interested speedy
Another edition of No. 2905, q.v.
B.M. 1851. c. 11 (44). Nº 2907.

23 JULY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For satisfying Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburn, the sum of One thousand five hundred eighty and three pounds, Eighteen shillings, Four pence; out of the remainder of the Lands of the late Deans and Chapters.
[Westminster]: 30 July 1650.
Sine nota.
paid And ob.
By Ordinance 21 Dec. 1648, £3,000 was to be paid to Col. Lilburn, of which £1,583 18s. 4d. is unpaid. This shall be paid him out of the Deans and Chapters’ lands at 10 years purchase.
Nº 2908.

6 AUGUST. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That the Parliament doth Declare, . . .
[Concerning the Militia.]
[Westminster]: 6 August 1650.
Type headpiece That Acts several
Nº 2909.

28 AUGUST. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act and Declaration Of The Parliament of England, Touching a Pamphlet, Entituled, A Declaration by the Kings Majesty, To His Subjects of the Kingdoms of Scotland, England and Ireland, Printed at Edinburgh, 1650.
[Westminster]: 28 August 1650.
Arms 45 Entitled Adjudged
This pamphlet is an attempt to seduce the English people from their obedience. All who countenance it, print or publish it, or promote its designs, are traitors. This to be printed and published.
C.J. vi. 490; Rariora iii. 35. See 16 August 1650, Scotland. 
Nº 2910.

[Westminster]: 30 August 1650.
Arms 46 the great 2) shot the
On 1 September in London, &c., 15 September elsewhere, public thanks to be given for victories at Carlow, Waterford, Duncannon, and Charlemont. This to be printed and published.
C.J. vi. 460. 12,000 printed. 
Nº 2911.

17 SEPTEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Ordered by the Parliament, That . . .
[Distribution of an Act for a public Thanksgiving.]
[Westminster]: 17 September 1650.
the Sheriffs Declaration
The Act for making 8 October a day of thanksgiving to be circulated by the sheriffs among the ministers.
B.M. 816. m. 1 (82). C.J. vi. 468. 
Nº 2912.

27 SEPTEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Upon Report from the Committee for . . .
[The Single Eye ‘ to be burnt, &c.]
[Westminster]: 27 September 1650.
Arms 46 impious Carriages inh-
On report from the Committee of Laurence Clarkson’s confession respecting the blasphemous book, ‘ The Single Eye,’ and the carriages of Major Rainbow: He is discharged from the office of Justice of the Peace. Laurence Clarkson is to be imprisoned for one month and banished for life. The book is to be burnt at the New Palace in Westminster, and on the Exchange. All copies to be given up. These to be printed and published.
C.J. vi. 474, 475. 
Nº 2913.

[Westminster]: 2 October 1650.
Arms 47 have merely Cities.
Extension of time to delinquents, 10 November and 24 November being appointed for those who live under or over 80 miles from London. Arrangements for those who have to sell part of their estate to pay, for those part of whose estates were litigious, and for those who concealed part of their estate.
on compounding. This to be printed and published by sheriffs in all market towns.

**15 NOVEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]**

B. L. B. M. 669, f. 15 (59); 708, i. 3(13); 21, b. 13 (29).


N° 2915.

**22 NOVEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]**

An Act For Turning the Books of the Law, And all Proces and Proceedings in Courts of Justice, Into English.

[Westminster] : 22 November 1649[sic but 50].


Arms 45 from Officer like.

The fees called ‘Damage Cleere’ or ‘Damna Clericorum’ are abolished from 1 January 1650[-1], and shall not be demanded or received by any officer of a Court of Justice. This to be printed and published.


C. J. vi. 525.  
N° 2922.

**18 DECEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]**

An Act For Continuing Two former Acts touching Elections In The City of London.


London : Husband & Field : 1650[-1].


Arms 45 by within the

The seal with the arms of England and Ireland, a cross and a harp, with the inscription in the circle, ‘The Seal of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England’ shall be the seal of Parliament. High treason to counterfeit it. This to be printed and published.


C. J. vi. 511.  
N° 2919.  
N° 2923.  
333
28 JANUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For Continuance of a former Act For Setting the Militia Of This Commonwealth.

London : Husband & Field : 1650[-1].

Arms 45 and notwithstanding—
The Militia Act continued to 1 May 1651. This to be printed and published.


N° 2924.


[Westminster] : 13 February 1650[-1].
London : J. Field : 1650[-1].

Arms 45 and were until
The Council of State to exercise all the powers of Lord Admiral of England and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports until 1 July 1651. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 15 (79); 708. i. 3 (17) cut; 21. b. 13 (31); 506. d. 9 (120). Queen's 79. B. 4. Guild. 1 (96). C.J. vi. 554.

N° 2925.

27 FEBRUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That the Officers belonging to the Recruits... [The passage of recruits to Ireland.]

[Westminster] : 27 February 1650[-1].
London : J. Field : 1650[-1].

Arms 45 which shall do
Officers to remain with their recruits for Ireland, who are to march directly for their ports, quartering in inns and alehouses only for payment. Constables to take notice. The Committees of Militia to assist. The Council to send the order into all counties concerned. These to be printed and published.


N° 2926.

27 FEBRUARY. 
Arms 45 now Ports observed
Another edition of No. 2926, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 11 (46). N° 2927.

19 MARCH. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For Continuance of the Act for Removing All Papists, and all Officers and Soldiers of Fortune And divers other Delinquents From London and Westminster, and Confining them within Five Miles of their Dwellings.

[Westminster] : 19 March 1650[-1].
London : J. Field : 1650[-1].

Arms 46 Author- Twentieth re-
The Act is renewed from 20 March 1650[-1] to 1 November 1651. The Commissioners of the High Court of Justice have power to proceed against offenders. This to be printed and published.


N° 2928.

1651

20 MARCH. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For the Apprehension of Thomas Cook Esq;

[Westminster] : 20 March 1650[-1].
London : J. Field : 1650[-1].

Arms 45 having Treason Act
Thomas Cook of Gny's Inn, arrested for treason by the Council of State, has escaped from the Tower. If he does not surrender within 4 days he is attainted of high treason. His harbourers are traitors. £500 reward for his capture before 1 May 1651. Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and elsewhere to publish this. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (2); 506. d. 9 (125); 21. b. 13 (34). Queen’s 79. B. 6 (2). Hodgkin. Guild. 1 (98).


2 APRIL. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For Continuing the Jurisdiction of The Court of Admiralty.


Arms 46 the shall six
The ordinances and acts of this Parliament relating to the Admiralty Court are continued from 12 April 1561 until further order. William Stephens, William Clerk, and John Exton are to exercise the office of judges till 1 December 1651. This to be printed and published.


N° 2930.

22 APRIL. — BY THE LIEUT. GENERAL. 
A Proclamation.

[Officers to return to their charges.]
Whitehall : 22 April 1651.
Not found. Charles Fleetwood.
Officers and soldiers to return to their duties before 29 April on pain of Court of War. This to be published.


27 MAY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That all Recognizances for the Peace, ... [Discharging recognizances of Star Chamber, &c.]


Arms 46 Ap Commission Dis-
All recognizances and fines in the Star Chamber and High Commission Court before 30 January 1648[—9] are discharged. The discharge to be entered on the records of the Exchequer. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (4). Queen’s 79. B. 6 (7). C.J. vi. 578.

N° 2932.

27 MAY. 
Arms 46 Appear- Commission the
Another edition of No. 2932, q.v.


5 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING OF SCOTS.] His Majesty's Declaration, to all His loving Subjects of His Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales.

Woodhouse: 5 August 1651.


A crown 78°8 botwixt OUR And

Promises oblivion before entering the kingdom. Will settle religion according to the Word of God and the example of best reformed Churches. Parliament to have freedom, he will govern by its advice. All subjects are to come in. An Act of Oblivion and Indemnity will be passed, excepting only Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, John Brenchaw, John Cooke their solicitor, and the regicides. Provisions are to be brought in for the Scots army. There shall be no plundering, and the service being done the Scots army will retire and the others be disbanded.

B. M. 1651. c. 11 (49).


5 AUGUST.

Sine nota.

1 f. Italic letter.

Parli- gion be

Another edition of No. 2939, q.v.

B. M. 669. f. 16 (17).

1 f. Gothic letter.


Arms 47 parts King this

Certain English fugitives in Scotland with Charles Stuart at their head are bringing war on England. The English army in Scotland has been successful, but Charles has fled into England. No one is to aid or assist him on pain of high treason. The march is to be hindered. Offenders may be tried (within three months) by a Council of War. This Act in force to 1 December 1651. Untried offenders may be tried after that. This to be printed and published.


C. J. vi. 620; Baricora iii. 36.

12 AUGUST.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act Concerning the Militia's in the respective Counties within this Commonwealth.

[Westminster]: 12 August 1651.


Arms 47 the Shall order.

The persons appointed by the Council of State are to have full powers under any Act as Commissioners for the Militia to summon horse or foot to one or more 'Rendezvous', who are to come with one month's pay. All commissions formerly granted to officers of Militia by the Council of State are revived till 1 December 1651 or further order. This to be printed and published.


C. J. vi. 620.

12 AUGUST.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act To prevent The killing of Deer.

[Westminster]: 24 July 1651.


Arms 45° Au- away pe-

Any one killing, &c., red-, or fallow-deer in any forest, &c., without the owner's consent, shall be fined £15 for each offence, one-half to the informer, the other to the poor of the parish, or twelve months' imprisonment in default of distress. This to be printed and published.


C. J. vi. 609.

12 AUGUST. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That the Parliament doth Declare, . . .

[Commissioners for the Militia to impress for Ireland.]

[Westminster]: 27 June 1651.


Arms 46 several Counties the

The Commissioners for the Militia to have powers to impress soldiers for Ireland under the Act. This to be printed and published.

B. L. B. M. 669. f. 16 (6); 21. b. 13 (36). Queen's 79. B. 6 (6).1 Hodgkin.

C. J. vi. 598, 599.

1 For Justice Hide.

N° 2984.

3 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That Authority of the Parliament of the . . .

[Summons to Earl Craven.]

[Westminster]: 3 July 1651.


Arms 46 Common- of publication

William Long Craven to appear before Parliament, 3 September 1651, and answer charges to be brought before this in Westminster Hall. This to be printed and set up at the Old Exchange and elsewhere.

B. M. 21. b. 13 (37); 816. m. 1 (84). Hodgkin.

C. J. vi. 596.

N° 2985.

17 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That the Fair usually held and kept . . .

[St. James’s Fair stopped.]

[Westminster]: 17 July 1651.

London: J. Field: [1651].


Arms 46 kept Day Parlia-

James’s Fair at Westminster (25 July) is suspended till further order.

B. L. B. M. 669. f. 16 (14). Hodgkin.

C. J. vi. 605.

N° 2986.

24 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That all Primers formerly used in the . . .

[Primers in use to be suppressed.]

[Westminster]: 24 July 1651.


Arms 46 time sed or

Primers used in the time of Kingship to be no longer used in any school, public or private. This to be printed and published.

B. L. B. M. 1651. c. 11 (48). Hodgkin.

C. J. vi. 609.

N° 2987.

24 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act To prevent The killing of Deer.

[Westminster]: 24 July 1651.


Arms 45° Au- away pe-

Any one killing, &c., red- or fallow-deer in any forest, &c., without the owner’s consent, shall be fined £15 for each offence, one-half to the informer, the other to the poor of the parish, or twelve months’ imprisonment in default of distress. This to be printed and published.


C. J. vi. 609.

N° 2988.

[Westminster]: 12 August 1651.
Arms 46* De with December

The Commissioners named in these Acts for Westminster, Southwark, and Tower Hamlets Militia are to continue to act under the orders of the Council to 1 December 1651.

C.J. vi. 619. № 2943.

13 AUGUST.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act with Instructions To The Commissioners of the respective Militia's.

Westminster: 13 August 1651.
Arms 46 or eth 2] such six

All persons living in London, &c., must give in in writing by Monday, 16th August, or within three days of their arrival a list of the ordnance, arms, and ammunition they have, retaining them till after 23rd. No person who has been in arms against Parliament, or has not taken the engagement, No. 2877, q.v., may have arms till 1 Oct. 1651 without licence. All householders to give in a list of their lodgers before 16 August. All masters to keep their sons in arms against Parliament, or has not taken the engagement, No. 2877, q.v., may have arms till 1 Oct. 1651. Powers of search. Reward to informers. Act in force to 1 October. This to be printed and published.

C.J. vi. 621. № 2944.

23 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING OF SCOTS.] [Begins] Charles ... We desire not the effusion of...

[Declaration to the people of England.]

Worcester: 23 August 1651.

Not found.

Summons nobility and gentry to meet at Pitchcroft near Worcester, on Tuesday 26th inst., in arms. Pardon to all who have served against him in arms or civil government. Threatens the disloyal and lukewarm.

From Thos. Blount's Boscobel.

№ 2945.

23 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING OF SCOTS.] [Begins] Whereas by the Trayterous plots ... [All persons between 16 and 60 summoned.]

Worcester: 23 August 1651.

Found only in MS.

Recounts successes at Warrington and Worcester over the army of Parliament. Summons all persons between 16 and 60 to meet in arms at Pitchcroft Meadow. Search to be made for arms and rebels. This to be read in churches.

P.R.O. S.P.D.


[Westminster]: 25 August 1651.

Arms 46* being his 2) Liber-conve.

Charles Stuart has been proclaimed King of England by divers of the Scottish nation, and some English fugitives; has invaded England, has published a declaration, and by letters to the City of London has endeavoured to bring it to his party. By a late Act and Declaration, No. 2941, q.v., all have been warned against aiding him. Charles Stuart a rebel, traytor, and public enemy to the Commonwealth, with his abettors, agents, and complices. This declaration to be proclaimed and published in all market towns. This to be printed and published.

C.J. vii. 6; Rariora iii. 36. № 2947.

27 AUGUST.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Mr. Speaker, by way of report acquaints ...

[Vote of thanks to the London Militia.]

[Westminster]: 27 August 1651.

Sine nota.


House Westminster thanks

The Speaker reports the appearance of the Militia at Finsbury Fields on Monday, 25th inst.: whereon a vote of thanks is passed to the Lord Mayor, &c., of London, the Militias of London, Westminster, Southwark, and Tower Hamlets, their officers, the trained bands and volunteers for their affection to the Parliament. Ald. Pennington, Sir John Bourchier, Ald. Atkin, and Ald. Allen to return thanks.

MS. date 1 September 1651. № 2948.

30 AUGUST.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] The Parliament having received Intelligence ... [Thanksgiving for capture of Stirling.]

[Westminster]: 30 August 1651.

1 f. Roman letter.

Type headpiece taking of mini

Sunday [7 Sept.] to be a day of thanksgiving for the capture of Stirling, and the rout of the Earl of Derby by Col. Robert Lilborne. This to be printed and published.

B.L. Hodgkin.

C.J. vii. 9; Rariora iii. 37. № 2949.

1 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That whatsoever person or persons have ... ['His Majesties Declaration ' to be burnt.]

Westminster: 1 September 1651.

1 f. Roman letter.

Hen. Scobell.

Arms 45* their sites according

All persons having any copies of 'His Majesties Declaration,' No. 2939, q.v., to bring them in to the Council of State, Lord Mayor, or nearest justice, to be burnt by the common hangman. All who publish them to be tried. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (23); 21. b. 13 (44). Hodgkin.
C.J. vii. 9; Rariora iii. 37. № 2950.
Nos 2951-60

10 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE PARLIAMENT. A Proclamation For The Discovery and Apprehending of Charles Stuart, and other Traytors his Adherents and Abettors.

Westminster: 10 September 1651.


B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (24); 21. b. 13 (45). Guild. 1 (113).

Hodgkin.

C.J. vii. 10.

N° 2951.

25 SEPTEMBER.—BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For Continuing the High Court of Justice.

[Westminster]: 25 September 1651.


B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (25); 21. b. 13 (46); 1851. b. 3 (47).


C.J. vii. 14; 15; Barlow iii. 37.

See Commons' Journal as to the issue of this proclamation.

The original writ for the proclamation of this is preserved with it.

N° 2952.

8 OCTOBER.—BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For Increase of Shipping, and Encouragement of the Navigation of this Nation.

Westminster: 8 October 1651.

Not found.

Ordered to be printed and proclaimed.

C.J. vii. 27; Scobell ii. 176.

A folio copy. B.M. E. 1061 (58).

N° 2953.

8 NOVEMBER.—BY O. CROMWELL.] [Begins] Whereas it hath pleased the Parliament . . . [Officers and Soldiers to assist Commissioners of Excise.]

[London]: 8 November 1651.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter. O. Cromwell.

Type border Act dies at

Quotes Act 14 August 1649 empowering Commissioners of Excise to call on army to suppress tumults against them, and forbidding soldiers to act in opposition on pain of cashiering and other punishment. This Act is to be enforced.

B.M. 669. f. 16 (33).

Ms. date 14 November.

N° 2955.


Westminster: 5 December 1651.

Not found.

The preaching of God's Word to be promoted, Scotland to be incorporated into one Commonwealth with England. The estates of Charles Stuart and of all who invaded England under Duke Hamilton in 1648 or lately to be forfeited for the expenses of those wars, except such as have since the battle of Dunbar, 3 Sept. 1650, deserted the Stuarts and not borne arms. All others to have equal rights with Englishmen. All vassals who submit within 30 days after publication shall be admitted as freeholders.


N° 2956.

12 DECEMBER.—BY PARLIAMENT. [Begins] Resolved by the Parliament, That . . . [Touching the Excise of Beer and Ale.]

[Westminster]: 12 December 1651.

Sine nota.


af. or accor.

After 25 December no beer is to be excisable except brewed by common brewers, or to be sold by vintners, innkeepers, ale-housekeepers, cooks, chandlers, or others selling by retail. The Commissioners for Excise are to execute.

B.M. 506. c. 17 (2).

C.J. vii. 50.

N° 2957.

12 DECEMBER.—BY PARLIAMENT.] Votes of Parliament Touching the Excise of Beer and Ale.

[Westminster]: 12 December 1651.


B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (35); 21. b. 13 (48).

C.J. vii. 51.

N° 2958.

12 DECEMBER.

Arms 46. One lers the

Another edition of No. 2958, q.v.

B.L.

N° 2959.


[Westminster]: 19 December 1651.


B.L. B.M. 21. b. 13 (19); 816. m. 9 (45).

C.J. vii. 53.

N° 2960.
1652


[Westminster: 25 March 1652.]
Arms 46 Authority and are

Cites the shires and boroughs of Scotland that have agreed to a Union. The people of the whole island shall be represented in one Parliament. Arrangements for the election of commissioners before July next. Form of certificate of election of, . . . to meet at Edinburgh 20 August and there elect 11 persons for the shires and 7 for the boroughs, for the Parliament meeting 1 Oct. 1652. Form of certificate for election of member. Form of consent to the Union. Deputies to be allowed 20s. sterling per day from setting out. The Commissioner at Leith to advance three months' allowance to them. The Commissioner for managing the affairs of Scotland to cause this to be promulgated in Scotland.

B. L. Queen's 79. B. 6 (13). Hodgkin.

27 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Another edition of No. 2967, q.v.

27 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For the redemption of captives is continued till 25 December 1652. This to be printed and published.
B. L. B. M. 669. f. 16 (49). Queen's 73. B. 6 (14). Hodgkin.

C.J. viii. 112.

Cites the shires and boroughs of Scotland that have agreed to a Union. The people of the whole island shall be represented in one Parliament. Arrangements for the election of commissioners before July next. Form of certificate of election of, . . . to meet at Edinburgh 20 August and there elect 11 persons for the shires and 7 for the boroughs, for the Parliament meeting 1 Oct. 1652. Form of certificate for election of member. Form of consent to the Union. Deputies to be allowed 20s. sterling per day from setting out. The Commissioner at Leith to advance three months' allowance to them. The Commissioner for managing the affairs of Scotland to cause this to be proclaimed in Scotland.

C.J. vii. 111 (not published then); read at Market Cross, Edinburgh, 21 April.

27 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A further Additional Act For Relief of Poor Prisoners.

[Westminster: 27 April 1652.
Arms 46 Authority further and
Another edition of No. 2967, q.v.

C.J. vii. 127.

27 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Votes Of Parliament For setting the Poor on Work, And for preventing of Common-Begging.

[Westminster: 27 April 1652.
Arms 45 Authority what such their
A Committee appointed to report how the poor may be set to work, to revise and report on the poor laws, and to receive and report on any proposals sent them.
(30 April). These to be printed and published.
C.J. vii. 127, 129.

27 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Votes Of Parliament Touching the Book commonly called The Racovian Catechism.

[Westminster: 2 April 1652.
Arms 46 Regno Resolved in
The Book 'Catechesis Ecclesiarum que in Regno Poloniae, &c., commonly called 'The Racovian Catechism', contains matters blasphemous, erroneous, and scandalous. It is to be seized by the sheriffs and burnt on Tuesday and Thursday next [6th and 8th] at the Old Exchange, and in the New Palace at Westminster. These votes to be printed and published.
C.J. vii. 114.

2 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Votes of Parliament Touching the Book commonly called The Racovian Catechism.

[Westminster: 2 April 1652.
Arms 46 Entitled, number or
Continuing a former Act giving these jurisdictions until 1 January 1652. This to be printed and published.
B. L. B. M. 669. f. 16 (44).
C.J. vii. 113.

3 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For continuing John Bradshaw Sergeant at Law, Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, and Bartholomew Hall Esq; Attorney General of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and for continuing the jurisdictions of the said Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster.

[Westminster: 1 April 1652.
Arms 46 Entitled, number or
Continuing a former Act giving these jurisdictions until 1 January 1652. This to be printed and published.
B. L. B. M. 669. f. 16 (43).

1 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For continuing John Bradshaw Sergeant at Law, Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, and Bartholomew Hall Esq; Attorney General of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and for continuing the jurisdictions of the said Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster.

[Westminster: 1 April 1652.
Arms 46 Entitled, number or
Continuing a former Act giving these jurisdictions until 1 January 1652. This to be printed and published.
B. L. B. M. 669. f. 16 (42).
C.J. vii. 112.

1651-2

9 JANUARY.—[BY THE VICECHANCELOR . . . [Begins] Whereas the Right Honourable the Councell of State . . . against students interfering with worship.

Oxford: 9 January 1651[-2].
Oxford: L. Liehfield: 1651[-2].
Univ. Arms 94.75 informed cruel offensive
Complaints have been made to the Council of State that the students interfere with meetings for religious worship, by assaults, robbings, beatings, &c. All scholars are warned to forbear on pain of most severe punishment. No scholar or other under University jurisdiction maycarry with him any arm.


17 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]
That such Delinquents as have been . . .
[Allowed lapsed Compositions to be paid.]

[Westminster: 17 March 1651[-2].
London: J. Field: 1651[-2].
Arms 46 Composition, payment of
Compounding delinquents allowed to make lapsed payments with interest at 8 per cent, up to 20 April next, or if over 80 miles from London to 20 May. This to be printed, &c.

B. L. Queen's 79. B. 6 (13). Hodgkin.
C.J. vii. 106.

31 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For Continuation of the Act for Redemption of Captives.

Arms 46 Authority thereof six
The Act for the redemption of captives is continued till 25 December 1652. This to be printed and published.
B. L. B. M. 669. f. 16 (48). Queen's 73. B. 6 (14). Hodgkin.

C.J. vii. 112.


1651-2: 3-4 COMMONWEALTH

1 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For continuing John Bradshaw Sergeant at Law, Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, and Bartholomew Hall Esq; Attorney General of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and for continuing the jurisdictions of the said Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster.

[Westminster: 1 April 1652.
Arms 46 Entitled, number or
Continuing a former Act giving these jurisdictions until 1 January 1652. This to be printed and published.
B. L. B. M. 669. f. 16 (43).
4 JUNE. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For the Observation of a Day of Publike Fasting and Humiliation. [Westminster: 4 June 1652.}


Arms 46 King's Speech. A day of solemn fasting and humiliation. Fairs or servile works forbidden on that day. This is to be printed and published.


Another edition of No. 2970, q.v.


sent it.


N° 2973.

18 AUGUST. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That the Parliament doth declare ...

[Export of Cattle, Grain, &c., to Ireland permitted.] [Westminster: 18 August 1652.]

1 f. Roman letter. Cattle, sheep, horses, corn or grain may be exported without custom or excise in England, under bond of sale in the Parliamentary quarters of Ireland. This to be printed and published by Committee of Navy in ports.


N° 2974.

1 SEPTEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For setting apart Wednesday the Thirteenth day of October, 1652, For a Day of Publike Fasting and Humiliation. [Westminster: 1 September 1652.]


Arms 46 and duty of Wednesday, 13 Oct., to be a day of solemn fasting and humiliation for a blessing on the war with the United Provinces. No fairs or servile work. This to be printed and published.


N° 2976.

12 OCTOBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For further Impowering the Commissioners for removing Obstructions To determine Claims. [Westminster: 12 October 1652.


Arms 46 Authority (as Ordered, The Commissioners for Obstructions are authorized to hear and determine all claims and causes on petitions for removing obstructions in the sale of any manors, &c., provided that the petitions were in order. This to be printed and published.


C.J. vii. 190.

N° 2977.


Arms 46 the rates the The Lord Mayor and Aldermen are to inquire into and take remedy for the extraordinary price of coal, and if not to report to Parliament at once. Ald. Atkins in charge of the matter.


N° 2978.

17 DECEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For the ascertaining the time of payment of the Monies due upon Weavers-Hall Bills. [Westminster: 17 December 1652.


Arms 46 to the dis-

£400,000 was lent by Ordinance 13 May 1647 on the security of the grand excise and others. The Commissioners
of Grand Excise are to pay after 31 December 1653 the said £100,000, or such part of it as is still due with interest at 8 per cent. every six months until the whole is repaid. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (75); 21. b. 13 (63).  
Queen's 79. B. 6 (21*).  
Hodgkin.  
Guild. 1 (127).  
N° 2979.


[Westminster]: 21 December 1652.  
1 f. Roman letter.  
Hen. Scobell.  
Arms 46 Authority Clauses Decem—
The Act for the Redemption of Captives is continued till 26 December 1653. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 16 (76); 21. b. 13 (63).  
Hodgkin.  
C.J. vii. 231.  
N° 2980.

24 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That the Markets be kept to Morrow . . .

1 f. Roman letter.  
Hen. Scobell.  
Arms 46 twentieth sons Commu—
The markets to be kept to-morrow (Christmas). Persons opening their shops not to be molested. Christmas Day not to be observed nor any solemnity used in churches. The Lord Mayor, &c., and Justices of Peace for Middlesex to execute.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (77).  
C.J. vii. 235.  
N° 2981.

1652-3

1 JANUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act Impowering the Commissioners For Inspecting the Treasuries to issue Warrants for payment of the Monies appointed for the use of the Navy.

[Westminster]: 1 January 1652-3.  
1 f. Roman letter.  
Hen. Scobell.  
Arms 45 there thousand Par—
Cornelius Holland, Dennis Bond, Francis Allein, and John Downs, Commissioners for the Treasury, are authorized to pay the money required on certificate of the Commissioners of the Navy. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (78).  
Guild. 1 (118).  
N° 2982.

1 JANUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For continuing John Bradshaw Serjeant at Law, Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster; And Bartholomew Hall Esq; Attorney-General of the Dutchy of Lancaster; And for continuing the Jurisdictions of the said Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster.

[Westminster]: 1 January 1652-3.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Hen. Scobell.  
Arms 45* An of three,  
Continues the Act to 1 April 1653. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (79).  
Hodgkin.  
Guild. 1 (117).  
N° 2983.

5 JANUARY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] A Proclamation Commanding All Jesuits, Seminary Priests, and other Romish Priests, to depart out of this Commonwealth.

1 f. Gothic letter.  
Hen. Scobell.  
Arms 45 and Priests Common—
All jesuits, seminary, and other priests found in England are liable to the death penalty. They are to leave England before 1 March 1652-3. Priests and jesuits in prison may be transported. Justices to search them out. This to pass the Great Seal. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (80); 21. b. 13 (64).  
Antiq.* (213).  
Hodgkin.  
Guild. 1 (118).  
C.J. vii. 244.  
N° 2984.

9 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Votes of Parliament For setting apart a Day of Publice Fasting and humiliation.

1 f. Roman letter.  
Hen. Scobell.  
Arms 46 Day sing se—
Thursday, 3 March, is to be a day of public fasting and humiliation. This to be printed and published by the sheriffs to the ministers.

B.M. 669. f. 16 (89); 21. b. 13 (65); 816. m. 1 (85).  
Hodgkin.  
C.J. vii. 257.  
N° 2985.

24 FEBRUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That the Ministers in the several . . .

1 f. Roman letter.  
Hen. Scobell.  
Arms 46 of Commonwealth the
Ministers to give thanks next Lord’s Day (27 Feb.) for the victory over the Dutch Fleet on 18, 19, and 20 February. Lord Mayor to give timely notice. This to be printed and published.

Hodgkin.  
C.J. vii. 292.  
N° 2986.

15 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Order of Parliament For setting apart Tuesday the Twelfth of April next, to be a Day of Publique Thanksgiving.

1 f. Roman letter.  
Hen. Scobell.  
Arms 45 fifty on Commonwealth,
12 April to be a day of public thanksgiving for the naval victory of 19 Feb. Order to print and circulate (29 March).

B.L. Hodgkin.  
C.J. vii. 296.  
N° 2987.

22 MARCH. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For the continuance of the Customs Until The Twenty sixth of March in the year One thousand six hundred fifty and four.

[Westminster]: 22 March 1652-3.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Hen. Scobell.  
Arms 45 Authority March of
The Customs Act continued till 26 March 1654. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 16 (90).  
Queen’s 79. B. 6 (22).  
Guild. 1 (119).  
C.J. vii. 269.  
N° 2988.
22 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For continuance of the Imposition upon Coals, Towards the Building and Maintaining Ships for guarding the Seas. [Westminster]: 22 March 1652[3].

London: J. Field: 1653[7].

1 f. Gothic letter. Hen. Scobell. Arms 46 Authority taining thou-

This Act is continued till 26 March 1654. This to be printed and published.


Hodgkin.

C.J. vii. 269. № 2969.

1653

30 MARCH.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.] [Begins] The Council having Read the Petition...

[Confirming the Inland Postmasters.] Whitehall: 30 March 1653.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman and Italic letter. Dennis Bond. Arms 46 faithfully, Weekly of

Confering on Edmund Prideaux, Attorney-General, the charge of the Inland Post, with the assistance of the Post-

masters. In answer to a petition of the Postmasters of England 24 March 1653[3]. Signed by the following Postmasters.

Plymouth and Portsmouth Roads: Samuel Northcot, Plymouth; Andrew Raddon, Exon; Francis Pyle, Crow-
kern; Robert Ring, Salisbury; Nathaniel Hole, Hartlerow. Bristol and South Wales Roads: John Lewin, Bristol; Onesiphorus Tapp, Marlebrough; John Donn, Gloucester; David Bayley, Swansea. Chester Road: Robert Girdler, Birmingham; Robert King, Cossells; Richard Farmer, Tossell; George Parker, Chester; George Gleave, Namp-
with. Northern Roads: Ralph Salkeld, Berwick; Thomas Errington, Newcastle; Robert Morley, Tadcaster; William Collins, Stamford. Ask for confirmation in their employ-

B.M. 669. f. 16 (91).

'Pasted upon the posts 2 April.'

An advertisement against the New Undertakers follow (f. 92). An advertisement of the New Undertakers signed by four of them (f. 93) 24 April. 1 f. Roman letter.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 13 (110); 21. b. 13 (74). № 2990.

8 APRIL.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For continuing John Bradshaw Serjeant at Law, Chan-
celloír of the Dutchy and County Palatine of Lan-
caster; and Bartholomew Hall Esq; Attorney-
general of the Dutchy of Lancaster; and for

continuing the Jurisdictions of the said Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster. Westminster: 8 April 1653.


1 f. Gothic letter. Hen. Scobell. Arms 49 under which him

The Act continued till 10 October 1653.


22 APRIL.—[BY THE NAVY.] A Declaration of the Generals at Sea, and the Captains under their Command, concerning the late Dissolution of the Parliament; and their Resolution thereupon. As it was sent to Vice-Admirall Penn, to be Communi-
cated to the Commanders and Officers of the Ships under his Command. Spithead: 22 April 1653.

London: T. Newcomb: [1653].

1 f. Roman letter.

On the news of the Dissolution of this Parliament, the Generals and Commanders came to the conclusion to devote themselves solely to the defence of the country from the United Provinces or other enemies.


B.M. 669. f. 16 (96). Guild. 1 (130).

MS. date 27 April 1653. № 2992.

30 APRIL.—[BY OLIVER CROMWELL.] A Declaration of Oliver Cromwell, Captain General of all the Forces of this Commonwealth.

[Whitehall]: 30 April 1653.


1 f. Roman letter. O. Cromwell.

Headpiece Persons and what-

By the Declaration 22 April a new Parliament is to be called. In the meantime a Council of State has been consti-
tuated to manage the present affairs of the Commonwealth.


For the Declaration of 27 April, B.M. E. 693 (17). Declaration of 22nd, B.M. E. 693 (12); Mercurius Politicus, 2586. For a specimen summons to Parliament see Thurloe i. 374.

1 f. Roman letter.

B.L. B.M. 506. h. 13 (110); 21. b. 13 (74). № 2993.

18 MAY.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.] [Begins] Whereas the Council hath been...[Authorizing subscription for relief of Marlborough.]

Whitehall: 18 May 1653.

Sine nota.


Arms 49 under which him

On the petition of the Mayor and inhabitants of Marl-
borough, destroyed on Thursday, 28 April 1653, a church, market-house, and 224 houses being destroyed, a subscription is authorized. Ald. Andrews, Tichborn, Ireton, Col. Owen Roe, Mr. Edward Bushel, Maximilan Board, Greensmith, Herring, Major Packer, Mr. Thomas Lamb, Mr. Richard Wollaston, Mr. Tempest Milner, Mr. Theophilus Rile, Major Waring, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. John Strange, Mr. Samuel Wilson, Mr. Robert Barret, Mr. Anthony Dowce, Mr. John Price, Mr. William Kiffin, Mr. Abraham Babington, Major Bancks, Capt. Manton, Mr. Brandrith, Mr. Steven Iles, Mr. Lawrence Steel, Mr. William Malyon, Capt. Alderne, Cornet Coomby, to be a committee to sit at Sadlers' Hall. This to be printed and published. (With an order of the Committee May 31 appended).


Bewes 365; Cal. S.P.D. p. 336. № 2995.
11 JUNE.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.]
A Declaration from the General and Council of State, To incite all the good People of these Nations to thankfulness and holy rejoicing in the Lord, for the late great Victory at Sea, obtained by the Fleet of this Commonwealth against the Dutch, upon Thursday and Friday being the second and third of June 1653.

Whitehall: 11 June 1653.
1 f. Roman letter.

Two other editions of No. 2996, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 17 (13); 21. b. 13 (80). Guild. 1 (131);
vol. i (10).

12 JUNE.
Whitehall: 12 June 1653.
1 f. Roman letter.

Thanksgiving by therein,
23 June appointed for thanksgiving for the victories over the Dutch, with an account of the victory. This to be printed and published.

Hodgkin.

13 JUNE.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.]
An Instruction Unto Josias Berners, Francis Massenden Esqs; Sir William Roberts Knight, John Packer, Henry Pit, Mathias Valentine and Robert Aldsworth Esqs;

Whitehall: 15 June 1653.

Arms 48 As Commissioners Order.
By an Act of 18 Nov. 1652, certain persons' rights were reserved provided they petitioned before 1 February last, their petitions to be determined by 1 April last. You are reserved provided they petitioned before 1 February last, for forfeited lands are to compel the payment of all arrears, with sequestered lands to 1 November 1653. All claims not then heard are barred. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 17 (27); 21. b. 13 (85). Hodgkin.

15 JUNE.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.]
A Declaration from the General and Council of State, To incite all the good People of these Nations to thankfulness and holy rejoicing in the Lord, for the late great Victory at Sea, obtained by the Fleet of this Commonwealth against the Dutch, upon Thursday and Friday being the second and third of June 1653.

Whitehall: 11 June 1653.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Riots have taken place in the great level of the Fens to dispossess the Adventurers for draining it. Commissioners have been appointed to hear and settle complaints with regard to the drainage. Riots will be severely punished. Mayors, &c., to bring them to trial. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 17 (27); 21. b. 13 (85). Hodgkin.

17 JUNE.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.]
An Additional Instruction Unto Josias Berners, Francis Mussenden, Esq; Sir William Roberts Knight, John Parker, Henry Pit, Matthias Valentine, and Robert Aldworth Esqs;

Whitehall: 16 June 1653.

Arms 50a the and removing
The Commissioners for removing obstructions in the sale of forfeited lands are to compel the payment of all arrears, with interest, or to sequestrate the estate till payment be made. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 21. b. 13 (81); 669. f. 17 (17). Hodgkin.

18 JUNE.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.]
An Order and Declaration Of The Council of State, Concerning the Determination of several Claims now depending before the Commissioners for removing Obstructions.

Whitehall: 16 June 1653.

Arms 50a bearing and Interests.
Limiting the time for determining claims in connexion with sequestered lands to 1 November 1653. All claims not then heard are barred. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 21. b. 13 (83); 669. f. 17 (19). Hodgkin.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 37 (103).
Cal. S.P.D. p. 418.

29 JUNE. — BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD GENERAL AND THE COUNCIL OF STATE. [Begins] Whereas Information...
[Respecting tumults in the Fens.]
Whitehall: 29 June 1653.
London: H. Hills for Calvert, Hills, and Brewster:
1653.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Riots have taken place in the great level of the Fens to dispossess the Adventurers for draining it. Commissioners have been appointed to hear and settle complaints with regard to the drainage. Riots will be severely punished. Mayors, &c., to bring them to trial. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 17 (27); 21. b. 13 (85). Hodgkin.

1 JULY.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.]
An Order of his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, and the Council of State, for continuing the Powers of the Commissioners for Indemnity.

Whitehall: 1 July 1653.
London: H. Hills for Calvert, Brewster, and Hills:
1653.

Arms 48 Entitled, rity until
By an Act for transferring the powers of the Committee for Indemnity to Samuel Moyer, James Russell, Edward Winslowe, Josias Berners, William Mollins, Arthur Squibb, and Richard Moor, these powers were to cease 1 July 1653. They are now vested in Moyer, Berners, Squibb, and Moyer, with Edward Cary and George Foxcroft, Esqs., till 1 November next. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 17 (29); 21. b. 14 (2); C. 21. f. 1 (16).

6 JULY.—[BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.]
An Additional Instruction Vnto Josias Berners, Francis Mussenden, Esq; Sir William Roberts Knight, John Parker, Henry Pit, Matthias Valentine, and Robert Aldworth Esqs;

Whitehall: 6 July 1653.
London: H. Hills for Calvert, Brewster, and Hills:
1653.

Arms 49 November merits, the
Enabling them to determine before 15 August all properly lodged claims under the Act of 18 November 1652. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 17 (30); 21. b. 14 (3). Hodgkin.

2 AUGUST. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]
An Act For taking away Fines upon Bills, Declarations and Original Writs.
[Westminster]: 2 August 1653.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 45a of Bills and
After 5 August no fines shall be paid on Bills, Declarations, or Original Writs. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 17 (39); 21. b. 14 (6). Queen's
C.J. vii. 294.
13 OCTOBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act

Touching Idiots and Lunatiques.


1 f. Gothic letter.  

Hen. Scobell.

Arms 45: dam. ling One

Since the Court of Wards was voted down (24 Feb. 1645-6) the bills for custodies [of Idiots] shall be signed by the Council of State, and so pass the Great Seal. The Commissioners for the Great Seal to give relief to idiots, &c., as any former keeper has done. This to be printed and published.


C.J. vii. 334.  

No 3009.

27 OCTOBER. — BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE APPOINTED BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT. [Begins] Whereas for the encouragement of Sea-men, a considerable...  

Concerning a riot by Seamen 26 October.

Whitehall : 27 October 1653.


1 f. Gothic letter.  

John Thurloe.

Arms 40: considerabl hath present

Though seamen have been well paid, and their relations cared for, yet on the 26th and 27th they assembled with pistols, swords, &c., on Tower Hill, at Charing Cross, and elsewhere. Exemplary justice shall be done on the ringleaders. No person is to assemble in a mutinous manner. The prize-money shall be speedily paid.


C.J. vii. 334.  

MS. date 5 November.  

No 3010.
29 OCTOBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For continuing The Powers of Commissioners for Compounding, &c. Advance of Money; And for Indemnity. 

[Westminster]: 29 October 1653.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Henry Scobell.

Arms 50 of the and

The Commissioners are continued till 1 January 1653—

Samuel Moyer, Arthur Squib, Richard Moor, Josias Berners, Edward Cary, Rice Williams, and John Upton to act. This to be printed and published.


N° 3013.

12 NOVEMBER. — AT THE COUNCIL OF STATE. [Begins] That Doctor Homes have the sole [Copyright of ‘the Resurrection Revealed’, &c.]

Whitehall: 12 November 1653.


1 f. Roman letter.

John Thurloe.

Arms 48 to That take

The Council will protect all good people of these realms in the peaceable worship of God (not countenancing popish or idolatrous worship). Offenders to be prosecuted. This to be printed and published.


1 Printer to the Council of State.

N° 3014.

29 NOVEMBER. — AT THE COUNCIL OF STATE. [Begins] That Doctor Homes have the sole [Copyright of ‘the Resurrection Revealed’, &c.]

Whitehall: 29 November 1653.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Joh. Thurloe.

Type headline Im pression presume

Dr. Homes to have the sole impression of ‘The Resurrection Revealed, or The Dawning of the Day-starre’, &c.

B. M. 669. f. 17 (64).


N° 3015.

(?) 1 DECEMBER. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] Instructions and Directions Made by the Trustees nominated in an Act of Parliament (Entituled, An Act for the Deafforestation, Sale and Improvement of the Forests; and of the Honors, Manors, Lands, &c. within the usual Limits and Perambulations of the same, heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen and Prince) to be left with the chief Officer of every Town and place where the Summons of the said Trustees have been published, for all persons to make out their respective Interests within the time limited by the said Act.

[Westminster]: 1653.


1 f. Gothic letter.

William Tayloure.

Arms 50 care shall of

1. All persons having claims on these forests to enter them in writing at Worcester House in the Strand within 30 days. 2. They must be prepared with witnesses for cross-examination if necessary. 3. The Council will draw up a report of the examination for the Trustees. 4. All interested may appeal by attorney.


N° 3016.

3 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For Constituting Commissioners for Ordering and Managing the Affairs of the Admiralty and Navy.

[Westminster]: 3 December 1653.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Henry Scobell.

Arms 46 Enacted, or six

Gens. Robert Blake, George Monck, John Diabrow, William Pen, Col. Philip Jones, Col. John Clerk, John Stone, Esq., Edward Horsemar, Esq., Maj. William Burton, Vincent Gookin, Esq., Lient.-Col. Thomas Kelsey, or any three of them to be Commissioners for the Admiralty and Navy for 6 months from date. This to be printed and published.

B. M. 669. f. 17 (65); 21. b. 14 (16). Guild. 1 (140).

C. J. vii. 362.

N° 3017.

10 DECEMBER. — BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE. [Begins] The Council of State taking notice...

Whitehall: 10 December 1653.


1 f. Gothic letter.

John Thurloe.

Arms 48 and Wounding or

Refers to the riots at the New Exchange on 21 and 22 November last with drawing of swords, discharging pistols, &c., causing assaults, a murder, and wounding. This is a necessary place of trade. No person is to hazard a breach of the peace by drawing a weapon, discharging a gun or pistol, or firing powder in granados, on pain of punishment as disturbers of the public peace. This to be printed and published.


d. 2 (16). Guild. 1 (141).

N° 3019.

16 DECEMBER. — BY THE COUNCIL. [Begins] Whereas the late Parliament dissolving...

Whitehall: 16 December 1653.


1 f. Gothic letter.

John Thurloe.

Arms 49 themselves, cessary behalf.

Parliament dissolving itself, the government of the Commonwealth by a Lord Protector and Triennial Parliament is established, and Oliver Cromwell, Captain General, is declared Lord Protector. All are to obey him. Sheriffs, &c., to publish this proclamation.


N° 3020.

16 DECEMBER. — THE ARTICLES SIGNED BY HIS HIGHNESS OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on Friday the 16 of December, 1653, in presence of the Judges,
Barons of the Exchequer, And the Lord Major and Court of Aldermen, in the Chancery Court in Westminster-Hall.

Westminster: 16 December 1653.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 46 29 lines


[Whitehall]: 17 February 1653[-4].
1 f. Gothic letter. Hen. Scobell. 1
Arms 49 Decla- Offences in

The Ordinance defining high treason does not exclude any of the crimes declared to be treason in the Instrument entitled 'The Government of the Commonwealth', &c. This to be printed and published.

Cat. p. 37.
For treason in Ireland, see Thurloe ii. 94, 148.
1 Clerk of Council.

20 MARCH. — [BY THE LORD PROTECTOR.] A Declaration Of His Highness the Lord Protector, Inviting the People of England and Wales, to a Day of Solemn Fasting and Humiliation.
Whitehall: 20 March 1653[-4].
London: Hills & Du-Gard: 1653[-4].
1 f. Roman letter.

Friday, 24 March, set apart for a day of humiliation in London and Westminster; 7 April elsewhere. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 17 (79); 190. g. 13 (353); 21. b. 15 (2); G. 5194. Bodl. M. 10. 4. Jur. (10); Fol. Δ. 109. T.C.D. HH. dd. 38 (37); RR. e. 57 (26). Guild. 1 (188); vol.1 (9). Antiq. (8). Hodgkin.
Cat. p. 68.

21 DECEMBER. — BY THE LORD PROTECTOR. A Proclamation of his Highness, with the Consent of his Council, for continuing all Persons being in Office for the Execution of Publick Justice at the time of the late Change of Government, until his Highness further direction.

Whitehall: 21 December 1653.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 48 Eng- doth them

In virtue of the legislative power conferred on him and his Council, all persons holding office on 10 December are continued until his pleasure is known, and are to exercise their functions.

Cat. p. 2; Cal. S.P.D. p. 308.
1 Printer to the Lord Protector.

21 DECEMBER.
Arms 49 of ses of

20 MARCH.
Arms 47 ordinary with and

16 JANUARY.—BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ADMIRALITY AND NAVY.
An Order By the Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Navy, concerning the payment of the Prize-money due to Seamen and Soldiers, and their Widows, that have served at Sea in this last years Expedition.

: 16 January 1653[-4].
London : for Blacklock & Hewer: 1653[-4].
Arms 50 the that Service

On consideration of a Council of War held on the Swiftsure on 1 December 1653 it is ordered:—All seamen and soldiers who served in the last three engagements against the Dutch who re-enlist before 31 March next to have 20s. Those in two engagements 13s. 4d., in one 6s. 8d. All wounded, and the widows of any slain, to receive 20s. Method of receiving for those already in service. This to be printed and published. John Diabrowe, George Monck, Rob. Blake, Vin. Gookin, John Stone, John Clerke.
B.M. 669. f. 17 (74); 21. b. 14 (22). Bodl. 22857. d. 2 (17).
N° 3028.

16 APRIL.—[BY THE LORD PROTECTOR.] An Ordinance For Adjourning part of Easter Term 1654.
[Whitehall]: 6 April 1654.
Arms 48 or- first Ordinance

Easter Term adjourned from Quindena Paschae to Crastino Trinitatis. The sheriffs to proclaim this. This to be printed and published.

Cat. p. 82.

6 APRIL.
Arms 49 or- first Ordinance

Another edition of No. 3028, q.v.
B.L. B.M. G. 5194. Hodgkin.
N° 3029.

6 APRIL.
Arms 47 ordinary with and

Another edition of No. 3028, q.v.
N° 3030.

8 APRIL. — [BY THE LORD PROTECTOR.] An Ordinance For Adjourning part of Easter Term 1654.
[Whitehall]: 8 April 1654.
Arms 49 or- first Market
Easter Term adjourned from Quinodna Paschae to Crastino Ascensionis. The ordinance of 6 April repealed, No. 3028, q.v. Sheriffs to proclaim. This to be printed and published. B.L. B.M. 669. f. 17 (84); 21. b. 15 (4); Bodl. Fol. A. 109. T.C.D. RR. e. 57 (32). Antiq. (10).

Cat. p. 83. (9th, Cal. S.P.D. p. 87).

N° 3031.

8 APRIL.
Arms 47 ordinary with the
Another edition of No. 3031, q.v.
B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (17 b); G. 5194. T.C.D. HH. dd. 38 (38).

N° 3032.

22 APRIL.—BY THE COUNCIL. [Begins]
Whereas a Peace is made, concluded,... [Notifying the dates of Peace with Holland.]
Whitehall: 22 April 1654.
1 f. Gothic letter.
W. Jessop.

Arms 49 his ctial danger
Peace is made between the Protector and the States General, to be proclaimed 26 April. Captures legal within 12 days after in home waters, this side Cape St. Vincent for 6 weeks, in Mediterranean and to Equinoctial Line 10 weeks, beyond Equinoctial 8 months. Merchants to take notice of these times. This to be printed and published.

Hodgkin. Guild. 1 (146).
Cat. p. 103.

N° 3033.

23 APRIL.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Charles ...
... Whereas it is apparent to all rational ...
[£500 per annum reward for killing Cromwell.]
Paris : 3 May 1654.

Found only in MS.
As a certain mechanic fellow, by name Oliver Cromwell, has usurped the supreme power over the kingdoms, free leave is given to any one to kill him in any way. He and his heirs will be rewarded with £500 per annum, free land and knighthood; and if a soldier will be promoted colonel and given honourable employment. Pardon to all who submit within six days after Cromwell's death, except William Lenthall, John Bradshaw, Sir Arthur Hazelrigge, and no other. A reward and employment to all who come in before.

Thurloe ii. 248.
See Gardiner, History, ii. 458; Cal. Clar. MSS. iii. xi. note. See Thurloe ii. 322 (to be added to the large Declaration). N° 3033 a.

26 APRIL.—BY THE LORD PROTECTOR.
A Proclamation Of the Peace made between this Commonwealth, and that of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.
Whitehall: 26 April 1654.
1 f. Gothic letter.
O.P.

Arms 48 Scot. elsewhere are
Proclaming peace. All injuries done since 28 May 1652 to be forgotten. Limits of capture stated, see No. 3033. Free trade in accordance with law allowed. Printed and published by order.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 17 (87); 21. b. 15 (6); C. 21. f. 1 (17 c); G. 5194. T.C.D. HH. dd. 38 (48); RR. e. 57 (42). Antiq. (13). Guild. 1 (147).
Cat. p. 103.

N° 3034.

1654: 6 COMMONWEALTH

26 APRIL.
Arms 49 Commonwealth tories Ireland,
Another edition of No. 3034, q.v.

N° 3035.

8 MAY.—BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR APPEALS AND REGULATING THE EXCISE. [Begins] It is Ordered, (That notwithstanding the Additionall... [No rebates on goods shipped to Scotland since the Union.]
Whitehall: 8 May 1654.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
John Stone.
Arms 57 Additionall ble notes
No rebates to be paid on goods shipped to Scotland after 25 March last since the Union, as Scotland has the same privileges and immunities as England.

N° 3036.

9 MAY.—BY THE LORD PROTECTOR. A Declaration of his Highness, Setting apart Tuesday the 23, of this present May for a publice day of Thanksgiving, for the Peace concluded between this Commonwealth, and that of the United Provinces, and for the late seasonable Rain.
Whitehall: 9 May 1654.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 49 brought issue to
Tuesday, 23 May, appointed a day of thanksgiving.
Cat. p. 123.

N° 3037.

9 MAY.
Arms 47 bin Thanks who
Another edition of No. 3037, q.v.
B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (17 a); G. 5194. Guild. vol. i (14).
1 Endorsed ' for the Minister of Gislon'.

11 MAY.—[BY THE LORD PROTECTOR.] [Begins] Ordered by his Highness with ...
[Fixing excise duty on Iron.]
Whitehall: 11 May 1654.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Wm. Jessop.
with ners Ordinances
The excise duty from 25 March last is 6d. per cwt. of English iron, to be paid by the maker; the rate fixed 17 March 1653 notwithstanding.
B.M. 506. c. 17 (5). (6).

N° 3039.

23 MAY.—BY THE LORD PROTECTOR. [Begins] Whereas the Enemies of the Peace of...
[ A list of all persons in London on 19 May ordered.]
Whitehall: 23 May 1654.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 49 many Burrough thereupon.
For the better discovery of ill-affected persons the constables of London, &c., are to obtain the names of all persons lodging there on Friday night last, 19 May. These lists to be delivered by the Lord Mayor to the Council. Change of address to be notified. The Lord Mayor and Bailiffs of
Westminster and Southwark may give passes to well-affected persons. No others to leave London. B.L. B.M. 669. f. 17 (90); 21. b. 15 (9); G. 5194.
Bodl. Fol. A. 109; Ashm. H. 22 (2054); M. 10. 4. Jur. (13);
Queen’s 79. B. 7 (78); T.C.D. H.H. dd. 38 (24); RR. e. 57 (52).
Cat. p. 128; Cal. S.P. D. p. 184.

24 MAY.—BY THE LORD PROTECTOR.
[Begins] Whereas by the thirtieth Article...
[Commissioners for losses to meet 30 May.]

1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 49 between the accordingly
The four commissioners on each side to determine losses sustained from 1611 to 18 May 1652 in the East Indies, Muscovy, Greenland, Brazil, were to meet on 18 May 1654.
Names : John Exton, William Turner, Doctors of Law, William Thompson, Thomas Kendall, merchants; Adryan Van Almonde, Christian Van Rodenbure, Lodovick Howens, James Oysel. Their meeting will be on 30 May, and all claims received by then shall be valid.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 17 (91); 21. b. 15 (8); G. 5194.
Antiq. (14).
Cat. p. 129.

29 JUNE.—[BY THE LORD PROTECTOR.]
An Ordinance Against Challenges, Duels, And all Provocations therunto.
[Whitehall] 29 June 1654.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Hen. Scobell.
Arms 49 to any 2) af- aforesaid
Makers, senders, or bearers of challenges to suffer 6 months' prison and find two sureties for good behaviour for one year.
If a challenge is not reported to a Justice within 24 hours it is reckoned accepted. Persons fighting duels and others are not to interrupt congregations or preachers, and others are not to interrupt congregations or preachers, on pain of punishment as disturbers of the civil peace.

24 FEBRUARY.—BY HIS HIGHNESS: A Proclamation Prohibiting The Disturbing of Ministers and other Christians in their Assemblies and Meetings.

Whitehall: 24 February 1654-5.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 46 hath Favor 2) shall, accor-
Religious liberty is to be allowed; but Quakers, Ranters, and others are not to interrupt congregations or preachers, on pain of punishment as disturbers of the civil peace.
Gardiner, History, iii. 107.

5 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That no Petition against any...
[Date for receiving Election Petitions.]
1 f. Gothic letter.
Hen. Scobell.
Arms 50 Ele- land from
No election petitions to be received by the Committee of Privileges after 26 September. This is to be printed and published.
B.M. 669. f. 19 (13). Bodl. 22857. d. 2 (22). P.R.O.
Ordinances 1653-4 (2).
C.J. vii. 366.

14 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] The Parliament doth Declare, that the...
[Definition of the scope of the Recognition.]
1 f. Gothic letter.
Hen. Scobell.
Arms 48 of Common- Commonwealth
The Recognition (given in full) does not bind to the whole government (42 articles), but only to what concerns government by a single person and successive Parliaments.

15 FEBRUARY.—BY HIS HIGHNESS: A Proclamation Prohibiting Horse-races For Six Moneths.

Whitehall: 15 February 1654-5.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 46 hath to 2) of Bayliffs,
In consequence of public troubles and the undue concourse of people, horse-races are forbidden for six months from 26 February. Mayors, &c. to prevent them from meeting. The army to assist public officers.
B.L. B.M. 669. f. 19 (69); 21. b. 15 (14); G. 5194. Bodl. 22857. d. 1 (2).
Antiq. (10).
Cal. S.P. D. p. 53.

C. MARCH.—The Declaration Of The free and well-affected People of England now in Armes against the Tyrant Oliver Cromwell Esq.

Whitehall: 14 September 1654.
1 f. Roman letter.
Conque- major nothing
A protest against the ‘Usurpation, Oppression, Cruelty and Falshood of the Tyrant’. Recites the injustice suffered by ‘the long Parliament’. King, Lords and Commons is the best government. Liberty of Election has been taken away, but even Cromwell’s nominees would not obey him. Then after he had sworn to the Instrument of Government and summoned a free Parliament, he would not let us ease the taxes, nor leave us any power even after two purges. The army is like to be sent to the West Indies, to end this matter in a few days with the four thousand sent under Venables. Calls on all parties to unite for his destruction.

C.J. vii. 368.

1654-5

c. 26 JANUARY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration Of The Members of Parliament Lately Dissolved by Oliver Cromwell, Esquire:

[London]: c. 26 January 1654-5.

Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.

367
in the Market’. We wish—(1) Usurped powers to be abolished. (2) Government to be settled on a just basis with limited powers. (3) Ancient liberties of person and estate to be secured. (4) Free successive Parliaments to be settled with times of beginning and ending and all ancient privileges and no more. (5) Militia to be settled that no man may be master of Parliament.

**B.L.** 816. m. 1 (87).

From the same press as No. 3044 a. John Wildman [see No. 3812] was writing this when arrested, 19 Feb. **Nº 3046 a.**

### MARCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ff. Roman letter.</td>
<td>which mis- Freedome- Another edition of No. 3408 a, q.v., differing in title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.L. 669. ff. (70).</td>
<td>MS. date 16 March. <strong>Nº 3046 b.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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### 1655

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 APRIL.—BY THE LORD PROTECTOR.</td>
<td>A Proclamation Declaring His Highness pleasure and command for putting in Execution the Laws, Statutes and Ordinances made against Jesuits and Priests, and for the speedy Conviction of Popish Recusants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ff. Gothic letter.</td>
<td>Arms 54 made being 2) convicting commit.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Many priests, &c., still remain in England, say Mass, and reconcile converts to the Church of Rome. They are to be searched out and apprehended. Harbourers of priests, jesuits, &c., will be punished by law. The Oath of Abjuration shall be administered to every one over 21 years of age. Those who refuse to forfeit two-thirds of their estate.

**B.M. 415**

**MS. date** (C. 21) 17 June. £2. 9s. 7d. collected. Published 9 June. **Nº 3049.**

### 25 MAY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 MAY.</td>
<td>Arms 50* Congre- scribed the Another edition of No. 3049, q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.L. B.M. G. 5194.</td>
<td>Nº 3050.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3 JULY.—BY HIS HIGHNESS. A Proclamation For Relief Of Godly Ministers against Suits and Molestations by Persons Sequestred, Ejected, or not Approved.


2 ff. Gothic letter. Arms 50 hun- Committees 2) Par- re- Divers ministers, &c., have been sequestered since 3 Nov. 1649, when Parliament began, by various Committees named. Some of them have begun suits of ejection against their successors. All ministers holding their benefices from Parliamentary Order, Committees, or the Protector are to be maintained. Any sequestered person is to give quiet possession within a month, and revoke all actions before 30 July. All persons appointed public lecturers since 1 April 1653 who have not been approved are to yield up possession of their benefice within one month of demand.


Cal. S.P.D. p. 224. **Nº 3051.**

### 6 JULY.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation Commanding all persons, who have been of the late Kings party, or his Sons, to depart out of the Cities of London and Westminster, and late Lines of Communication, on or before Thursday the twelfth day of July instant.


2 ff. Gothic letter. Arms 51 persons such 2) Appre- these All malignants, &c., to leave London, &c., if not under restraint by 12 July unless it be their home. If they return without license they are to be apprehended. Those travelling home are to give notice to the parishes they stay in on their journey. This is in force to 20 October next.


Cal. S.P.D. p. 292. **Nº 3052.**

### 12 JULY.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation For perfecting the Collection For relief of The Protestant Inhabitants of the Valleys of Lucern, Angrona, &c.


2 ff. Gothic letter. Arms 50 Inhabitants bers 2) through Ex...

In May last a declaration was published setting aside 14 June as a day of fasting and issued instructions, No. 3049, q.v. Through negligence of some the fast and collection has been omitted in many places. The ministers are to stir up the people to compassion for the poor Protestants in the Duke of Savoy’s dominions.

**B.L.** 669. f. 20 (5); 21. b. 15 (20); 506. h. 12 (11’); second sheet only; G. 5194. Antiq. (19). Hodgkin. Guild. 1 (159).

Cal. S.P.D. p. 239; Rariora iii. 39. **Nº 3053.**
12 JULY.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation declaring that after the first day of August next, no further use be made of any Letters of Marque, or Repraisal, granted unto any private person.

Whitehall: 12 July 1655.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites former Proclamation, No. 3041, q.v. The differences betwixt the English and Dutch Merchants stand referred to Commissioners appointed on both sides, who are to assemble at Amsterdam in Holland, the 20. of July 1655.

Whitehall: 12 July 1655.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Recites former Proclamation, No. 3041, q.v. The differences betwixt the English and Dutch Merchants stand referred to Commissioners appointed on both sides, who are to assemble at Amsterdam in Holland, the 20. of July 1655.

Whitehall: 12 July 1655.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 51 Octo- ament 2) and strict
The Protector has observed that several delinquents sent to this island have returned home. None are to leave this island without previous licence from him or his Council. Any master of a ship taking such away will be fined £1,000, and all shipmasters arriving must enter into a bond to pay it. All owners of barks, boats, shallops, skiffs, or wherries must enter into a bond for £500 not to carry any person away from the island, or to lend or sell their boat to do so.

Thurloe iii. 745.
See Firth, p. 153, for letter from Monck on this subject, 1 August 1654.

21 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation prohibiting Delinquents to bear Office, or to have any Voice or Vote in Election of any Public Officer.

Whitehall: 21 September 1655.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 51 Octo- ament 2) and strict
Recites Act 8 Oct. 1652 excluding delinquents from office or franchise. This disqualification is continued. Sheriffs, &c., to take care of this.

10 OCTOBER. —BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation Commanding a speedy and due Execution of the Laws made against the abominable sins of Drunkenness, profane Swearing and Cursing, Adultery, Fornication, and other acts of uncleanness; For observing the Assize of Bread, Ale, and Fuel; and touching Weights, and Measures; For setting the Poor on Work, and providing for the impotent and aged poor, and punishing Rogues and Vagabonds, taking Accounts of Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor; and again disturbing of publick Preachers, and profanation of the Lords day.

Whitehall: 9 August 1655.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 51* the inflicted 2) utmost August
The laws against drunkenness and uncleanness, &c.; the assize of bread, ale, fuel; weights, &c.; poor, &c.; punish-
22 October—By the Commissioners for Charitable Uses. [Begins] Whereas there is a special... [Requiring notification of Abuses of Charitable Gifts, Worcestershire.]

1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 53

All persons injured in any way by misappropriation of any kind of charitable gift will be redressed and protected if discovery is made to the Commissioners, and will receive one-fourth of the damages inflicted. Walter Sheldon, little Queen's St. end in High Holborn, will receive all presents. This to be announced in all churches in Middlesex and hung on church doors.

B.M. 669. f. 20 (16).

No 3060.

25 October—By the Protector: An Order and Declaration Of His Highness, by the Advice of His Council, Commanding All Persons who have been of the late Kings Party, or his Sons, to depart out of the Cities of London and Westminster, and late Lines of Communication, on or before Monday the Fifth day of November, 1655.

[Whitehall]: 25 October 1655.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 46

No delinquents after 1 December 1655 are to buy or keep arms. No person after 1 January 1655[-6] to keep in their house as chaplain or schoolmaster any sequestered minister, fellow, or schoolmaster. No such sequestered person is to keep a school, or preach publicly or privately (his own family excepted), baptize, communicate, marry, or use the Book of Common Prayer. This to be proclaimed. Sequestered persons now well-affected to be treated with tenderness.


Gee and Hardy 682 (in part).

No 3065.

24 November—By the Protector. A Declaration Of His Highness with the Advice of the Council, in order to the Securing the Peace of this Commonwealth.

Whitehall: 24 November 1655.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 51

1655-6: 7-8 Commonwealth

13 February—By the Protector.] [Begins] Forasmuch as for many years last past... [Lessening the charges for the Office of Sheriff.]

Whitehall: 13 February 1655[-6].
London: Hills & Field: 1655[-6].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Henry Scobell.
Arms 48

To reduce the expenses of sheriffs the Major-Generals are to appoint a troop of horse to attend the sheriff, and perform the usual offices of sheriffs' men during the assizes, with all respect and diligence. No gratuity to be given, or entertainment offered by the Sheriffs to the Judges, Justices of Peace, Clerks of Assize, or other officers.

B.L. B.M. 816. m. 1 (89). Antiq. (27).

No 3067.

28 February—By the Protector.] [Begins] Oliver Lord Protector of the Common Wealth...

Westminster: 28 February 1655[-6].

[Sine nota, 1 f. Gothic letter.
Beale.
Arms 59

Letters Patent of Denization (by Writ of Privy Seal) to Philip Up de Beke, a minister of the Dutch Church in London, and Mary his wife; Theodore Cook of London, merchant; Adrian Bolte of the Strand, cabinetmaker; Herman Veere of Drury Lane, cabinetmaker; Clement Bell of Whitechapel, cutler; Earnest Wolfe of Blackfriars, tailor; John Lakens of Whitechapel, tailor; John Speellers of Southwark, weaver; Anthony Kempffe of Covent Garden, goldsmith; Laurence Janson of Spitalfields, tailor; Nicholas Hendricks of Bevis Marks, tailor; Herman Barne of the Strand, gunsmith; Noe la Maire of Trinity Minorites without Algate, tailor; Hans Fisher of Gravel-lane, cabinetmaker; and Gerard Van Heitheuysen, merchant, members of the Dutch Church in London, who have married into English families.

B.M. 21. b. 15 (26).

No 3068.
1655-6: 8 COMMONWEALTH

13 MARCH.—[BY THE PROTECTOR.] A Declaration of His Highness, inviting the people of England and Wales to a day of Solemn Fasting and Humiliation.

Whitehall: 13 March 1655[-6].
London: Hills & Field: 1655[-6].

1 f. Roman letter.

14 MARCH. — [BY THE PROTECTOR.] A Proclamation Commanding all persons who have been in Arms, or Assisted in the Wars against the State, to depart out of the Cities of London and Westminster and late Lines of Communication, on or before the Twelfth day of September instant.

Whitehall: 6 September 1656.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

14 MARCH. — [BY THE PROTECTOR.] An Act For Renouncing and Disanulling the pretended Title of Charls Stuart, &c.

[Westminster: 27 November 1656.]
London: Hills & Field: 1656[-7].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

26 JUNE.—[BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR CHARITABLE USES. [Begin] Where there is a special...

[For notification of Abuses of Charitable Gifts, Hertford.]

[Westminster House]: 26 June 1656.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

6 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE PROTECTOR.] A Proclamation Commanding all persons who have been in Arms, or Assisted in the Wars against the State, to depart out of the Cities of London and Westminster and late Lines of Communication, on or before the Twelfth day of September instant.

Whitehall: 6 September 1656.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

18 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE PROTECTOR.] A Proclamation Of His Highness (by and with the Advice of His Council) for putting in Execution the Laws against Transportation of Woolls, Wool-fells, Fullers-Earth, and other things.

Whitehall: 18 November 1656.

3 ff. Gothic letter.

27 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For the Security of His Highness the Lord Protector His Person, and Continuance of the Nation in Peace and Safety.

[Westminster: 27 November 1656.]

4 ff. Gothic letter.

27 NOVEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For Renouncing and Disanulling the pretended Title of Charles Stuart, &c.

[Westminster: 27 November 1656.]
London: Hills & Field: 1656[-7].

4 ff. Gothic letter.

In consequence of the meeting of Parliament all malignant are to leave London, &c., before 12 September next and not to return for six months, on pain, &c. — B.L. B.M. 669. f. 20 (30); 21. b. 16 (31). Antiq. (30). Warrant P.R.O. I. 77. 930, dated 28 August. N° 3074.

Complaints are made of the illegal export of these commodities. Recites Ordinance 19 Jan. 1647[-8] prohibiting export of woollen yarn, woollen flax, wool-fell, fuller's earth, clay, tobacco pipe clay, or any other clay used for fulling, on pain of £500 fine for owner of land, £100 fine for Justice of Peace not reporting. Goods taken into Scotland must be certified to the port of origin. The law to be strictly obeyed. Right of entry and search given.

In consequence of the meeting of Parliament all malignant are to leave London, &c., before 12 September next and not to return for six months, on pain, &c. — B.L. B.M. 669. f. 20 (36); 21. b. 16 (33). Antiq. (31). N° 3075.

In consequence of the plots against the Protector after 10 October 1656, compassing his death, raising force against him, proclaiming the Stuarts, holding correspondence with them, betraying any fort, ship, &c., raising mutiny, invading invasion, &c., shall be high treason, to be tried by Commissions under Great Seal. The Commissions are named for England, Scotland, and Ireland separately. Powers of Commissioners. Oath to be taken by Commissioners. Act in force to last session of next Parliament.


Arms 46 One cences by By Act of 24 Feb. 1645[-6] [No. 2644, q.v.] the Court of Wards and Liveries was taken away. This Act is confirmed. All wardships, livery, primer-seizin, or ostrellemains are taken away from that date, and all tenures are converted into socage. All rents certain, and heriots due to mean lords shall be paid. All relievs due on death of an ancestor to be paid.  

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 20 (48). Sig. 50. f. (18).  

C.J. vii. 460.  

N° 3078.


Arms 60 all and 2) the 3) One 4) Foreiners, that The prosperity of the island requires 'the exportation of the native commodities overbalance the importation of foreign commodities'. Exportation permitted of geldings (customs by natives 20s., strangers 30s.), Colonies 10s. only. Beef, &c., when assize is £5 barrel (36 gall.) of beef, £6. 10s. pork, bacon 6d. a lb., butter (224 lbs) £4. 10s., cheese 30s. per cwt., candles 5s. per doz. lbs. Customs: ox 6s. 8d. and 8s. per cwt., beef 3s. and 5s., pork 4s. and 6s., flitch of bacon 8d. and 12d., butter 3s. and 6s., cheese 1s. and 1s. 6d., candles 3d. and 4d. Any one may export grain when the assize is 40s. a quarter wheat, 24s. a quarter rye, pesse, beans; 20s. a quarter barley and malt, 16s. a quarter oats, paying wheat 1s. and 3s., rye, pease, and beans 6d. and 1s. 6d., barley and malt the same, oats 4d. and 1s., one quarter = 8 bushels = 64 Winchester gallons. Beer customs 2s. and 6s. tun. Calves-malt the same, oats 4d. and 9d. per doz.; snaffles 1d. or 2d. per doz.; stirrups 2d. shapes 6d. or 9d.; a suit of iron armour Is. or Is. 6d.; halbert heads and pistols 6s. 8d. and 13s. 4d. per score. Sword and rapier blades 6d. or 1s. per doz.; bandeliers 6d. and 9d. the long hundred. Pipe heads 2d. or 3d. per doz.; halfhert heads and shapes 6d. or 9d.; a suit of iron armour 1s. or 1s. 6d.; a great saddle 1s. and 1s. 6d.; a saddle 6d. or 9d.; bits 6d. or 9d. per doz.; snaffles 1d. or 2d. per doz.; stirrups 2d. and 3d. per doz.; holsten 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per doz.; powder 4s. and 8s. per cwt.: the transport of Geldings, arms, and ammunition may be stopped at any moment.  

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 20 (50). Sig. 50. f. (20).  

C.J. vii. 460.  

N° 3079.

1656-7

23 JANUARY.—[BY THE PROTECTOR.] A Proclamation Of the Peace made betwixt this Commonwealth and Portugal.  


Arms 51* and Preliminary conform Peace is made with Portugal. The rebels and fugitives of each other not to be entertained. Free trade and commerce to be allowed under customary regulations.  

B.M. 669. f. 20 (46); 21. b. 15 (27).  

N° 3090.

1657

20 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] [Begin]s Charles . . . Signifeth by this present . . . [Englishmen to leave the French Army.] Bruges: nine nom.: 20 June 1657. 1 f. Roman letter.  

Sir George Lane. faithfull Armye entre-  

Common soldiers leaving the French army to join the Spaniards or Charles. They will receive 2 pistoles each.  

Hodgkin.  

Facs. Rariora lii. 41.  

N° 3081.


Arms 48 Parliament presented that The Parliament have petitioned the Lord Protector to exercise the office of Chief Magistrate of these nations, and he has consented. All persons to take note and conform themselves to the law. This to be proclaimed in London and the country.  

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 20 (60).  

Guild. 1 (172).  

P.R.O. Acts 2 (103).  

Hodgkin. U.L.C.  

C.J. vii. 573; Rariors iii. 42.  

N° 3082.

26 JUNE.  

Arms 51 Parliament Protector Market-  

Another edition of No. 3082, q.v.  


P.R.O. Acts, &c., 1657 (1).  

N° 3083.

13 AUGUST.—[ORDER IN COUNCIL.] [Be- 

 begins] His Highness the Lord Protector and His . . . [21 August appointed a Day of Humiliation.]  


Hen. Scobell.  

Arms 48 ta- ness Congre - 

Friday, 21 August, appointed a day of humiliation for London, &c., in view of the present sickness.  

B.M. 669. f. 20 (62).  


N° 3084.

25 AUGUST.—[ORDER IN COUNCIL.] [Be- 

 begins] His Highness and the Council, calling: . . . [Appointing 3 September a Day of Thanksgiving.]  


Hen. Scobell.  

Arms 48 memo- day pro- 

In memory of Dunbar 3 Sept. 1650, and Worcester 1651, Thursday, 3 Sept., is appointed a day of solemn thanksgiving in London, &c., and wherever this proclamation doth come.  

B.M. 669. f. 20 (65).  

N° 3085.

10 SEPTEMBER.—[ORDER IN COUNCIL.] [Be- 

 begins] His Highness the Lord Protector and . . . [30 September appointed a Day of Humiliation.]  


Hen. Scobell.  

Arms 48 ve- ness suit- 

Wednesday, 30 Sept., appointed a day of humiliation for the sickness for all England and Wales.  

B.M. 669. f. 20 (68); 21. b. 16 (27).  

N° 3086.
1657-8

27 FEBRUARY.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation Commanding all Papists and all other persons, who have been of the late King's Party or his Sons, to depart out of the Cities of London and Westminster, and late Lines of Communication, on or before Monday the 8. of March, One thousand six hundred fifty seven.

Westminster: 27 February 1657[-8].
London: Hills & Field: 1657[-8].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54° of all a.

Owing to conspiracies with Spain and the Stuarts, all papists and malignants are to leave London by 8 March next and not to return till the first day of Easter Term next. Other provisions (reports, &c.) as usual.


27 FEBRUARY.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation Commanding all Papists, and all other persons, who have been of the late Kings Party or his Sons, to repair unto their places of abode, and not to remove above five miles from the same.

Westminster: 27 February 1657[-8].
London: Hills & Field: 1657[-8].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54° of all a.

All papists, papish recusants, and malignants to return to their homes by 12 March and not to remove 5 miles from there till the first day of Easter Term next, on pain of apprehension.


9 MARCH.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation Declaring the right of the Fellowship and Company of English Merchants for Discovery of New Trades (commonly called the Muscovia Company) to the sole Fishing for Whales upon the Coasts of Greenland and Cherry-Island, and for restraining and prohibiting of all others.

Westminster: 9 March 1657[-8].
London: Hills & Field: 1657[-8].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54° Conti- other 2) the 3) Sub- Common.

The discovery of Cherry Island and of Greenland with the whale-fisheries adjoing having been made by the Muscovia Company, who have grants of Philip and Mary, confirmed these Sounds.

B.M. 669. f. 20 (78).

N° 3089.


[Collection for South Okenden Church.]

Sine nota.

1 ff. Roman letter.

Arms 54° Peti- Seals, endure

A fire occasioned by lightning on 21 June 1652 did damage to the amount of £2,300. The truth of this has been ascertained by the Justices of Peace for Essex at the General Sessions of 14 July last past. A collection is authorized.


10 MARCH.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation For the better Levying and payment of the Duty of Excise.

Westminster: 10 March 1657[-8].
London: Hills & Field: 1657[-8].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54° settle the 2) the 3) this are

The annual revenue has been fixed by Parliament at £1,300,000, best raised by excise. Recites the various Acts governing the excise. Lays down regulations for the collection of the excise from brewers and from ale-house keepers who brew for sale.


1658

8 APRIL.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation Of His Highness, Prohibiting Horse-Races in England and Wales for Eight Moneths.

Westminster: 8 April 1658.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54° and dispositions to

No horse-races or public assemblies of any description for eight months from 8 April. Justices, &c., are to call on the army and seize any horses brought to race, and the persons who assemble, who are to be brought before the Privy Council.


MS. date 9 April. N° 3092.

29 APRIL.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Declaration Of His Highness the Lord Protector, for a Day of Solemn Fasting and Humiliation.

Whitehall: 29 April 1658.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54° (as whose be-

Wednesday, 5 May, to be a day of fasting and humiliation in London, &c., and Wednesday, 19 May, in the country for plague. Notice to be given the Lord's Day before.


Guild. 1 (174).

1 MS. signature O.F.

N° 3093.

4 MAY.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Proclamation For appointing of a certain Day and Place for the Meeting of the Commissioners named in an Act of the late Parliament, Entituled, An Act for the Security of His Highness the Lord Protector His Person, and continuance of the Nation in Peace and Safety.

Whitehall: 4 May 1658.

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54° at of 2) of 3) Castle, and

Recites Act, No. 3077, q.v. It appears that divers treasons have been plotted by persons now in custody. A Commission under Great Seal was issued on 27 April last to the Court as there described, to meet at the Painted Chamber, Westminster, on 12 May.


N° 3094.
4 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Declaration Signifying His Highness Pleasure, That all men being in Office of Government, at the decease of his most dear Father, Oliver late Lord Protector, shall so continue till His Highness further Direction.

Whitehall: 4 September 1658.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54 most persons 2) Terri- Lord

Continuing all persons in their offices or charges till further order. The orders and directions of the Privy Council to continue in force as if Oliver were still alive.


N° 3100.

24 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE PROTECTOR. A Declaration of His Highness For a Day of Public Fasting and Humiliation.

Whitehall: 24 September 1658.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54 not make 2) late day

Wednesday, 13 October 1658, appointed a day of solemn fasting and humiliation for plague and the death of the Protectors. No markets, fairs, &c., to be held. Notice to be given the Lord’s Day before.


N° 3101.

25 NOVEMBER.—BY HIS HIGHNESS. A Proclamation For the Better encouragement of Godly Ministers and others, and their enjoying their Dues and Liberty according to Law.

White-Hall: 25 November 1658.


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54 Na- and 2) and 3) ob- or

Recounts the difficulties of godly ministers. Some withhold their tithes, some are indicted for not using the Prayer Book. There has always been opposition, by priests who administered the Sacrament in one kind only, by the people who were opposed to them, by songs, laments, and seditious reflections, reproached the reformers. All men are bound to pay tithes by the injunctions of 1 Elizabeth. Relief from superstitious practices was to be had under 1 Ed. VI. The use of the Common Prayer Book was abolished by Ordinance so that 1 Ed. VI cannot now be used to enforce it. The law is to be observed, tithes are to be paid, vexatious indictments are not to be preferred or allowed. The liberty granted by the Humble Petition and Advice is to be preserved. No persons are to be troubled for going to and from any place for the service of God on the Lord’s Day.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 21 (13); 21. b. 16 (34); 1851. c. 8 (8).


N° 3102.

16 DECEMBER.—[BY THE PROTECTOR.] A Declaration of His Highness For a Day of Solemn Fasting & Humiliation.

White-Hall: 16 December 1658.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 54 on People 2) Sup- all

Receives the tithes, some are indicted for not using the Prayer Book. There has always been opposition, by priests who administered the Sacrament in one kind only, by the people who were opposed to them, by songs, laments, and seditious reflections, reproached the reformers. All men are bound to pay tithes by the injunctions of 1 Elizabeth. Relief from superstitious practices was to be had under 1 Ed. VI. The use of the Common Prayer Book was abolished by Ordinance so that 1 Ed. VI cannot now be used to enforce it. The law is to be observed, tithes are to be paid, vexatious indictments are not to be preferred or allowed. The liberty granted by the Humble Petition and Advice is to be preserved. No persons are to be troubled for going to and from any place for the service of God on the Lord’s Day.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 21 (16), Bodl. 22857. d. 2 (32).

Guild. 1 (179).

N° 3103.
22 APRIL.—BY THE LORD PROTECTOR. A Proclamation about Dissolving the Parliament.

White Hall: 22 April 1659.
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Parliament, which met at Westminster 27 January last, is dissolved. Nathanael Lord Fiennes, Commissioner, dissolved it to-day.

B.M. 669. f. 21 (20). Bodl. 22857. d. 1 (7).

22 APRIL.

Arms 55 Assemble that persons to Papists or popish recusants and malignants to return to their homes before 12 May and not to leave them five miles till 10 June. Usual provisions as to search, report of householders before 2 May, &c.

B.M. 506. d. 9 (163). Queen’s 79. B. 3 (7).

23 APRIL.—BY THE LORD PROTECTOR. A Proclamation Commanding all Papists, and all other Persons who have been of the late Kings party, or his Sons, to remove above five miles from the same.

White Hall: 23 April 1659.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Parliament, present Authorized

An Act legalizing the sittings of the Judges in this present Easter Term. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 506. d. 9 (164); 669. f. 21 (31). Queen’s 79. B. 3 (8').


That hereby same,

All arrears and moneys payable to the Commonwealth are to be paid in. All revenue officers are continued in their posts till further order. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 21 (30); 21. b. 16 (38); 1851. c. 11 (66). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (233). Queen’s 79. B. 3 (6).

14 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] Be it Enacted by this present Parliament . . . [Act continuing Easter Term.]

[Westminster]: 14 May 1659.

Parliament, present Authorized

An Act enabling such Commissioners of Sewers as Acted on the 19th of April 1653. to Act as Commissioners of Sewers.

[Westminster]: 18 May 1659.

Arms 48 Authority Force issued

All persons who acted as Commissioners of Sewers on 19 April 1653 to act as such till new Commissions under Great Seal are issued. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 21 (34); 21. b. 16 (40). Queen’s 79. B. 3 (9).

18 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act Enabling Judges for Probate of Wills, and granting Administrations.

[Westminster]: 18 May 1659.

John Sadler, John Sparrow, and Samuel Moyer are appointed Judges for Probate and Administration, till 30 June 1659. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 21 (35). Queen’s 79. B. 3 (10).

19 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act empowering Judges for Probate of Wills, and granting Administrations.

[Westminster]: 19 May 1659.

John Sadler, John Sparrow, and Samuel Moyer are appointed Judges for Probate and Administration, till 30 June 1659. This to be printed and published.
19 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act appointing Judges for the Admiralty.

[Westminster]: 19 May 1659.

Arms 48 Authorised and this to be printed and published.

John Godolphin, Doctor of Laws, Charles George Cocke are appointed Judges of the Admiralty till 30 June 1659. This to be printed and published.

BM. 669. f. 21 (37). Queen’s 79. B. 3 (11). Antiqu. (49).

Gild. 1 (202).

C.J. vii. 655.
MS. date 20 May.
Misprint in 1. 3, Charters for Charles. No. 3113.

Another edition of No. 3113, q.v., without misprint.

BM. 21. b. 16 (41). No. 3114.

25 MAY.—[TO PARLIAMENT.] His late Highness’s Letter to the Parliament of England: Shewing his Willingness to Submit to this Present Government: Attested under his Own Hand, and read in the House on Wednesday the 25th of May 1659.

Westminster: 25 May 1659.
1 f. Roman letter. Richard Cromwell.

Type headpiece were and in Has caused a list of debts to be drawn up showing how they were contracted. Freely acquiesces in the change of government (being made) and claims protection.

BM. 669. f. 21 (39); 21. b. 16 (42); G. 3605 (33).

Bodl. 22857. d. 2 (36).

Parl. Hist. xxi. 419; C.J. vii. 665, 684. Ufo 3115,

27 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That this Parliament doth Declare . . .

[Tithes to be continued.]

[Westminster]: 27 June 1659.

Arms 51st Dance the the The payment of tithes to continue for the encouragement of a godly, preaching, learned ministry. This to be printed and published.

BM. 506. d. 9 (166); 669. f. 21 (56). Bodl. Fol. Θ. 660 (30). Antiqu. (51).

C.J. vii. 694.

3116.

7 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] A Declaration of the Parliament Assembled at Westminster.

[Sherrifs in Scotland not to try Civil Causes.]

Westminster: 7 July 1659.

Arms 45 enabling miner or An Act provides that all in office on 6 May or within three months before are to continue as justices, sheriffs, &c. This does not allow sheriffs in Scotland to try civil causes. This to be printed and published.

BM. 669. f. 21 (60); 816. m. 1 (93). Queen’s 79. B. 3 (19). Antiqu. (52). Guild. 1 (203).

C.J. vii. 207.
MS. date 13 July.

3117.

19 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act For Reviving An Act Impowering Judges for Probate of Wills, and Granting Administrations.

[Westminster]: 19 July 1659.

Arms 45 Authorised and this to be printed and published. Continuing No. 3112, q.v., till 10 October 1659. This to be printed and published.

BM. 669. f. 21 (61).
C.J. vii. 729.

3119.


[Westminster]: 19 July 1659.

Arms 45 Authorised and the John Godolphin and Charles George Cock to be Judges of the Admiralty till 10 December. This to be printed and published.

BM. 669. f. 21 (62).
C.J. vii. 729.

3119.

22 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That the Members of Parliament who . . .

[Two Votes regarding Attendance at the House.]

Westminster: 22 July 1659.

Arms 45 Authorised or Members who have had letters to attend or have attended since 7 May 1659 to attend every morning at 8 o’clock for 14 days. All members ‘except such as are employed upon special service by Order of the Parliament’ are to attend the House on or before this day fortnight. This to be printed and published.

BM. 669. f. 21 (63). Bodl. 22857. d. 2 (37).
C.J. vii. 728.

3120.

26 JULY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That Wednesday the 31 of August 1659 . . .

[Appointing 31 August a Day of Humiliation.]

Westminster: 26 July 1659.

Arms 45 Authorised or of Preservation of Wednesday, 31 August 1659, to be a day of fasting and humiliation through England, Scotland, and Ireland. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 21. b. 16 (43).
Cal. S.P.D. p. 43.

3121.

26 JULY.
Arms 45 Authorised of Blessing of Another edition of No. 3121, q.v.

BM. 816. m. 1 (94).

3122.

26 JULY.
Arms 57th a a and Coun-

Another edition of No. 3121, q.v.

BM. 1861. c. 11 (67).

3123.
[2] AUGUST.—[BY SIR GEORGE BOOTH.]

The Declaration Of The Lords, Gentlemen, Citizens, Freeholders and Yeomen of this once happy Kingdom of England.

[Chester: 2 August 1659.]

Sine nota.

2 pp. broadside Roman letter.

...to continue this...

Since there is no settled government, and the Army is the sole power, they have taken arms in defence of the freedom of Parliament, and the laws, liberty, and property of the people. (With a letter from Sir George Booth, Chester, 2 Aug. 1659.)

Bodl. Wood 503 (23).

No 3124.

9 AUGUST.—BY PARLIAMENT. [Begins]

Whereas the old and Implacable...

[Randolph Egerton and others proclaimed traitors.]

[Westminster]: 9 August 1659.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Tho. St. Nicholas.

Arms as good &

August 1 had been fixed for rebellion in favour of Charles Stewart. Maj.-Gen. Randolph Egerton, Col. Robert Werden, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir George Booth, and their adherents are rebels and traitors. (10 Aug.) This to be proclaimed in all market towns and read in all churches.

B.M. 21. b. 16 (44).

C.J. vii. 754.

No 3125.

9 AUGUST.

Arms as good &

Another edition of No. 3124.

Another edition of No. 3126, q.v., but with an order to print and publish it.


No 3126.

9 AUGUST.

Arms 51 st &

Another edition of No. 3126, q.v.

B.L. Guild. 1 (206).

No 3127.

27 AUGUST.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]

That the Proceedings of the Commissioners...

[Suspending the Proceedings of the Commissioners for Militia.]

[Westminster]: 27 August 1659.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Tho. St. Nicholas.

Arms as good &

The proceedings of the Commissioners for Militia to be forborne till further order. Money raised to be held in the treasurer's hands. Commissioners to give an account to the Council of State. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 21 (70).


C.J. vii. 769.

No 3128.

3 SEPTEMBER.—BY PARLIAMENT. [Begins] Whereas Information is given...

[To apprehend the Earl of Lichfield and others.]


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Tho. St. Nicholas.

Arms as good &

The John Mordant (son of the late Earl of Peterborough), Col. Edward Massey (Maj.-Gen. Massey), Charles Stuart (Earl of Lichfield), Sir Thomas Leventhorp, William Compton (son of the late Earl of Northampton), Thomas Fanshaw (son of Sir Thomas Fanshaw), and Richard Brown (Maj.-Gen. Brown) are charged with treason with Sir George Booth. They are to surrender before 17 September 1659. £100 reward for each of them apprehended after that date. Harbourers of them guilty of high treason. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 21 (71).


C.J. vii. 774.

MS. date 8 September.

No 3129.

20 SEPTEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]

That all Masters and Governors of...

[Governors of Hospitals not to renew leases.]

[Westminster]: 20 September 1659.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Tho. St. Nicholas.

Arms as good &

Governors of hospitals not to renew leases till further order. This to be printed and published. The Council of State to send this to Sheriffs for circulation to the various hospitals.

B.M. 669. f. 21 (74).

Bodl. 22857. d. 2 (39).

C.J. vii. 782.

No 3130.

22 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING [CHAS. II.]

...A Proclamation.

[Offering Pardon and a Free Parliament.]

Brussels: 2 October 1659.

(?) Antwerp.

1 f. Roman letter.

...Defender &

1. Offers a free pardon (to all but seven regicides). 2. Payment of arrears to army. 3. No standing army. 4. No illegal taxes. 5. Crown lands to be repurchased. 6. Church land the same. 7. A free Parliament to be summoned. 8. Religion to be settled. 9. Consider pardon to all if desired. 10. Triennial Parliaments. Recites arguments against the Commonwealth.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (4). Guild. 1 (207).

No 3131.

12 OCTOBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Act Appointing Commissioners For the Government of the Army.

[Westminster]: 12 October 1659.

London: J. Sreetor: [1659].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Thos. St. Nicholas.

Arms 51 st &


B.M. 669. f. 21 (81).

Antiq. (55).

C.J. vii. 796.

MS. date 12 October.

No 3132.


London: Hills & Field: [1659].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

William Robinson.

Arms 51 st &

All persons who on 1 October were Justices of Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Sheriffs, Commissioners, or other...
officers are to exercise their offices as they did before that date.


1 Printers to the Committee of Safety.

5 NOVEMBER.—BY THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. A Proclamation Inhibiting all Meetings for the Raising, or drawing together of Forces, without order of the said Committee, or the Lord Fleetwood.

Whitehall: 5 November 1659.


Arms 51° the thereof, Peace, No meetings are to be held in London, &c., or elsewhere to draw together forces against this Commonwealth. All who after 7 November assemble to this end are accounted enemies. This to be printed and published.


19 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING, CHAS. II.] His Majesties Gracious Message to General Monk, Commander in Chief of his Majesties Army in Scotland, and to the Lords, Knights Gentlemen, &c., sitting in Council at the City of Edinburgh.

Orleans: 20 November 1659.

[?] Paris: sine nom.: 1659.

1 f. Roman letter. von of Our Having received overtures from Scotland he is ready to meet them, as in his propositions of Brussels (printed by some of his friends in England). He has 15,000 horse and foot ready, and will trust to Scotland, even if he was nearly ensnared by Sir George Booth. Reiterates the promises of former proclamations as to religion, liberty, &c.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (17); 190. g. 13 (111). N° 3135.

19 NOVEMBER. expressed most ever

Another edition of No. 3135, q.v.


MS. date 15 December.

1 MS. note: 'this was lookd upon as a forgerie.' U° 3136.

1 DECEMBER.—BY THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. A Proclamation Prohibiting the Contrivance or Subscription of any Petitions or Papers for the promoting of Designs dangerous to the peace of the Commonwealth.

Whitehall: 1 December 1659.

London: Hills & Field: [1659].


Arms 51° de the at No persons are to promote any petitions in London, &c. If any paper is circulated, it is to be brought to the Lord Mayor, who is to apprehend the promoter. This to be printed and published.


1 DECEMBER.—BY THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY. A Proclamation.

Arms 51° de the at Another issue of No. 3137, q.v.

B.M. 669. f. 22 (13). MS. date 5 December. N° 3138.


Whitehall: 14 December 1659.


Arms 51° condition ment hope The Council of Officers of the Army have ordered writs under Great Seal to issue for summoning a Parliament on 24 January next. This to be printed and published.


MS. date 15 December. N° 3139.


Whitehall: 16 December 1659.


Arms 51° numbers betters 2) with- shalt Many persons who have been in arms under the late King and his son are in London, &c., and the tumults of the apprentices have been really caused by them. All malignants are to leave London, &c., by 1 p.m. on Saturday, 17 December, and not return within 20 miles of the Bills of Mortality till 3 February. Recites Act of 13 July ordering Papists, malignants, &c., to leave London and England before 1 August. Reward to informers of the goods and personal estate of any offenders against the Act. This to be printed and published.


22 DECEMBER.—[BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF OFFICERS.] The Agreement of the General Council of Officers of the Armies of England, Scotland, and Ireland, together with the rest of the Officers and Forces in and about London; to which the rest of the Officers and Forces of this Commonwealth by Land and Sea, are desired to give their concurrence.

[Whitehall]: 22 December 1659.


1 f. Gothic letter. Thomas Sandford. and v. That to Ten Articles forming a basis of a Republic without King or Lords, keeping executive and legislative powers distinct. Indemnity offered for everything done since 1 October 1659, except for the Stuart cause. Freedom of worship except to popery and prelacy. Arrears of pay to be met. Army to be maintained on its 9 October footing. This to be printed and published.


27 DECEMBER.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Be- giens] That on the fifth day of January next . . .

[Resolution concerning absent members.]

[Westminster]: 27 December 1659.


Arms as 46 take also and
On 5 January the House will take into consideration the case of absent members. A Committee is to report. To meet this afternoon at 2 in the Speaker’s Chamber and so on de die in diem. This to be printed and published.

27 DECEMBER. [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That no Forces shall be Raised, but... [No forces shall be raised but by authority of this Parliament.]

[Westminster]: 27 December 1659.
1 f. Gothic letter (with No. 3144).

Thomas St. Nicholas.
Arms 57 And, Forces Pub.

No forces to be raised but by authority of this present Parliament. This vote not to extend to Gen. Monk’s forces. This to be printed and published.

MS. date 28 December.

N° 3142.

29 DECEMBER. [BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] That it be Refered to the Commissioners...

[For the disposal of the Militia.]

[Westminster]: 29 December 1659.
1 f. Gothic letter (with No. 3148).

Thomas St. Nicholas.
Arms 57 And, Forces Pub.
The Commissioners for Management of the Army to dispose of the Militia, and of other forces raised without authority of Parliament as they shall see fit. This to be printed and published.

C.J. vii. 798.
MS. date 30 December.

N° 3143.

2 JANUARY. [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]

That all Officers who were in Com...

[Pardon to all Officers who submit before 9 January.]

[Westminster]: 2 January 1659-60.
1 f. Gothic letter (with No. 3144).

Thomas St. Nicholas.
Arms 57 And, Forces Pub.

All officers in commission 11 Oct. 1659 and all others who return to their duty before 9 January 1659-60 shall be pardoned, willful murder alone excepted. The Council of State, Committee of Management, or Gen. Monk to dispose of them, John Lambert included in this. The watermen have always been on its side and lately enlisted under Col. William Wetton in its defence. Prays for speedy settlement of equal representatives and encouragement of trade. The Speaker gave the thanks of Parliament. This to be printed and published.


C.J. vii. 862.
MS. date 3 January.

N° 3144.

7 JANUARY. [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]

That all Mayors, Justices of the Peace, ... [For the observance of the Lord’s Day.]

[Westminster]: 7 January 1659-60.
Arms 57 and Required Execution.

All mayors, &c., are to execute the laws for a strict observance of the Lord’s Day. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 22 (60).
MS. date 9 January.

N° 3147.

15 JANUARY. [BY THE KING [CHAS. II].

A Proclamation.

[Offering Pardon to all joining him.]

Brussels: 25 January 1659-60.
Anwerpe: sine nom.: 1659-60.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 55 Our ment prospe-
Pardon to all provided they join him within 21 days after 1 February in Cornwall, or the North of Scotland 10 days later. Reiterates previous promises and professions.

B.M. 506. b. 13 (13).

N° 3148.

31 JANUARY. [BY PARLIAMENT.] To the Supreme Authority, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England. The humble Address and Congratulation of many thousands of Watermen belonging to the River of Thames. [With the answer of the Speaker.]

Westminster: 31 January 1659-60.
1 f. Roman letter.

Thomas St. Nicholas.

into misery Parliament

Recites the history of the Parliament from the point of view of its supporters. The watermen have always been on its side and lately enlisted under Col. William Wetton in its defence. Prays for speedy settlement of equal representatives and encouragement of trade. The Speaker gave the thanks of Parliament. This to be printed and published.


N° 3149.

3 FEBRUARY. [BY THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE [CHAS. II]. A Declaration to all His Majesties Loving Subjects in His Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. Brussels: 13 February 1659-60.

Antwerp: sine nom.: 1659-60.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 51 Kieg- solves all

Has received an overture against the Parliament. Will, according to the late Procl. No. 3148, q.v., invade England, and would have done so long ago but for the siege of Dunkirk. Will receive propositions of peace from Westminster, and will not use any means to hinder them. Recounts the complaints of his supporters, imprisonment, loss of one-fifth of their goods, contributions, excise, defilement of churches, &c. Promises on his return that religion, justice, loyalty, and a free trade will flourish.


N° 3150.

For but take
Gen. Monk reports arrest of the persons ordered except two. Posts and chains have been removed, but not the portcullises for fear of riot. Assessment will be levied. Recommends tenderness. Asks that the writs be sent out soon.

Ordered: That the gates of the city of London and the portcullises are to be immediately destroyed. Mr. Scoet and M. Purry to take this to Gen. Monk.

B.M. 669. f. 23 (39); 190. g. 13 (118).

C.J. vii. 488.

MS. date 15 February.

N° 3151.

12 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE GRAND JURY OF WESTMINSTER.] A Copy of the Presentment and Indictment Found and Exhibited by the Grand-Jury of Middlesex, in the Upper Bench at Westminster, On the last day of Hillary Term, 1659 . . . [Against Col. Alured and Okey, and Edmond Cooper.] [Westminster]: 12 February 1659[-60].


England, County the Sir Gilbert Gerard of Harrow-on-the-Hill was elected a member of the Parliament meeting at Westminster 3 November 1640. On 27 December 1659 he [with 21 others] was forcibly kept out of Parliament by Colonel Matthew Alured, Colonel John Okey [the captains of the guard], and Edmond Cooper [a door-keeper], 'to the high violation of the Privileges of Parliament, the great and pernicious example of other Malefactors, and against the peace of the Commonwealth of England.'

B.L.  N° 3151a.

13 FEBRUARY.—BY PARLIAMENT. [Begins]

Whereas John Lambert Esq; being . . . [For the surrender of John Lambert.]

[Westminster]: 13 February 1659[-60].


Arms 57 to made Course.

John Lambert, ordered to retire to Holmeby in Northampton, has disobeyed, and, is suspected of the mutiny at Hampton, has disobeyed, and, is suspected of the mutiny at

London: 13 February 1649-60. . . .

Arms 57 given with Counties

1659-60: 12 Commonwealth

17 FEBRUARY.—[By PARLIAMENT.] A Letter and Declaration of the Nobility and Gentry of the County of York, To His Excellencie The Lord Generall Monck. [Drapers' Hall: 17 February 1659-60.]


A covering letter setting forth the occasion of this Declaration. Having no representatives, and being sensible of the public danger, they declare that if the Long Parlia-

ment continues the members secluded in 1648 should be restored and all vacancies filled up. If otherwise the new Parliament should require no oaths or qualifications not in force in 1648. Till this is done no taxes will be paid.

The Lord Fairfax, Lord Fawconbridge, Barrington Bourchier, and 45 private gentlemen (names given).


17 FEBRUARY.—A Letter and Declaration of the Lords, Knights, Gentleman and Ministers, of the County of York, and of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of York, presented to Generall Monck Feb. 17. 1659. At His Quarters at Drapers Hall London [&c. &c.]

Drapers Hall: 17 February 1659[-60].


with particulars confirma-

Another edition of No. 3153, q.v., with a letter to the Lord Mayor, &c., of London.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (3).

N° 3154.

21 FEBRUARY.—A Letter from the Lord General Monck, And the Officers here, to the several and respective Regiments, and other Forces in England, Scotland and Ireland.

White-hall: 21 February 1659[-60].


these might have

The best remedy for present trouble is a writ for a new Parliament to meet at Westminster on 20 April. A perpetual Parliament is incompatible with a free state. The next Parliament will pass an act of confirmation for sale of land. Disturbances in favour of Charles Stuart are to be put down.

(Signed) George Monck, 11 Colonels, Quarter-M.-General, 5 Lieut.-Colonels, 8 Majors, 2 Captains.


MS. date 21 February.

N° 3155.

23 FEBRUARY.—[By PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That all the Militia in the re- . . .

[Order revoking the Militia.]

[Westminster]: 23 February 1659[-60].

London: Streeter & Maccoc: 1659[-60].


Arms 57 given with Counties

The militia and their powers are revoked; levying men, money, horses, or arms is to be stopped. This to be printed and published, and sent to the counties by post to-night.

B.M. 669. f. 23 (59).

C.J. vii. 849.

MS. date 23 February.

N° 3157.

25 FEBRUARY.—BY PARLIAMENT. [Begins]

The Parliament for divers weighty . . .

[Suspending Lent Assizes.]

[Westminster]: 25 February 1659[-60].


Arms 57 De present sent

Another edition of No. 3155, q.v.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (7); 190. g. 13 (117).

N° 3156.

21 FEBRUARY. Na might but

Another edition of No. 3154, q.v.

B.M. 506. h. 13 (3).

N° 3156.
The Assizes and Nisi Prius are not to be held this Lent. This to be sent to the sheriffs. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 23 (63). Bodl. Fol. 360 (44).

MS. date 27 February. N° 3158.

25 FEBRUARY.

Arms 48* De-present sent Another edition of No. 3158, q.v.


N° 3159.

27 FEBRUARY.—BY PARLIAMENT. [Begins]
The Parliament being desirous . . .

[Officers of the Army to return to their Charges.]

[Westminster]: 27 February 1659[-60].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 48* still Officers Lord

Good order must be preserved in the Army. All officers to repair to their charges, and all regiments to return to the stations assigned them by the General and not to move from thence. This to be printed and published.


1 MARCH.—A Declaration of the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Worcester Adhering to the late King.

[Worcester: (?) 1 March 1659-60.]

[London]: for C. Adams: 16[59-]60.

1 f. Roman letter.

In the hope of a settlement by Gen. Monk, they declare that they harbour no revenge, but wish for unity of mind as of nation.

(Signed) Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Windsor, 2 Baronets, 4 Knights, and 15 private gentlemen.

B.M. 669. f. 24 (1).

MS. date 4 March. One of a large number. N° 3161.

1 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That the several Commissioners for the . . .

[The Act for Assessment to be put in force.]

[Westminster]: 1 March 1659[-60].


A reward of £20 on conviction offered.


8 MARCH. — [BY THE KING, CHAS. II.]

King Charles His Speech to the Six Eminent Persons who lately arrived at Brussels, to Treat with His Majesty touching His Restoration to the Royal Throne and Dignity of his Father.

Brussels: 17 March [1659–60].

†Antwerp: sine nom.: 1660.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms as 31 dilling cordings and

Welcomes many means of healing the breach with his subjects. Promises to abandon revenge, and to offer peaceable propositions.

B.M. 669. f. 24 (36); 190. g. 12 (216). Bodl. Wood 276. A. (133).

MS. date 20 March. N° 3164.

16 MARCH.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins]

That Friday, the sixth Day of April, . . .

[6 April to be a Day of Humiliation.]

[Westminster]: 16 March 1659[-60].


Friday, 6 April, to be a day of fasting and humiliation for blessing on next Parliament.

B.M. 1851. c. 11 (71).


17 MARCH.—BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

A Proclamation. [Reduced and disbanded officers to leave London.]

[Whitehall: 17 March 1659[-60].]


As the Parliament which met 3 Nov. 1640 is now dissolved, the Council charges all persons to forbear meetings, &c., till the next Parliament is assembled. This to be printed and published.


MS. date 19 March. N° 3166.

17 MARCH. [Proclamation] Another edition of No. 3166, q.v.

B.M. 1851. a. 8 (9). Bodl. 22857. d. 1 (16).


17 MARCH.—BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

A Proclamation. [Ordering general submission to the existing government.]

[Whitehall: 17 March 1659[-60].]

[London]: Roper & Collins: [1659-60].


Novemb. many accordingly.

As the Parliament which met 3 Nov. 1640 is now dissolved, the Council charges all persons to forbear meetings, &c., till the next Parliament is assembled. This to be printed and published.


MS. date 19 March. N° 3168.

17 MARCH. November many accordingly.

Another issue of No. 3168, q.v.

17 MARCH.—BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

A Proclamation.
[All Papists and Malignants to leave London, &c.]
Whitehall: 17 March 1659—60.

[London]: Roper & Collins: [1659—60].

2 f. Gothic letter.
J. Jo. Rushworth.

18 MARCH.—The Form of Writs to be issued forth under the Great Seal of England. For the Election of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses to sit and serve in the Parliament which is to be held at Westminster the 25. of April next ensuing, 1660, as followeth.

[Westminster: 18 March 1659—60.]

1 f. Roman letter.

Farewell Command these.

Writ by the keepers of the liberties of England to the Sheriffs, to be returned into Chancery with the result of the election.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 24 (21); 816. m. 1 (106); 190. g. 13 (233).

? 20 MARCH.—[BY THE KING, CHAS. II.]

A Letter from his Majesty Charles II to his Peers the Lords in England Directed To our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cosens the Peerage of our Kingdom of England.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 58 assaults manner they.

An exhortation to bring the people of England to their former obedience.


MS. date 24 March.

20 MARCH.—[BY THE KING, CHAS. II.]

The Kings Declaration to all his loving Subiects.

Brussels: 30 March 1660.


2 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 109; 99 con- and 2) you imi.

Promises pardon and forgiveness to all. Trade is decayed. Arrears shall be paid to army. Crown and church lands restored on purchase terms.


MS. date 27 March.

24 MARCH.—BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

A Proclamation.

[Against Agitators of the Army.]
Whitehall: 24 March 1659—60.

[London]: Roper & Collins: [1660].

2 f. Gothic letter.
W. Jessop.

with Blood 2) all effectual.

Any person causing agitations among the officers and soldiers is to be arrested and brought before the Council. £10 reward for the arrest of every agitator. This to be proclaimed to the regiments. This to be printed and published.


MS. date 26 March.

1660

28 MARCH.—BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

A Proclamation.

[For the Arrest of Livewell Chapman, Stationer.]

Whitehall: 28 March 1660.

London: Roper & Collins: [1660].

1 f. Gothic letter.

William Jessop.

That next custody.

Livewell Chapman of London, Stationer, having caused some sedicious books and pamphlets to be published is now in hiding. He is to surrender before Monday [2 April]. No one is to harbour him, and all are to discover and arrest him. This to be printed and published.


MS. date 29 March.

31 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] A Letter from the King to F. M.

Brussels: 10 April 1660.

Sine nota: [London].

1 f. Roman letter.

England, gion the.

The misleading reports of his enemies and the wild threats of some of the looser sort of his friends force him to declare that he casts himself on the judgment of sober men as to the purity of his life and religion. He abhors and detests the words and actions of these Hectors.


MS. date April 3.

4 APRIL.—[BY THE KING, CHAS. II.] King Charles II his Declaration To all His Loving Subjects of the Kingdom of England. Dated from His Court at Breda in Holland, the 26 of April 1660. And read in Parliament, May 1. 1660. Together with His Majesties Letter of the same Date, To his Excellence the Lord General Monck, to be communicated to the Lord President of the Council of State, and to the Officers of the Army under his Command.

Breda: 14 April 1660.


1 f. Gothic and Roman letter.

Arms degree all Reception.

Promises full pardon to all (not excepted by Parliament) who submit within forty days, no reproach for past actions,
liberty to tender consciences. Titles of estates to be settled by Parliament. Arrears of army to be paid, and the men received into royal service. (Received 1 May 1660.) Letter to Gen. Monck. (See under Ireland. Vol. II).

4 APRIL.—[BY THE KING, CHAS. II.] His Majesty’s Two Gracious Letters, viz. One sent to the House of Peers, by Sir John Greenville Knight, from Breda. The Other, To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London.

Breda: April 1660.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms We King Court

To the Peers. Encloses Declaration [No. 3177 a], congratulates them on recovering their lawful position. Trusts in them to reestablish peace and security for the Kingdom.

To the City. Encloses Declaration [No. 3177 a] sent by Viscount Mordaunt and Sir John Greenville. Promises to renew Charter, and confirm and extend all the privileges of the City.

1 May, Common Council. Return thanks for Letter and Declaration. Have taken down Commonwealth Arms and set up the King’s. Will wait on the King very speedily. Signed (Sadler). Sig. 46. f. (14) cropped. Adv. 2 (1).

4 APRIL.—[BY THE KING, CHAS. II.] A Letter From His Majesty To The Speaker Of The Commons Assembled in Parliament. With His Majesties Declaration Enclosed. Read in the House of Commons assembled in Parliament, Tuesday, May 1, 1660.

Breda: 14 April 1660.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms the we and

The assembly which has seen the first beginnings, the progress, of the national miseries, and which is trusted by the people to remove them, is the most natural body for the progress, of the national miseries, and which is trusted by

4 APRIL.—[BY THE KING, CHAS. II.] A Letter From His Majesty To The Speaker Of The Commons Assembled in Parliament. With His Majesties Declaration Enclosed. Read in the House of Commons assembled in Parliament, Tuesday, May 1, 1660.

Breda: 14 April 1660.


1 f. Roman letter.

11 APRIL.—BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

A Proclamation.

[For the recapture of Col. John Lambert.]

Whitehall: 11 April 1660.

London: Roper & Collins: [1660].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Col. John Lambert, committed prisoner to the Tower by the late Parliament, has escaped. He is to surrender within 24 hours. £100 reward for his discovery. This to be printed and published.


13 APRIL.—BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

A Proclamation.

[Against the report that arrears were not to be paid.] Whitehall: 13 April 1660.

London: Roper & Collins: [1660].

1 f. Gothic letter.

John Rushworth.

The army having expressed its obedience, certain persons have tried to disturb the soldiers with a report that the arrears would not be paid. This is untrue and malicious. This to be printed and published.


13 APRIL.—BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

A Proclamation.

[Forbidding Englishmen to accept Foreign Sea Commissions.]

Whitehall: 13 April 1660.

London: Roper & Collins: [1660].

2 f. Gothic letter.

William Jessop.

Certain subjects have taken foreign sea commissions, Letters of Reprisal, Marque, or Countermarque, and seized ships and goods. This is strictly forbidden, and will be punished by the Admiralty Courts according to the rights of nations, laws of the sea, and course of Admiralty. Goods seized are to be returned to their lawful owners. This to be proclaimed at the Royal Exchange, London, and copies affixed to the pillars there. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 669. f. 24 (65); 21. h. 1 (107). Antiq. (71).

MS. date 16 April.

19 APRIL.—The Declaration and Address of the Gentry of the County of Essex, who have adhered to the King, and suffered Imprisonment, or Sequestration, during the late Troubles.

St. James: 19 April 1660.

London: for Bedell & Collins: [1660].

1 f. Roman letter.

A Letter dated Chelmsford, April 17, enclosing the declaration and hoping for peace. A declaration that they entertain no thought of revenge and submit to the resolutions of the next Parliament for a settlement of Church and State. (23 signatures.)

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 25 (1).

MS. date 23 April.

21 APRIL.—BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

A Proclamation.

[Col. John Lambert declared a traitor.]

Whitehall: 21 April 1660.

London: Roper & Collins: [1660].

1 f. Gothic letter.

John Lambert, since his escape, is trying to foment a new war. All persons aiding him are proclaimed traitors. His and their estates are forfeit. His adherents are to submit themselves within 24 hours.


21 APRIL.—BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

A Proclamation.

[For the surrender of Col. Hewson and others.]

Whitehall: 21 April 1660.

London: A. Roper & T. Collins: [1660].

1 f. Gothic letter.

endeavour Miller Common-

Robert Lilburne are suspected of wishing to join Lambert. They are to surrender at Whitehall within three days after the proclamation of this in their county, on pain of sequestration.

**B.M. 669. f. 24 (71); 21. h. 1 (109); 1851. c. 8 (29).**

**Antiq. (73). Guild. 1 (241).**

### 26 APRIL. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]

[Beginns] That this Day fortnight be set... [10 May to be a Day of Thanksgiv.]

Westminster: 26 April 1660.

London: Maceock & Tyton: [1660].


Lord doe the

This day fortnight [10 May] a day of thanksgiving for the Lord General and other eminent persons in London, &c., this day month elsewhere.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

**B.M. 669. f. 24 (73); 190. g. 12 (199).**

L.J. xi. 5; C.J. viii. 2.

MS. date 27 April.

1 Printers to the House of Lords.

### 2 MAY. — [BY THE ARMY.]

To His Excellency

The Lord General Monck, Capt. General of all the Armies and Forces In England, Scotland, and Ireland, and one of the Generals at Sea. The humble Address of the Officers of your Excellencies Army, in the Name of Themselves and their Brethren, as it was presented to his Excellency this 24th day of May, 1660. By us whose Names are subscribed.

St. James's: 2 May 1660.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Monk knows their faithfulness and discipline, as shown in the late Remonstrance and Address. Since he has communicated a letter and Declaration [No. 3177] of the King they acknowledge their pleasure at the Indemnity, liberty for tender consciences, satisfaction of arrears, and confirmation of sales. They are ready to prove their loyalty. Signed by 19 colonels, 9 lieut.-cols., 13 majors, 26 captains, and others. This to be printed and published.

**B.M. 669. f. 25 (2). Bodl. Wood 276. A. (226).**

See C.J. viii. 8.

### 2 MAY. — [BY THE COMMONS.]

A Letter to the


Westminster: 2 May 1660.


Arms present liament Sub.

Thanking King for his letter of 14 April, and his vindication of Parliament. They hope to work in the King's interests as well as those of the nation.

Hodgkin.

Rariora iii. 47.

### CHARLES II

#### 5 MAY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.] [Beginns] The Lords and Commons assembled...

[Continuing in office all Sheriff, &c., in the King's name.]

Westminster: 5 May 1660.

London: Husbands & Newcomb: [1660].


**Arms 60**

#### 7 MAY.

London: Husbands & Newcomb: [1660].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Jo. Browne.

**Arms 60**

Parliament of and

Another edition of No. 3186, q.v. Authorization by the Commons.

**B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (332); 1851. c. 8 (22). P.R.O. II (1).**


**Antiq. 1 (2).**

### 8 MAY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]

A Proclamation Of both Houses of Parliament, For Proclaiming of His Majesty King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Westminster: 8 May 1660.

London: Maceock & Tyton: 1660.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Jo. Browne.

**Arms 62**

Right and 1660.

Though the King's right was complete by his father's death, yet since 'Armed Violence' has deprived them of the opportunity hitherto, the Lords and Commons, with the Lord Mayor, &c., of London and others, proclaim that the kingdom came to him on his father's death, and that he is King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, &c.

[By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.

**B.M. 669. f. 25 (12); 21. h. 1 (109). Bodl. Wood 276. A. (130); Fol. 0. 660 (57).**

L.J. xi. 19; C.J. viii. 16.

### 8 MAY.

Arms 61 Right of ever.

Another edition of No. 3188, q.v.

**B.L. B.M. 506. h. 13 (41); 1851. e. 5 (1). Bodl. Fol. 0. 660 (58). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.**

### 8 MAY. — [BY PARLIAMENT.]

A Proclamation [Proclaiming Charles II.]

London: Husbands & Newcomb: [1660].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Will. Jessop.

**Arms 23**

Majesties since Ob.

Another issue of No. 3188, q.v., with Commons Authorization.
1660: 12 Charles II

1660: 12 Charles II

8 MAY.

Arms 60 Majesties since Ob-
Another edition of No. 3190, q.v.

B.M. 1851. c. 8 (23); Harl. 2135. 147*.

Queen’s 79. B. 9 (3).

N° 3191.

8 MAY.

Arms 60 Right occasion Posterities
Another edition of No. 3190, q.v.

Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (233**), (239), (240).

N° 3192.

8 MAY.

Arms 60 Right on Selves,
Another edition of No. 3190, q.v.

B. M. 1851. c. 8 (24); Harl. 2135. 147*.

N° 3193.

8 MAY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] Re-

Arms 63 Declare, curing Di-
The Acts for Religion, Free Pardon, Confirmation of
Judicial Proceedings, of Grants and Sales, and Arrears,
are under consideration, and good progress is made with
them.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 25 (13); 1851. c. 8 (25), (26); 190. g. 13 (341).

P.R.O. 2 (2°). Dalk. 1 (126).

Bodl. Fol. 0. 660 (59).

T.C.D. RR. cc. 47 (25).

Antiq. 1 (5).

Guild. 1 (254); vol. i (30).

L.J. xi. 21; C.J. viii. 18.

N° 3194.

8 MAY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] A Declaration.

[The promised Acts of Indemnity, &c., in progress.]

Westminster: 8 May 1660.

London: Husbands & Newcomb: [1660].

1 f. Gothic letter.

for take do

Members to send the Proclamation to their constituencies,
Sheriffs, &c., to proclaim it.


C.J. viii. 17.

N° 3195.

8 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] That

all and every the Ministers . . .

[Ministers to pray for the King and the Duke of York.]

Westminster: 9 May 1660.

London: Maccock & Tyton: 1660.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Jo. Browne.

Arms 61 in are stead

The King's arms to be set up instead of the Common-
wealth's. [By the Lords.] This to be printed and pub-
lished.

B.M. 669. f. 25 (16).

Bodl. Fol. 0. 660 (61).

L.J. xi. 20; C.J. viii. 18.

N° 3196.

8 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Upon Re-

Arms 61 House sembled From

No Peer can be charged or set at arms, on any Act for
Trained Bands, Militia, &c. Their assistants and the
attendants of the House are exempt. This to be printed
and published.

B.M. 669. f. 25 (17).

L.J. xi. 21.

N° 3197.

11 MAY.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] The

Lords and Commons assembled . . .

[Commissioners to continue in Office.]

Westminster: 11 May 1660.

London: Husbands & Newcomb: [1660].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Will. Jessop.

Arms 60 hereby lating of

All Commissioners for the Army, Navy, Revenue, &c.,
to continue in office in the King's name till further order.
This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 669. f. 25 (21); 190. g. 13 (133); 1851. c. 8 (27).

Dalk. 1 (128).

T.C.D. RR. cc. 47 (27).

Antiq. 1 (8).

U.L.C. Sel. 1. 12 (6).

Guild. 1 (257); vol. i (33).

L.J. xi. 25; C.J. viii. 23.

N° 3200.

11 MAY.

London: Maccock & Tyton: 1660.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Jo. Browne.

Arms 62 That or of

Another edition of No. 3201, q.v.


N° 3202.
12 MAY.——[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by the Lords . . . [The Jewels and other Property of the King to be restored.]

[Westminster]: 12 May 1660.

London: Macock & Tyton: 1660.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Jo. Browne.

Arms 62 all to in

All persons who have in their possession any jewels, plate, pictures, or other goods belonging to the King, to report them within seven days on pain of forfeiture. This to be printed and published.


13 MAY.——[BY PARLIAMENT.] An Order and Declaration.

[Arrears of Assessments to be paid up.]

[Westminster]: 17 May 1660.

London: Husbands & Newcomb: [1660].
1 f. Gothic letter.
W. Jessop.

Arms 23 Arrears (though any

If the arrears of former assessments, of that for £100,000 from December to June, and the sums due from recusants, are not paid ("though not imposed by such an Authority as was legal") the army will be forced to take free quarters. All arrears are to be paid at once. All officers to furnish accounts forthwith. [By the Commons.] This to be printed and published.


C. J. viii. 35.
May 18.

17 MAY.——[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Or—

[Westminster]: 17 May 1660.

London: Macock & Tyton: 1660.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Jo. Browne.

Arms 63 all to in

All waste in Crown houses or lands to be stopped. No timber or woods to be felled or removed till the King's pleasure is known. [By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.


17 MAY.

London: Husbands & Newcomb: [1660].
1 f. Gothic letter.
W. Jessop.

Arms 60 assembled, be this

Another edition of No. 3206, q.v. With Commons authority.


17 MAY.

London: Husbands & Newcomb: [1660].
1 f. Gothic letter.
W. Jessop.

Arms 60 assembled, be this

Another edition of No. 3206, q.v. With Commons authority.
30 MAY.

Arms 23 and whom Govern-
Another edition of No. 3211, q.v.
B.M. 21. h. 1 (112); C. 21. f. 1 (20 k).

N° 3215.

30 MAY.

2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 and Our 2) ever di-
Another edition of No. 3211, q.v.
T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antig. 1 (12).

N° 3216.

1 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Quieting Possessions.
Whitehall: 1 June 1660.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 23 and forcible Royal
Certain riots have taken place on forcible entries. No person, ecclesiastical or temporal, shall presume to enter on any possession before decision by Parliament or eviction by law.

N° 3217.

1 JUNE.

1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 61 Scotland, whilst often
Another edition of No. 3217, q.v.
B.M. 669. f. 25 (39).

June 4.

N° 3218.

1 JUNE.

Arms 23 Scotland whilst often
Another edition of No. 3217, q.v.

N° 3219.

1 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Against the Rebels in Ireland.
Whitehall: 1 June 1660.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 23 and others shall
The rebellion of October 1641 is not yet suppressed. All Irish rebels, not expressly licensed, in or returning to England or Ireland are to be tried as traitors. All Adventurers in possession on 1 January last are not to be disturbed by law.

N° 3220.

1 JUNE.

Arms 61 and others shall
Another edition of No. 3220, q.v.

N° 3221.

5 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Setting apart a Day of Solemn and Publick Thanksgiving throughout the whole Kingdom.
Whitehall: 5 June 1660.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 23 Wisdom, Hand 2) invi- set
On the address of both Houses, 21 May last, the 28th of June is appointed a Day of Thanksgiving for the Restoration. This Proclamation to be read on a Lord's Day before in all churches.

N° 3222.

5 JUNE.

Arms 61 Wisdom, Hand 2) invi- set
Another edition of No. 3222, q.v.
June 7.

N° 3223.

6 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation To summon the Persons therein named, who sate, gave Judgment, and assisted in that horrid and detestable Murder of His Majesties Royal Father of blessed memory, to appear and render themselves within Fourteen days, under pain of being excepted from Pardon.
Whitehall: 6 June 1660.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 61 France, London harbour

N° 3224.

6 JUNE.

Arms 23 Scotland, Michael harbour
Another edition of No. 3224, q.v.

N° 3225.
London: Marocck & Tyton: 1660.
Arms 67 Tit. stage shore-
Till the Title to the Office of Lastage and Ballastage is settled between the Master, &c., of Trinity House at Deptford Strand, and the Executors, &c., of William Mountjoy, Trinity House is to take the Lastage and Ballastage of all ships between London Bridge and the ‘Mayne Sea’ eastward, giving security to John Browne, Clerk of Parliament, and Henry Barker, Deputy Clerk of the Crown for the mean purpose. No ship to be cleared till a certificate from Trinity House of payment of duty is shown.
P.R.O. S.P.D. 56 (92).
L.J. xi. 60. No 3226.

15 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for Recalling of Commissions at Sea.
Whitehall: 15 June 1660.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 61 and hurt his
All commissions at sea granted by the King or the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, before 1 May last are revoked. All English subjects in foreign service are to return to England.
Rot. Pat. p. i. n. 11. d. No 3227.

15 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning His Majesties gracious Pardon, In pursuance of His Majesties former Declaration.
Whitehall: 15 June 1660.
2 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 61 and 2) in other
A Pardon was promised in the Declaration of Breda 4 April. This Declaration was sent to Parliament the day and accepted by the Commons 7 June. On the Address of the Commons, will assent to the Act of Free and General Pardon. Subjects may sue out their own pardons, except notorious offenders exempted by Parliament.

15 JUNE. Arms 23 France, London, harbour
Another edition of No. 3224, q.v.
No 3229.

16 JUNE: 12 CHARLES II

18 JUNE.—[BY THE LORDS.] Two Votes Concerning the King, and Queens Houses and Lands. [Westminster]: 18 June 1660.
Arms 61 Stay at their
All waste on the lands, &c., of the Queen's jointure to be stayed. Wood felled or removed since 25 April last not to be disposed of. A similar order for the King's lands. 19 June. These orders to be printed and published.

21 JUNE.—[BY PARLIAMENT.] [Begins] Ordered by the Lords and Commons now . . . [Tonnage, Poundage, and Excise to continue.] [Westminster]: 21 June 1660.
Arms 61 T. Merchandises be
Tonnage, Poundage, the New Impost, and Excise, are to be paid according to the accustomed rates till 24 July, before which time an Act will be passed. [By the Lords.] This to be printed and published.
L.J. xi. 71. No 3232.

30 JUNE.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] Whereas the House was this day informed . . . [Against printing Proceedings of the House.] Westminster: 30 June 1660.
Arms 23 per人都 shall
No Ordinance, Act, Order, Vote, &c., of the Lords to be printed without an order of the House. This to be printed and published June [July] 2. No 3234.

23 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the Times of holding this Summer Assizes.
Whitehall: 23 July 1660.
Arms 64 Realm of the
On address from the Commons the times fixed for the Summer Assizes have been postponed to September. The times for the six circuits are given.
23 JULY.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]  
[Begins] Right Trusty and well-beloved, We greet you...  
[Encouraging the Herring Fisheries.]  
Whitewall: 23 July [1660].  
London: for Jane Bourne: [1660].  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Arms 61 of solved heartily  
A writ to the Lord Mayor of London. Recites foundation of Society of Fishers in 1632. Philip, late Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and his associates built fishing vessels (one vessel employing 20 families) which bred up sailors. Refers to the book 'The Royal Herings Bus Fishings'. Each Alderman is to prepare a list of the poor unemployed in his ward, and obtain a subscription for buying hemp and clapboards to make nets, and barrels for furnishing a busse in his ward, and obtain a subscription for buying hemp and clapboards to make nets, and barrels for furnishing a busse in his ward.

13 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.  
2 f. Gothic letter.  
Arms 69 one cause Nati-  
On the advice of the Lords and Commons the late Proclamation [No. 3211, q.v.] is to be read once a month for the next six months in every church or chapel. Mayors, &c., to punish offenders against it.  

13 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING.]  
The Kings Majesty's Most gracious Letter and Declaration To the Sheetland Island to fish.  
Whitehall: 13 August 1660.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Arms 64 published pro- and such  
On the advice of the Lords and Commons the late Proclamation [No. 3211, q.v.] is to be read once a month for the next six months in every church or chapel. Mayors, &c., to punish offenders against it.  

13 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Against Fighting of Duels.  
Whitehall: 13 August 1660.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Arms 60 quality, pious to Duels have become too frequent. Our Declaration at Brussels, 24 Nov. 1658, shows our dislike for them. No
subjects are to challenge or to bear challenges, or fight a duel, or act as seconds, on pain of displeasure and penalty of law. Any one receiving a challenge to give notice to a Justice of Peace or the Privy Council. Duellists will not be pardoned.


NOS 3245

13 AUGUST.


'duel'll'. 3. N° 3245.

13 AUGUST.


1 f. Gothic letter. Arms 64 hath Prosecutions affected Much of the plate, jewels, household stuff, cabinets, statues, inscriptions, pictures, drawings, sculptures, rings, stones, ancient coins, medall, books, manuscripts, pieces of art, &c., of royal property have been purloined or embezzled. All persons who have these or know of their whereabouts are to make discovery to Edward, Earl of Sandwich, Master of the Wardrobe, before 29 Sept. next on peril, &c. Reward £300 money reward will be paid to his discoverer.

N° 3245.


N° 3248.

14 AUGUST.


14 AUGUST.


24 AUGUST. See 22 December 1660.

1 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the Apprehension of Edmund Ludlow Esquire, commonly called Colonel Ludlow. Whitehall: 1 September 1660.

London: Bill & Barker: 1660. 2 f. Gothic letter. Arms 67 last named 2) Mayors, have

Refers to Procl. 6 June [No. 3224, q.v.]. Edmund Ludlow surrendered himself but has since fled. All persons are to search for and arrest him. Those who conceal him will be punished. £500 money reward will be paid to his discoverer.


N° 3251.

7 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Began] That no Moneys due to any of... [Money due to Persons excepted from Pardon.] [Westminster]: 7 September 1660.

London: Bill & Barker: 1660. 1 f. Gothic letter. Arms 62 in Excise respective Money due to any person excepted from the Act of Oblition—rents, excise, Weavers-Hall bills, or otherwise—not to be paid them. This to be printed and published.


8 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Began] Charles... Whereas we are credibly informed that... [Brief for the Fire at Southwold.] Westminster: 8 September 1660.

London: W. G. for Assigns of J. Bodington: [1660]. 1 f. Roman letter. Carvile. Arms 37-25 the Fish-houses in On Monday, 25 April, 11 Chas. II [1659], Southwold at Soutbay in Suffolk was burnt down in four hours with all the public buildings and 236 dwelling-houses. 300 families are in distress. £40,000 loss. Sheriffs to send briefs to every parish, sealed, the brief to be published next week after the receipt. Next week after a collection to be taken from house to house, and the money forthwith paid to the Chief Constables, for J. Harle and Henry Gilding, Bailiffs of S. and Francis Morse of Wrentham. If collections have already been made the amount is to be endorsed on the back of S. and Francis Morse of Wrentham.

N° 3253.

10 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Declaring the Cessation of Hostility, and preserving an entire Amity between His Majesty, and the King of Spain. Whitehall: 10 September 1660.

London: Bill & Barker: 1660. 1 f. Gothic letter. Arms 62 of Privy the

The King of Spain has ordered a cessation of hostilities. A full peace and amity now exists between England and Spain; from 26 May last, the date of the King's arrival. All ships, goods, &c., since taken are to be restored.

26 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For speeding the Payment of the Arrears of Seventy thousand Pounds for three Moneths Assessments, due and payable the First of August last past.

Whitehall: 26 September 1660.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 62 made, nance them.

Whereas in our absence an Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament was made for an assessment of £70,000 a month, to be paid in full to the Receiver-General before 1 August, which is not yet paid: all Commissioners are to put their powers in full execution at once to recover all arrears and pay them in with forth.


N° 3259.

26 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Payment of the Duty of Excise, together with the Arrears thereof.

Whitehall: 26 September 1660.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 68 the Centrivements 2 Future, Royal.

The payment of excise and the arrears thereof are to be kept up, as so much of the public expenses are charged on it. Arrears are excepted from the Act of Indemnity. Justices are to execute 32nd article of an Act published 14 Aug. 1649 relating to the brewing of beer.


Rot. Pat. p. 1 n. 17. d.

N° 3260.

29 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Suppressing of disorderly and unseasonable Meetings, in Taverns and Tipping-houses, and also forbidding Footmen to wear Swords, or other Weapons, within London, Westminster, and their Liberties.

Whitehall: 29 September 1660.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 68 Debathed, Now 2 at contrary.

Mentions good effect of late Proclamation against vice [N° 3211, q.v.]. Debathed persons will never be employed by the King. No person to stay in any tavern, &c., after 9 p.m. No tavern-keeper to harbour them after that hour, except they are lodgers. Mayors, &c., to enter ale-houses, &c., and search for and apprehend offenders. Obstructing officers made an offence of contempt of the King. No pages, footmen, and, ‘laquies’ to wear swords or weapons in London and Westminster, &c.

13 OCTOBER.  En- is In-
B.M. 669. f. 26 (22).  N° 3265.

15 OCTOBER. — [BY THE KING.] [Begins] Charles ... Whereas we are credibly given to ... [Collection for Milton Abbas.]
Westminster: 15 October [1660].
London: W. G. for Assigns of J. Bodington: [1660].
1 f. Roman letter.
Carville.  Arms 37–25 the assize October.
Brief for a collection for a fire at Milton Abbas, Dorset, which destroyed 4 Aug. 1658 (10 Chas. II), £5,000 worth of goods, &c., ruining 130 persons. To last one year.
B.L.  Bewes 272.

18 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation To Restrain the Abuses of Hackney Coaches in the Cities of London, and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof.
Whitehall: 18 October [1660].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 68 a- made 2) Estate, the
Considering the excessive number of hackney coaches in London, &c., to be a common nuisance, no person keeping a hackney coach shall, after 6 Nov. next, allow them to stand in any street, &c., to be hired. They are to be hired in their yards. The Lord Mayor, &c., to execute this and report to Privy Council.

6 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Declaring the Confirmation of the Treaties, and continuance of the Amity and Commerce between the Crowns of England and Portugal.
Whitehall: 6 October 1660.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 23 We able same
Declaring that there is no obstruction to the renewal of the treaties between England and Portugal made by those late in power here.

10 OCTOBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins] That the Priviledge of this House, in ... [The extent of the Privilege of Freedom from Arrest.]
Westminster: 15 November 1660.
1 f. Gothic letter.
W. Jessop.  Arms 23 from to Officers
The privilege of freedom from arrest belongs only to members, their menial servants, and the officers of the House. All protections are called in and made null and void. This to be printed and published.

30 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] It is this day Ordered by His ... [The Declaration for Irish Settlement to be printed.]
Whitehall: 30 November 1660.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
George Lane.  Arms 67 Council, Kingdom without
Sir George Lane to superintend the printing of the Declaration for the settlement of Ireland.
Hodgkin.  N° 3269.
17 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding all Cashiered Officers and Soldiers, and other Persons that cannot give a good Account for their being here, to depart out of the Cities of London and Westminster.

Whitehall: 17 December 1660.

17 DECEMBER.—BY THE LORDS. [Begins]
Upon report of the Lords Committees . . . [Concerning the privileges of the Peers.]
Westminster: 17 December 1660.

17 DECEMBER.—BY THE COMMONS. [Begins] Whereas the Maimed Soldiers and . . . [For parochial relief of maimed soldiers and pensioners.]
Westminster: 17 December 1660.

17 DECEMBER. [Another edition of No. 3272, q.v.]

B.L. T.C.D. RR. cc. 46 (22). 2 ff. Gothic letter. Arms 60 restraining their 2) Meeting di-

17 DECEMBER. [Another edition of No. 3272, q.v.]

Ch. 568. 1 f. Gothic letter. Arms 67 of charge with.

22 DECEMBER.—BY THE LORDS. [Begins]
The Lords in Parliament taking notice . . . [For cleansing the passages to Parliament, &c.]
Westminster: 22 December 1660.

22 DECEMBER. Another edition of No. 3270, q.v. [Found only in MS.]

1660-1 10 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, Prohibiting all unlawful and Seditious Meetings and Conventicles under pretence of Religious Worship.
Whitewall: 10 January 1660[-1].

The King does not wish to restrain tender consciences, but some Anabaptists, Quakers, Fifth-Monarchy men, and others daily meet secretly in great numbers. No meeting of these persons is to be held but in some parochial church or chapel, or in private houses by the inhabitants thereof. All meetings of the aforesaid persons except in those places are unlawful assemblies. Persons found there to be bound over.
to good behaviour and to appear at the Sessions. The Oath of Allegiance to be tendered as by 7 Jas. I.


10 JANUARY.

Arms 60 restraining vent 2) Meeting are

Another edition of No. 3278, q.v.


16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Quieting the Post-Master-General in the Execution of his Office.

Whitehall: 16 January 1660[-1].

London: J. Bill: 1660[-1].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 ap- bid 2) Servants, afore-

Henry Bishop has been appointed Postmaster-General by letters patent. Since the secret carriage of letters diminishes the revenue and encourages sedition, no one is to carry them without his license. He and his servants are exempt from carriers: the letters and the carriers' names to be sent to the revenue and encourages sedition, no one is to carry them.

P.R.O. 2 (38). Original signed, P.S.B. 2273.


N° 3278.

25 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Observation of the Thirtieth day of January as a day of Fast and humiliation according to the late Act of Parliament for that purpose.

Whitehall: 25 January 1660[-1].

London: J. Bill: 1660[-1].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 Our make 2) did 3) Rights their

Gives an account of the Long Parliament, their negotiations with the King broken off by the army, the High Court of Justice, the abolition of the Peers, and the murder of the King. The Parliament has declared that no one has coercive power over the persons of the kings of this realm. The 30 January (if a Lord's Day the next day) to be kept as an anniversary of fasting and humiliation. This Proclamation to be read yearly before the fast day.


17 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, Prohibiting the seizing of any Persons, or Searching Houses without Warrant, except in time of Actual Insurrections.

Whitehall: 17 January 1660[-1].

London: J. Bill: 1660[-1].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 and ter 2) Restaura- doing

Certain persons recently began gathering armies in London, &c., for a rebellion, wherefore search has been made for them. During the commotion several persons of the Duke of Albemarle's army and others were arrested, their houses searched, and their goods taken away contrary to the Act of Pardon and Oblivion. No person is to search any house without a warrant from the Privy Council or the Lord-Lieutenant addressed to a constable, not to soldiers, who are only to aid the constable when called on.


1 By His Majesties Command. Will. Morice. Signified to be Your Majesty's pleasure under your Royall Signe Manuall. Heneage Finch.

N° 3290.

25 JANUARY.

Arms 60 Our make 2) did 3) Rights shut

Another edition of No. 3283, q.v.


25 JANUARY.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 there subj. Prophane

A reissue of No. 3283, q.v.


N° 3295.

25 JANUARY.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 64 Reign, destruction 2) in- against.

A reprint of No. 3283, q.v.

B.L. P.G. (74). P.R.O. 2 (41). Bodl. Pamph. 138 (3); Arch. B. (54*), (60).

N° 3296.

29 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Restraint of Killing, Dressing, and Eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish-dayes, appointed by the Law to be observed.

Whitehall: 29 January 1660[-1].

London: J. Bill: 1660[-1].

4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 provi- y dayes 2) King. 3) the 4) se- of

Repeats Procl. of Chas. I for Lent. L. Mayor to take recognizances of all fleshers, tavern-keepers, &c., in £40 and 2 sureties of £20 each, not to dress or kill flesh. No suppers on Friday nights. Bishop's licence to be obtained for flesh-eating in Lent. Victuallers to enter into recognizances not to supply unlawful food. One shilling fee for

N° 3281.
entering into recognizances. Fishmongers to keep usual
rates.


29 JANUARY.

Arms 60 providence Provisions 2) King 3) the
4) see of

Another edition of No. 3287, q.v.


1. 3 'Fish-days', Factotum initial. No. 3288.

8 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, Declaring his Majesties pleasure touching His Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof.

Whitehall: 8 March 1660[-1].

London: J. Bill: 1660[-1].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 Solem- ces 2) and Our

The Coronation will be celebrated at Westminster on 23 April next (St. George's Day). The Commission for Coronation Claims, Edward Lord Hyde, Chancellor, Thomas, Earl of Southampton, High Treasurer, George, Duke of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, Henry, Marquis of Dorchester, Montague, Earl of Lindsey, Great Chamberlain, James, Marquis of Ormond, Steward, Edward, Earl of Man-
chester, Chamberlain, Aubery, Earl of Oxford, John Lord
Earl of Southampton, High Treasurer, George, Duke of
or any three of them, to sit in the Painted Chamber at
Bench, Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart., L.C. J. Common Pleas,
Roberts, Baron of Truro, Sir Robert Foster, C.J., King's
summoned or bound to attend to be present suitably furnished
at the Coronation, unless excused.


No. 3289.

19 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For the Publishing of an Act of Parliament late made for the better Ordering and Selling of Wines by Retail, &c.

Whitehall: 19 March 1660[-1].

London: J. Bill: 1660[-1].

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 the ses 2) Commis- 3) of Continuance

Recites provisions of late Act concerning retail selling of wine, coming into force 25 March. No wine to be sold without a licence. The King to appoint agents for the sale of licences for any term not exceeding 21 years at an agreed
yearly rent, to be paid half-yearly. Licences granted to the seller only, or to the landlord and owner of the house, not to be assignable. The wages of agents not to exceed £6 in the £ of revenue raised. A return to the Exchequer should grow tobacco after 1 January last under penalty of confiscation and fine 40s. per rod, one-half to informers. Tobacco growing to be burnt in 10 days. £5 fine for
confiscation and fine 40s. per rod, one-half to informers.

By Act of last Parliament it was ordered that no one should grow tobacco after 1 January last under penalty of confiscation and fine 40s. per rod, one-half to informers. Tobacco growing to be burnt in 10 days. £5 fine for
resistance. Physick gardens of a University, &c., excepted.


March 26. No. 3293.

1661

29 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation. Prohibiting the Planting, Setting and Sowing of Tobacco in England and Ireland, according to an Act of Parliament herein specified.

Whitehall: 29 March 1661.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 at bacec 2) a at
By Act of last Parliament it was ordered that no one should grow tobacco after 1 January last under penalty of confiscation and fine 40s. per rod, one-half to informers. Tobacco growing to be burnt in 10 days. £5 fine for


April 5. No. 3293.
8 APRIL.—[BY THE KNIGHT MARSHALL.]  
[Begins] Whereas I have received a warrant . . .  
[Ordering the traffic on Coronation Day.]  
Whitshall: 8 April 1661.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Arms 60 Linsey return places  
Has received order from Earl of Linsey, L. Gt. Chamberlain, to make Proclamation in the King’s name. No one but the nobility and officers appointed to come within the rails till the King returns to Westminster Hall from the Church. No one to come into Westminster Hall, Courts of Requests and Wards, Painted Chamber, or House of Lords, except those that do duty at dinner. No one to enter the rails between Whitehall and Temple Bar when the King rides from the Tower to Whitehall. This Proclamation to be read in your churches the Sunday before. To the Constables of St. Clements Danes, of the Dutchy Liberty, of Covent Garden, and St. Martins in the Fields.  
B.M. 669. f. 27 (6).  
April 9.  
40394.  
8 APRIL.  
Arms 67 Linsey return places  
Another edition of No. 3294, q.v.  
40395.  
13 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, Requiring all Cashiered Officers and Soldiers of the late Army, to depart, and not come within Twenty miles of the Cities of London and Westminster, until the Twentieth day of May next.  
Whitshall: 13 April 1661.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Arms 60 Souldi thought further  
In consequence of the threatening words and motions of the officers and soldiers of the late army, all disbanded soldiers are to leave London, &c., by 19 April and not to return before 20 May next, on pain, &c.  
April 14.  
40396.  
19 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For the better Regulating His Majesties Royal Proceeding from the Tower of London to His Palace at Whitshalle, the 22th day of April next, being the day before His Majesties Coronation.  
Whitshalle: 19 April 1661.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Arms 67 necessa but of  
The Tower of London being small, the nobility and Privy Council, and the Gentlemen of their Horse only may enter the Tower with horses. All others are to be on Tower Hill with their horses at 8 a.m. to be marshalled by the Officers of Arms. No unruly or striking horse to be used. The Duke of York’s Horse Guards to be drawn up in Cruchet Fryers to lead the van. The King’s Horse Guards in Tower Street or the Minories, and the Duke of Albemarle’s in the street without Algiate. All persons to obey the Officers of Arms.  
April 20.  
40397.  
19 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For recalling and prohibiting Sea-men from the Services of Foreign Princes and States.  
Whitshall: 19 April [1661].  
2 f. Gothic letter.  
Arms 60 num- and 2) their or  
Many seamen have taken foreign service on the late disbanding and for other reasons. All seafaring men are to return to their country; none are to serve in any foreign vessel or ship without license. All officers of His Majesty’s ships are to arrest any Englishmen in foreign service.  
April 20.  
40398.  
23 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, Concerning His Majesties Coronation Pardon.  
Whitshall: 23 April 1661.  
2 ff. Gothic letter.  
Arms 60 Regall ro nation 2) the e  
Though the pardons granted under the Act of Oblivion far exceed any previous Coronation Pardon in extent and nearness of time, yet in accordance with precedent he extends his pardons to 29 December last. They may be sued out within a year from date, provided that none excepted from the Act of Oblivion, nor twelve persons to be nominated to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor, within twenty days, nor any guilty of burglary be exempted. This pardon does not reinstate persons disabled from bearing office.  
April 24.  
40399.  
9 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For the due Observation of certain Statutes made for the suppressing of Rogues, Vagabonds, Beggers, and other idle disorderly persons, and for Relief of the Poor.  
Whitehall: 9 May 1661.  
3 ff. Gothic letter.  
Arms 70 lo- nevertheless 2) burden 3) to on  
All vagabonds, beggars, &c., not legally settled in London and Westminster, &c., to return forthwith to their birthplace or last abode. All found after 24 May will be openly whipped and sent away (unless they will go to the English Plantations). 39 Eliz. cap. 4 to be strictly executed; also 1 Jas. I, cap. 7 and 7 Jas. I, cap. 4. The Act of 43 Eliz. cap. 2 for Overseers of the Poor and apprenticing children to be specially carried out. The laws concerning
11 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Of Grace, for the Inlargement of Prisoners called Quakers.


The Sacrament to be administered on Sunday, 26 May, in the forenoon at St. Margaret's, Westminster. All members to attend and receive it. No one to attend the House till he receives it. Sir Anthony Cope, Sir John Brampton, Sir Philip Warwick, Sir John Goodrick, Sir Allen Broadrick, and Sir George Reeve to keep account. Every member to deliver a note of his presence. Mr. D. Gunning and Mr. Carpenter, Chaplain of the House, to officiate and to preach, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon.

18 MAY.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] Upon the Petition of William, ... [For quiet possession of the Great Level.]


On the petition of William, Earl of Bedford, and the Adventurers for draining the Great Level for the recompense of 95,000 acres, showing that the continuing Act for quiet possession is nearly expired, and that it is feared the banks will be cut on 29 May when the Act expires, it is ordered that all unlawful assemblies, and the cutting of banks, ‘sasses’, sluices, and other works are forbidden. The Adventurers are to have quiet possession till further order is taken or they are evicted by law. This order not to prejudice the King’s rights. (20 May.) This to be printed and published.

13 MAY.—[BY THE COMMONS.] AVote of the Commons, for the Inlargement of Prisoners called Quakers.


On the motion of the Commons for burning the Solemn League and Covenant, it is ordered to be burnt by the common hangman in the New Palace at Westminster, in Cheapside, and before the Old Exchange on Wednesday, 22 May. It is to be taken off the Record in the Peers and Courts of Justice, and all copies to be taken down in churches, chapels, &c., in England, &c. This to be printed and published.


On the petition of Parliament a fast day is ordered for the great rains, lest sickness be caused. Wednesday, 12 June, in London, &c., and 19 June elsewhere to be kept. A
NOS 3307-13

Form of Prayer is drawn up by the Bishops' advice. This to be used.


7 JUNE.

Arms 70 consider. His can

Another edition of No. 3307, q. v.


N° 3308.

10 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, Against Exportation, and Buying and Selling of Gold and Silver at higher rates then in Our Mint: As also against Culling, Washing, or otherwise Diminishing Our Current Monneys.

Whitehall: 10 June 1661.


5 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 70 Mo- and 2) same 3) certain 4) Ba-

There is a scarcity of money due to the buying of gold and silver for export at higher rates than the Mint price. Explains the theory of imports only in exchange for exports with a balance of trade in our favour. The export of gold or silver in any form is absolutely forbidden. Reaffirms the Statute of Money, 9 Ed. III, caps. 1, 6, 9, 5 Rich. II, cap. 2, 5 Ed. VI, cap. 5, 2 Hen. VI, cap. 6, 25 Ed. III, cap. 12, 5 Ed. VI, cap. 19, 2 Hen. VI, cap. 6, and the Orders and Proclamations of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles I. The Lord Treasurer, Chancellor of Exchequer, Warden of Cinque Ports, Judges, Justices, Customs Officers, Searchers, &c., to execute this order and those against culling, washing, or diminishing current coin. Those who give notice of infringements shall have half the money forfeited. The deceits used in making gold and silver lace, and the waste of coin in so doing are to be stopped. This to be set up in all Customs Houses.

B. M. 1851. c. 8 (99), (100); 712. m. 1 (83). Bodl. Fol. 660 (126). P. R. O. Original signed, P. S. B. 2288.


10 JUNE.

Arms 62 Mo- and 2) same 3) certain 4) Ba-

Another edition of No. 3309, q. v.


12 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For the Entring and putting in of Claims in Ireland, pursuant to His Majesties Gracious Declaration of the 30th of November 1660 and the Instructions for execution thereof.

Whitehall: 12 July 1661.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 70 last, fair 2) put ob-

In consequence of the slow progress of the Commission for the Settlement of Ireland, it is proclaimed that all persons claiming any lands, &c., must put in their claim at Dublin before 15 September next. If out of the King’s Dominions by 10 JUNE.—[By the King.] [Commence] Charles the Second, by the Grace of God... [Letters Patent for a collection for the Protestants of Lithuania]

Westminster: 12 July [1661].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Dawe.

Arms 73 &c. to West-

John de Kraelo Krainsky, Minister, Deputy of the National Synod of the Protestant Churches in the great Dukedom of Lithuania, has been sent to England to obtain help for the hundred or more churches oppressed by Moscovites, Tartars, Cossacks, Swedes, &c. A collection is to be made for their aid and for translating the Bible into Lithuanian, which has been translated and printed (about one half of it). Sir Richard Browne, Bart., Clerk of the Privy Council, is to print this present at the royal expense, and send one for every church and chapel to the High Sheriffs. A house-to-house and seat-to-seat collection is to be taken up by the Churchwardens and paid through the High Sheriffs to Edward and John Fenn at the Treasury House of the Navy Office in Leadenhall Street, who are to send any sum over that necessary for translating and printing the said Bible in London by exchange to Lithuania.

B. M. Litt. III. 27.

For an account of this collection and its results see Library, Jan. 1907; Academy, vol. 49, &c.

N° 3312.

15 JULY.—[By the Commons.] Votes and Resolves of the Commons House of Parliament. [Concerning Prynn’s ‘Sundry Reasons’, &c.]

[Westminster]: 15 July [1661].


1 f. Roman letter.

Will. Goddesburgh.

a Reforming acknowledgement

On 12 July a Committee was appointed to find out the author, printer, and publisher of a scandalous pamphlet, ‘Sundry reasons humbly tendered to the most Honourable House of Peers, by some Citizens and Members of London, and other Cities, Burroughs, Corporations and Ports against the new intended Bill, for Governing and Reforming Corporations.’ Mr. Churchill reports that Mr. Prynn had confessed to being the author. Resolved: The pamphlet is illegal, false, scandalous, and seditious. Mr. Prynn to be censured by the Speaker. Wherein he submitted himself to the House with hearty sorrow. Resolved: The House being satisfied with his demeanour, remits his offence. These to be printed and published.

B. M. 190. g. 12 (253).

C. J. viii. 391.

N° 3313.

21 JULY.—[By the King.] [Commence] Charles... [Brief for a collection for the fire at Thirsk.]

Westminster: 21 July [1661].


1 f. Roman letter.

Dawe.

Arms 97 2s. Ireland, James beareof

On the petition of Thomas Thornton, James Nelson, and Christopher Milner of Sowerby in the parish of Thirsk, and certificate of Sir James Pennyman, Roger Langley, John Gibson, William Weddell, & Francis Nevill, J.P.’s at Thirsk Quarter Sessions, that a fire on 1 January last destroyed £3,100 worth of goods, &c., attested on oath by Thomas Tomlinson, John Lockwood, William Wright,
Thomas Bucks, William Wise, and William Cavtton, leave is given to Thornton, Nelson, and Milner to solicit alms in every parish and town in 26 counties and 22 cities and towns. Ministers to publish these letters next Lord's Day after presentation. Churchwardens to make the collection and endorse it on the brief or letters patent and pay the money to Richard Brooke of St. Andrews, Holborn, Treasurer of the fund. To last for a year.

B.M. 1851. c. 10 (94).

Bewes 27.

26 JULY.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] The Lords in Parliament taking notice . . .

[For repair and cleansing of the roads.]

Westminster: 26 July 1661.


1 f. Italic letter.

Jo. Browne.

Arms 71 other ways all

A reissue of the order of 24 Aug. 1660 [see No. 3275].

[July 30.] This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (150).

Bodl. Fol. Θ. 660 (127).

L.J. xi. 322, 8.

31 JULY.—[BY THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.] [Begins] To all Maiors, Sheriffs, Justices . . .

[Concerning wandering Actors. Censorship.]

Whitehall: 31 July 1661.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

E.R.

Officers, and hundred

Owing to the number of companies of stage players, tumblers, &c., who go about by virtue of grants secretly obtained from the King, without the knowledge of H.M. Office of the Revels, and lend their commissions and licences to others, all mayors, &c., are charged to confiscate all licences of any company coming to their town except they are under the hand and seal of Sir Henry Herbert Knight, is to be imported. Bran or pollard or foreign grain imported within this Realm, and for Restraint of the Importation thereof from Foreign Parts.

Whitehall: 3 August [1661].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 67 his ced 2) within 3) or and

Recites incorporation of Starchmakers [No. 1793, q.v.]

The same reasons move the King to reincorporate them.

3 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Well-Ordering the making of White-Starch within this Realm, and for Restraint of the Importation thereof from Foreign Parts.

Whitehall: 3 August [1661].


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 67 his ced 2) within 3) or and

Another edition of No. 3317, q.v.


Queen's 79. B. 10 (314); 79. B. 9 (299).

P.R.O. Dub. 1. D. (43).

T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guid. 1 (303); vol. i (64).


P.R.O. 2 (78). Original signed, P.S.B. 2282.

Rot. Pat. p. 17. n. 18. d.

Signed by G. Palmer.

3 AUGUST.

Arms 67 His in 2) within 3) or and

1. 3 'well Ordering,' 'Making'.

9 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Discovering and Preventing the many Fraudulent Practises of Under-Officers, and others in stealing His Majesties Customs.

Whitehall: 9 August 1661.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 67 Mer- with 2) means be

The Customs are defrauded by combinations with under-officers, wharfingers, lightermen, watermen, carmen, porters, &c., by 'smuckellors,' never heard of before, who make it their trade to defraud the Customs, and by riotous assemblies, who with clubs and swords rescue goods seized in the Customs and bear them away. In this way too goods are often unlawfully exported. On the address of the Commons the King orders the Treasury and Exchequer officers to use every diligence to punish offenders. Members serving for Ports to take advice on the matter and report. All mayors, sheriffs, &c., to assist the Customs officers.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (23 b); 1851. c. 8 (107), (109).


Bodl. Fol. Θ. 660 (129).

P.R.O. Dub. 1. D. (44).

Ch. 583. Hodgkin. Guild. 1 (304); vol. i (65).

U.L.C. Sel. 1. 12 (90).

P.R.O. 2 (81). Original signed, P.S.B. 2282.


1 f. Roman letter.

L. 47 ends 'His'.

16 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation To Restrain the Excessive Carriages in Wagons and four-Wheeled Carts, to the destruction of High-ways.

Whitehall: 16 August 1661.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 67 and at 2) Annoyances Ordi-

The decay of the highways is due to the use of carts and wagons with four wheels drawn by 8, 9, or 10 horses, which carry 60 to 70 cwt. at once, shaking the bridges and ploughing up the caseways. These carriages are common nuisances in law. They are prohibited. Offenders are to be prosecuted in the King's Bench, &c. All mayors, &c., are to execute this, and to keep bridges, highways, &c., in repair.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 8 (111), (112); 21. h. 1 (156); C. 21. f. 1 (23 c).

Dalk. 1 (174).


Queen's 79. B. 10 (326); 79. B. 9 (309).

T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antiq. 1 (60).


L. 47 ends 'Majesties', '2' 'Proclamation'.

16 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning Building, in, and about London and Westminster.

Whitehall: 16 August 1661.


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 67 by the 2) and 3) to limits
5 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins]
Charles... Whereas our late dear and...
[Collections for the Royal Busse Fishing]

Westminster: 5 September [1661].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Dawe
Arms 72/188 &c. practised in

Authorizing collection for the Royal Herring Busse Fishery [No. 3323, q.v.]
Money to be sent, through mayors and high sheriffs, to Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Mountgomery.

P.R.O. S.F.P.D. 41 (19).

Bewes 185.

3325.

7 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the calling in all Moneys of Gold and Silver Coyned or Stamped with the Cross and Harp, and the Circumscription, The Commonwealth of England; and for making the same to be current only to the First of December next, and no longer.

Westminster: 7 September 1661.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 67 of of 2) unwil-there

'In the time of our absence' from England certain pieces of gold and silver were stamped with a cross and harp, &c., and certain words. The values were supposed to be 20s., 10s., 5s., gold; 5s., 2s. 6d., 12d., 6d., 2d., 1d., 1/2d., silver, all described. The coins appointed by the late usurpers to pass as 10s. 8d. Following the precedent of a Procl. 29 Eliz. [No. 794, q.v.] lays down remedy, 4 grains in 33s. to pass as 11s. 8d., Rose Royal current at 33s. to pass as 35s., Spur silver be exported. Masters of ships are to take oath as ordered.


P.R.O. S.F.P.D. 41 (19).

Band 185.

3325.

The Building Orders of Charles I, James I, and Elizabeth are not obeyed. Fires are frequent owing to the use of timber. The city would be more beautiful if built of brick and stone. No person in future is to build within two miles of any gate of London or Westminster, except on old foundations, of brick or stone only, with no jutties or overhanging windows, on pain, &c. The doors and windows may be of timber, and balconies are allowed. The regulation as to brick and stone does not apply to houses on London Bridge. Former orders and proclamations revived. The shape of bricks not to be altered. Surveyor of Works to prosecute.

5 SEPTEMBER. — [Begins]

Fishing, &c.

Westminster: 5 September [1661].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 presents Forces at


22 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING.]

[Beginns]

Charles... observed the great plenty of Fish...

[Letters Patent instituting a Council of the Royal Fishing, &c.]

Westminster: 22 August [1661].

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 67 of strength 2) it 3) half. 4) forfeiture for

Refers to late Procl. [No. 3309, q.v.] reciting law as to

Arguments For the calling in all Moneys of Gold and Silver Coyned or Stamped with the Cross and Harp, and the Circumscription, The Commonwealth of England; and for making the same to be current only to the First of December next, and no longer.

Whitehall: 7 September 1661.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 67 of of 2) unwill-there

'In the time of our absence' from England certain pieces of gold and silver were stamped with a cross and harp, &c., and certain words. The values were supposed to be 20s., 10s., 5s., gold; 5s., 2s. 6d., 12d., 6d., 2d., 1d., 1/2d., silver, all described. The coins appointed by the late usurpers to pass as 10s. 8d. Following the precedent of a Procl. 29 Eliz. [No. 794, q.v.] lays down remedy, 4 grains in 33s. to pass as 11s. 8d., Rose Royal current at 33s. to pass as 35s., Spur silver be exported. Masters of ships are to take oath as ordered.


P.R.O. S.F.P.D. 41 (19).

Band 185.
27 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the Granting of Licences for selling and Retailing of Wines.


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 Thir- Selling 2) more 3) to offence

Recites Procl. 19 March last [No. 3290, q.v.]. Appoints Sir Maurice Berkley, Bart., Sir John Colleton, Bart., and others, Commissioners and Agents for granting licences at their office in Blackfriars for retailing wine. All persons who sell wine and wish to be licensed if they dwell within 50 miles of London are to appear before 20 October, if 100 miles 20 October, 200 miles 20 November, over 200 miles 30 November. Every retailer is to have a licence, even if in a city or corporate town. Offenders liable to penalties and forfeiture. Reward to informers of £2 10s. per offence proved.


27 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 67 Thir- Selling 2) more 3) to offence

Another edition of No. 3327, q.v.


1. 5 'Selling'.

Floriate initial. N° 3328.

28 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the President and Council of Wales, and Marches of the same.

Whitehall: 28 September 1661.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 His and 2) and cons.

The King establishes and continues his Council in the Dominion and Principality of Wales in the same manner as his royal predecessors. It has full power to hear and determine the causes comprehended in the King’s instructions to the Council. Welshmen may repair to the President. The President and Council for relief and justice in their suits. Their authority is to be recognized. All sheriffs, &c., to obey their orders.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 8 (124), (125); C. 21. f. 1 (24 d); 21. h. 1 (161). Queen’s 79. B. 10 (389) 79. B. 9 (371).


11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Prohibiting the Imbezlement of His Majesty’s stores for Shipping.

Whitehall: 11 November 1661.


4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 and many 2) Our 3) within 4) Sea-fish; in—

Refers to Procl. 29 January last [No. 3287, q.v.]. Repeats its provisions as to taking recognizances, &c., in full.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 8 (126), (128); C. 21. f. 1 (24 e); 19 NOVEMBER.

Arms 66 for such 2) used, in—

To prevent the embezzlement of stores, all cables, hawers, and large cordage shall have a hairline in every strand. All smaller cordage shall have two strands of even threads and one of odd. Sailmakers shall table the sail with white twine. His Majesty's colours are not to be used in merchant ships. Not only are the colours to be confiscated, but after 1 April the commander is to be imprisoned. The flags, jacks, and pendants of His Majesty's ships are to be made henceforth of red, white, and blue. All other stores are to be laid out in the broad arrow. Stores marked as above are not to be bought or sold. James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral to look to execution of order. Informers to have one-third the value of stores discovered on conviction of embezzler or receiver. Patterns of marks to be sent to Shipwright’s and Ironmonger’s Hall.

Whitehall: 20 November 1661.


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 and taken 2) Com- 3) Twelve in—

Another edition of No. 3330, q.v.


1 One of the Printers to the King’s most Excellent Majesty.

N° 3332.

19 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting The Importation of divers Foreign Wares and Merchandizes into the Realm of England and the Dominion of Wales, and Sale thereof; and to Repress the Excess of Gilding of Coaches and Chariots.

Whitehall: 20 November 1661.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 of vers, 2) of 3) others) upon

Another edition of No. 3333, q.v.


1. 4 'Stores'.

N° 3334.
Recites 1 Rich. III, 3 Ed. IV, 19 Hen. VII, 5 Eliz., forbidding importation of lace, ribbons, painted ware, caskets, gloves, locks, brushes, &c., &c. These Acts are to be enforced. No merchants are to send or bring such things into England. Customs searchers, &c., are to seize them. Judges to enforce the law. Coachmakers are not to gild coaches or expose them for sale. Coats of Arms may be gilt.


20 NOVEMBER.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 62 &c. same 2) send offenders.

Another edition of No. 3335, q.v.


N° 3336.

21 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]

Whereas Joshua Kirton and Nathaniel Webb... [Copyright for five years of a book.]

Whitehall: 21 November 1661.

Sine nota.


Webb, Stationers of Joshua Kirton and Nathaniel Webb, Stationers of the City of London, are the owners of the original copy of a book called 'The Morning Exercise at Cripplegate', which book they have printed. No one is to reprint the same for five years without their consent.

P.R.O. S.F.D. 44 (86).

N° 3337.

25 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] [Begins]

[Menial servants only protected.] [Westminster]: 25 November [1661].


Arms 23 the grant forth.

Menial servants only of members to be protected. All other protections to be called in. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 190. g. 12 (202).

C.J. viii. 319, see 321.

N° 3338.

28 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING]. A Proclamation Requiring All Officers or Soldiers that served under the Armies of the late Usurped Powers, and have been Disbanded, Cashiered or Turned out, to depart the Cities of London and Westminster before the Fourth of December next. Whitehall: 28 November 1661.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 Dis- evil 2) them Privy

Certain of the late disbanded officers and soldiers have daily meetings in London and are suspected of plotting. All who do not live in London, and are not licensed, are to leave London, &c., by 4 December next, and not to return within 20 miles before 24 June next. In the meantime they are not to carry arms of any sort. Offenders to be apprehended.


402
Orders as to procedure on Writs of Error to prevent them being used solely as a means of delaying justice. Eight days allowed for assigning errors. Ten days for returning Certioraris on pleading Diminution. This Order to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 8 (139); C. 21. f. 1 (24); 190. g. 13 (152). Bodl. Fol. Θ. 660 (139).

14 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the encouraging of Planters in His Majesty's Island of Jamaica in the West-Indies. Whitehall: 14 December [1661].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 fer- hereby 2) shall being.

Every person over twelve years of age shall have a grant of 30 acres of improvable land in Jamaica who now resides, or shall within two years reside there, on application to the Governor and Council. Holders to serve in arms or insurrection, mutiny, or invasion. Fishing and mining rights given, one-twentieth of the mine reserved to Crown. Children of English subjects born in Jamaica are free denizens of England. All free persons may remove their goods (except coin and bullion) and their persons from any part of the King's dominions there. They are to obey Thomas, Lord Windsor, the Governor, and his successors.


P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2286.

1 By His Majesties Command. Will. Morice.

30 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Discovery of Robberies and Burglaries, and for a Reward to the Discoverers. Whitehall: 30 December [1661].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 fer- hereby 2) shall being.

Burglaries and highway robberies are frequent near the Courts. The Statute of Winchester (13 Ed. I) to be enforced. Pardon to accomplices during this year, and reward of £10 on conviction to be paid by the Sheriff.


P.R.O. 2 (110). Original signed, P.S.B. 2286.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 73 King in 2) Proclamation the Canary, Allegent, Muscadel, Sacks, Mallagoes to be sold at 220 the butt or pipe and 18d. a quart by retail. French wines at £26 the tun and 8d. per quart. Rhenish wines at £29 the butt or pipe and 18d. a quart by retail. French wines at £26 the tun and 8d. per quart. £4 a tun or ld. per quart allowed for every three miles carriage.


P.R.O. 2 (112). Original signed, P.S.B. 2290.

26 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Prizes of Victuals within the Verge of His Majesty's Household. Whitehall: 26 April 1662.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 that ing 2) the or Advantage is taken of royal progresses by bakers, brewers, innholders, butchers, and victuallers to raise the prices of food and lodging. All persons are to keep the prices fixed by the Clerk of the Market of the King's Household, which shall be ' fized ' and set on the gate of the Court and elsewhere.


Rot. Pat. p. 17. n. 6. d.

Another edition of No. 3349, q.v. Much of the Commonwealth money sent in is counterfeit. It will only be received for revenue to 1 March, and is not to be current. Counterfeiters will be punished.


Rot. Pat. p. 17. n. 4. d.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 Prince- which in-
where. Farmers, &c., are not to hold back their provisions when the King comes to a place. Officers to see that the market is supplied.


**Rot. Pat.** 13 Chas. II. p. 17. n. 2. d. **N° 3353.**

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**14 MAY.**—**BY THE KING.** A Proclamation For the free Exportation of Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom, from the Twentieth day of May, until the Five and twentieth day of December next.

Whitehall: 14 May 1662.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 73 Cloth, stant the

As the woollen trade is greatly decayed the King, with the free consent of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of England, permits any of his subjects to export woollen manufactures to any town except Dort and Hamburgh between 20 May and 25 December next. The duties for exportation to be paid to the Company as farmers of the revenue. This not to prejudice the Company's Charter.


**Rot. Pat.** 13 Chas. II. p. 17. n. 1. d. **N° 3354.**

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**19 MAY.**—**BY THE KING.** A Proclamation Concerning Wine-Licences.

Whitehall: 19 May 1662.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 Sep. of 2) Right each

Recites Procl. 20 [sic] Sept. [No. 3327, q.v.] appointing Sir Maurice Berkley, Bart., and Sir John Colliton and others licensing agents. This patent has been revoked, and John, Earl of Bath, First Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Edmund Windham, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and others have been appointed Commissioners, with an office in the Old Palace Yard at Westminster. All who require licences are to appear if within 100 miles of London by 19 June, if beyond by 1 July. None to sell wine without a licence. Sheriffs, &c., to aid in enforcing law. £2 10s. reward to informers.


**Rot. Pat.** p. 27. m. 16. d. **N° 3355.**

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**19 MAY.**

Arms 66 of Wine, 2) Right of

Another edition of No. 3355, q.v.

**T.C.D. RR.** bb. 42. Antiq. 1 (81). **N° 3356.**

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**30 MAY.**—**BY THE KING.** A Proclamation For the Preservation of the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedforf Level, and of the Works made for the Daining of the same.

Hampton Court: 30 May 1662.


3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 into and 2) Fens, 3) Ar- observed,

Recounts draining the Bedford Level and setting aside of 95,000 acres for William, Earl of Bedford, and the Adventurers, of which 12,000 are in the King's possession. Quotes Act, 12 Chas. II and 13 Chas. II, Orders of both Houses 19 May, especially the Order of the Peers [No. 3304, q.v.]. A Commission of Sewers has been appointed, which is to tax these 95,000 acres for the maintenance of the Daining Works. The Adventurers are to have quiet possession of these lands and franchises. Justices of Peace, &c., to aid the Commissioners.


**Rot. Pat.** p. 27. m. 16. d. **N° 3357.**

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**9 JUNE.**—**BY THE KING.** A Proclamation Concerning the Act for the Revenue on Fire-hearths and Stoves.

Hampton Court: 9 June 1662.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 71 hundred and persons,

Recites Act imposing duty of 2s. on every fire hearth or stove. An account of the number of hearths and stoves was to be given in by the last of May to the constables who were to deliver it to next Quarter Sessions. As this cannot be done the account must be furnished to the next Quarter Sessions after Midsummer [June 25].


**Rot. Pat.** p. 27. m. 17. d. **N° 3358.**

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**19 JUNE.**

Arms 71 hundred and persons,

Another edition of No. 3358, q.v.

**B.L. P.R.O.** 2 (120).

Factotum, basket.

**N° 3359.**

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**19 JUNE.**—**BY THE KING.** [Begins] Carolus &c. Whereas we have been lately informed...

[Slight dues for N. and S. Foreland Lighthouses.]

Hampton Court: 19 June [1662].

Sine nota.

2 ff. Roman letter.

Grymston: Ca.

Arms as 87 irrotulamente- and 2) Hoyes, Westm. Sine nota.

A Privy Seal warrant (9 Feb., 1634[5]) was granted to Sir John Meldrum to build lighthouses on the N. and S. Foreland. He is granted 1s. per ton on each voyage either out or home of ships trading regularly, and 2cl per ton on strangers ships not regularly trading here, to be collected in the first port on arrival. This licence to last 50 years from date. Meldrum to pay £20 per annum. Customs officers not to clear ships till the light dues are paid. An exemplification given to Robert Osbolston and William Osbolston by letters patent, 19 June 1662.

**P.R.O.** S.P.D. 56 (76). **N° 3360.**

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**20 JUNE.**—**BY THE KING.** A Proclamation For Recalling and Prohibiting Sea-men from the Service of Foreign Princes and States, and that no Prizes taken from the Dutch by virtue of Portugal Commissions, be brought into His Majesties Ports.

Hampton Court: 20 June 1662.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 63 numbers Honourable 2) or the

A reissue of Procl. 19 April 1661 [No. 3298, q.v.]. The King of Portugal having revoked all letters of marque of which 16,000 are in the King's possession. Quotes Act, 12 Chas. II and 13 Chas. II, Orders of both Houses 19 May, especially the Order of the Peers [No. 3304, q.v.]. A Commission of Sewers has been appointed, which is to tax these 95,000 acres for the maintenance of the Daining Works. The Adventurers are to have quiet possession of these lands and franchises. Justices of Peace, &c., to aid the Commissioners.


**Rot. Pat.** p. 27. m. 16. d. **N° 3357.**

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1662: 14 CHARLES II
against the States General of the United Provinces, no prizes taken under these commissions are to be brought into English harbours.

1662: 14 CHARLES II

1 ff. Gothic letter.

22 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation

Requiring all Officers or Soldiers that served under the Armies of the late usurped powers, and have been disbanded, cashiered, or turned out, to depart the Cities of London and Westminster before the Twenty-sixth day of this instant June.

Hampton Court: 22 June 1662.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 73 and pleasure 2) hereby to

All disbanded officers and soldiers to leave London, &c., before 26 June and not to return before 24 Dec [a reissue of Procl. No. 3339, q.v.]

29 JUNE.—BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.


[Revoking Licences to Trade given to Lubeck Merchants]

Hampton Court: 29 June 1662.

Sine nota.


Arms 72 for and them

Recites Navigation Act of 12 and 13 Chas. II. Certain licences have been granted by misapprehension to the Lubeck merchants permitting them to import merchandizes from Germany, Norway, Sweden, Leifeland, and the Baltic. All licences contrary to the Navigation Act are revoked. Customs officers are to give timely warning to merchants. Present: The King, the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, L. Chancellor, L. Treasurer, D. of Ormond, Marquess of Dorchester, L. Gt. Chamberlain, L. Chamberlain, E. of Berkshire, Portland, Norwich, Sandwich, Anglesey, Carlisle, Lauderdaill, L. Wentworth, Hatton, Holles, Ashley, Sir William Compton, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Vice Chamberlain, Mr. Secretary Nicholas, Mr. Secretary Morrice.

B.M. 190, p. 13 (154).

P.R.O. S.P.D. 56 (116).


4 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the better order of those who repair to the Court for their Cure of the Disease called the Kings-Evil.

Hampton Court: 4 July 1662.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 73 Realm performing 2) Proclamation, Market

The usual times for presenting persons shall be from the Feast of All Saints (Alhallontide) to a week before Christmas, and in the month before Easter. The usual regulations as to certificates. This to be published in every market town.


Bodl. Fol. 8. 600 (148). Queen's 79. B. 10 (492); 79. B. 9 (487).

T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guld. 1 (315).

P.R.O. 2 (123). Original signed, P.S.B. 2294.

Rot. Pat. p. 27. m. 18. d.

1 1 Adventurers Command. Will. Morice.
22 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Beginns] Right trusty and welbeloved . . . [Liberating all Quakers in London or Middlesex gaols.]
Hampton Court: 22 August 1662.
Arms 60 of ration be

On the occasion of the first coming of the Queen to Westminster orders release of all Quakers, &c., who have not been indicted for refusing the Oath of Allegiance and are not ringleaders in their assemblies. To the Lord Mayor and Justices for Gaol delivery of London and Middlesex.

1 Printer to the City.

14 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For suspending the prosecution upon that part of the late Act of Parliament for Enlarging and Repairing of Common High-ways, as concerneth the breadth of the Tyre of Wheels.
Whiteshall: 14 October 1662.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 of venienicies up-

Recites provision of late Act that all wagon wheels must have a four-inch tyre. Complaints have been made that the rats will not receive such a tyre, that new wheels for the whole country cannot be made at once, and that traffic will be stopped. Prosecutions suspended till Parliament shall take order, and all proceedings under it are to cease. This Proclamation applies only to the breadth of tyres, and till Parliament can take order.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 8 (157), (158); C. 21. f. 1 (26 a).

Rot. Pat. p. 27. m. 21. d. N° 3385.

16 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Declaring His Majesties pleasure to Settle and Establish a Free Port at His City of Tanger in Africa.
Whiteshall: 16 November [1662].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 73 ve be 2 En by

Points out the advantage to trade of having a Mediterranean Port, Tangiers. It is to be a free port, except to ships from beyond the Cape of Good Hope (commonly called Capo de bon esperanza) and ships from the English Plantations. 1. All others may land and warehouse their goods there. 2. Duty paid at the rates in England, with 5½ entry in the Registry. 3. If goods are not entered the ship and goods are forfeit. 4. These goods may be exported or sold there without further charge. 5. Goods from Tangier to England or Ireland to be shipped in English ships with English mariners. 6. Tangier to be a free port for five years from 29 September 1662; no change will be made in the duties without giving two years' notice.


Rot. Pat. p. 27. m. 21. d. N° 3386.

5 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For preventing Frauds and Imbezlement in His Majesties Stores, particularly in Cordage and Nails.
Whitehall: 5 December 1662.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 Nineteenth of 2 be alter.

Recites Procl. 19 Nov. 1661 [No. 3333, q.v.] respecting marking of cordage, &c. This marking is expensive. All cordage of three inches and upwards shall be wrought with a white thread laid the contrary way; smaller cordage shall be wrought with a twine in lieu of a white thread laid the contrary ways. Nails and spikes, in addition to the broad arrow, shall be wrought on the head with five strakes, viz. four on the sides as is customary, and one larger then the rest on the top thereof.' The rest of the Proclamation to stand as before.


Rot. Pat. p. 27. m. 22. d. N° 3370.

5 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Re-printing, Publishing, and Using of a Book, intituled, God and the King.
Whitehall: 5 December 1662.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 73 King struction they

The dialogue, 'God and the King,' compiled [by R. Moket?] by order of James I, was a very effectual means of instruction in the duties of subject, forgotten in the late time of Libertism. It is to be reprinted. Archbishops, &c., are to see that schoolmasters use it either in Latin or English to teach their scholars. Masters of families and apprentices to have one. Printers, stationers, and booksellers not to charge more than 6d. for it.


17 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the prevention of Frauds and Abuses in the payment of Excise for Beer and Ale.
Whitehall: 17 December 1662.
3 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 73 car Three 2 Beer 3 making day-

Divers brewers and others have set up private tuns, backs, and brewing vessels, and refuse access to the gaugers employed by the farmers of the excise. Moreover, some constables when appealed to have refused to aid the gaugers. All persons are to give cheerful obedience to the excise laws. Those who set up private brewing vessels, brew on Sundays, or refuse to permit the appointed gauger to enter and take account of the brewing, or use threatening or reviling language, will be severely punished. Justices of the Peace, &c., to act on information. Constables to aid the gaugers in demanding access by night to the brew-houses and in all other ways. This Proclamation to be read in all market towns on market day within 14 days.


Rot. Pat. p. 27. m. 24. d. N° 3372.
17 DECEMBER.
Arms 66 cer- Three 2) Beer 3) making peris. floral
Another edition of No. 3372, q.v.
N° 3373.
P.R.O. 2 (132).

20 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Touching the Free Importation of Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace into this Kingdom.
Whitehall : 20 December 1662.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 the foresaid 2) necessarily Proclami-
Recites provisions of Navigation Act (12 and 13 Chas. II) respecting transhipment. Since the Act passed all the
must be so, since the Dutch who have the sole trade may
be restored to Poteroon, or gain some of the Spice Islands.
English East India Company have no spice till they be
Customs, the Chief of the Grocers' Company &c. The
2 ff. Gothic letter.

20 DECEMBER.
Savoury : Assigns of Bill & Barker : 1667.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 75 the into 2) because Proclamati-
A reprint of No. 3374, q.v.
B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (27).
2 f. Gothic letter.

17 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Restraint of Killing, Dressing and Eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish-days appointed by the Law to be observed.
Whitehall : 17 January 1662-[3].
London : Bill & Barker : 1662-[3].
4 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 73 made heretofore 2) in 3) Fish-days, 4) as Our
A reissue of No. 3330, q.v., extending it explicitly to the country in general. Sale of cooked flesh in inns, &c., forbidden on Fridays, Saturdays, Ember days, vigils, and Lent. Clerk's fees on recognizances limited to twelve pence.
B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (29) ; 1681. d. 23 (1). Queen's
Rot. Pat. p. 27. m. 23. d.
Factotum, basket.
N° 3374.

17 DECEMBER.

1662-3

17 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Touching the Articles of Peace with Argiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.
Whitehall : 29 January 1663.
London : Bill & Barker : 1662-[3].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

29 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Touching the Articles of Peace with Argiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.
Whitehall : 29 January 1663.
London : Bill & Barker : 1662-[3].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 Navi- these 2) observation granted
The King having sent a fleet into the Mediterranean has made peace there by treaties between Sir John Lawson and
22 AUGUST. 
Arms 73 and fit 2; the 3) of against 
Another edition of No. 3383, q.v.
B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (30 0). Queen's 79. B. 9 (613).

25 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning Wine-Licenses. 
Whitehall: 25 August 1663.
3 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 Twen- Baronet 2; they 3) agree, thereby
Quotes Proclamation 20 [sic]Sept. 1661[No. 3327, q.v.] and Proclamation 19 May 1662 [No. 3355, q.v.]. The profits of the Post Office and of wine licences have been settled on the Duke of York, who has appointed Sir Richard Bamm, Bart., Sir Nicholas Armorer, Sir George Smith, Stephen Fox, Richard Mason, and Nicholas Oudhart his agents and commissioners. All persons desiring wine licences to appear in Old Palace Yard before 29 September if within 100 miles of London, or if more before 10 October. No person to sell wine without a licence.
N° 3385.

25 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Discovery and Apprehension of the Earl of Bristol. 
Whitehall: 25 August 1663.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 73 Justice Council 2; that against 
George, Earl of Bristol, has absconded from trial. He is ordered to appear at the Council and receive such order as shall be given. All Justices, &c., to search for and apprehend him.
N° 3386.

26 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the Acts of Navigation, and Encouragement of Trade. 
Whitehall: 26 August 1663.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 Ship- their 2; Seas other
On an address of the Commons concerning breaches of the Navigation Acts, all customs officers are ordered to enforce them. Quotes Procl. 20 Dec. 1662 [No. 3374, q.v.]. The smuggling of spic still continues. After 29 September next no person is to import spic till he has given notice to the Customs, showing the quantity and kinds of spic, and the ship by which it is to be imported, and obtained a licence for the same.
See L.J. x. 578.
N° 3387.

26 AUGUST. 
Arms 79 Ship- ment 2; Ports without 
Another edition of No. 3387, q.v.
Guild. 1 (927). N° 3388.
10 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Discovery and Apprehension of several Traytory Contrivers herein named.

Whitehall: 10 November [1663].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 74 and Insurrection 2) England other

Richard Oldred of Duesbury, William Dickinson of Gildersome, Jeremy Marshden of Hughall, ... Marshden his brothers, David Lumley of Hutton-Roides, Simeon Butler of Bingley, John Atkinson called the Stockener, Christopher Dawson of Leeds, Edward Wilkinson of Hounslet, ... Fisher, late Preacher of Sheffield. ... Richardson commonly called Doctor, Captain Mason of Durham Bishoprick, Captain Jones of London, ... Palmer, Minister near Nottingham, John Atkinson, and Nicholas Locker of Seegby in Nottinghamshire have conspired treason and fled. They are to surrender within 14 days on pain of High Treason. All justices, &c., to search for and apprehend them.


Queen's 79. B. 11 (13); 79. B. 9 (653). Antiq. 1 (104).

1663-4

25 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Restraint of Killing, Dressing and Eating of Flesh in Lent, or on Fish-days appointed by the Law to be observed.

Whitehall: 25 January 1663.


4 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 73 made herefore 2) in 3) -days, 4) as Our.

A resisse of No. 3376, q.v.


N° 3389.

27 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Prizing of Wines.

Whitehall: 27 January 1663.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 73 Eighth Order 2) as the

Canary, Allegant, and Muscadel wines, £32 the butt or pipe and 11d. pint. Sacks and Maligos, £24 the butt and 8d. per pint. French wines, £23 the tun and 8d. the quart. Rhenish wines, £38 the ame and 12d. the quart. Allowance of £4 per tun or 14d. per quart for every 30 miles inland. No Canary wine shall be sold at over £26 the pipe after 30 September, in the meantime not to carry 20 miles. No person is to export for three months from now any Saltpetre whatsoever. Customs officers and others to enforce this.


N° 3390.

5 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Against the deceitful Winding and Folding of Wool.

Whitehall: 5 February 1663.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 74 the Statute Kings

Recites Statute of 27 Ed. III as to wool winding. Substantially repeats the complaints of wool-winders made in Procl. 4 Eliz. 10 Aug. [No. 576, q.v.] and 18 June, 2 Jas. I [No. 992, q.v.]. Winders must be admitted by the Mayor of the Staple at Westminster. Offenders to be pilloried as in Procl. 5 [sic, but 4] Ed. VI [No. 380, q.v.] and those quoted. Recites Act 23 Hen. VIII which is to be enforced,


N° 3392.

5 FEBRUARY.

Arms 75 the men Kings

Another edition of No. 3392, q.v.

B.M. 21. h. 1 (193).

16 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For appointing Commissioners for granting of Licences and Dispensations for Retailing of Wines.

Whitehall: 16 February 1663.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 73 pursuance Wine 2) limited Acts

James, Duke of York, has appointed Henry Brounkeard, Sir John Colliton, Bart., and Richard Downs, Esq., to be agents for licences instead of Sir Richard Braham, Bart., Sir N. Armorer, Sir G. Smith, S. Fox, R. Mason, and N. Oudart. Applicants for licences are to apply at Durham Yard in the Strand, if within 80 miles of London, before 29 February, if within 150 before 25 March, if farther before 25 April.


N° 3394.

17 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the Exportation of Saltpetre.

Whitehall: 17 March 1663.

London: Bill & Barker: 1663[-4].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 73 Consideration hath upon.

No person is to export for three months from now any Saltpetre whatsoever. Customs officers and others to enforce this.


See S.P.D. 94 (30), (34).

N° 3395.

24 MARCH.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] The Lords Spiritual and Temporal . . .

Concerning Protections.

[Westminster]: 24 March 1663[-4].

London: Bill & Barker: 1663[-4].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Jo. Browne.

Arms 72 of case severely.

No protections to be granted except to menial servants and persons employed on estates. This to be printed and published.

B.M. 816. m. 1 (112). P.R.O. S.P.D. 95 (30), 2 copies.

T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antiq. 1 (110).

L.I. xi. 656.

N° 3396.

25 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Requiring all Officers or Soultiers that served in the Armies of any of the late Usurped Powers and have been Disbanded, Cashiered or Turned out, to depart the Cities of London and Westminster before the last day of this instant March.

Whitehall: 25 March 1663.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Ordering them as before [No. 3339, q.v.] to leave London, &c., before 31 March, and not to return within 20 miles of them before 30 September, in the meantime not to carry arms.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 8 (181); 21. h. 1 (196); C. 21. f. 1 (30 n); 34 cl. Queen's 79. B. 11 (18); 79. B. 9 (699). Antiq. 1 (111). U.L.C. Sel. 1. 12 (140).

B.M. 816. m. 1 (112). P.R.O. S.P.D. 95 (30), 2 copies.

MS. draft corrected, S.P.D. 94 (33).

N° 3397.
1664

30 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Recalling and Prohibiting Sea-men from the Services of Foreign Princes and States.
Whitehall: 30 May 1664.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

As a method has been found out in England of making and working looking-glass and other rough and wrought glass plates, their importation is forbidden from 10 September next, as also is that of spectacles, burning glasses, tubes, &c., on pain of forfeiture, &c.

Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 1. d.

15 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For further Proroguing the Parliament.
Whitehall: 15 July 1664.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Parliament is further prorogued from 20 August to 24 November next.

Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 2. d.

25 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Prohibiting the Importation of Glass-Plates.
Whitehall: 25 July 1664.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

As a method has been found out in England of making and working looking-glass and other rough and wrought glass plates, their importation is forbidden from 10 September next, as also is that of spectacles, burning glasses, tubes, &c., on pain of forfeiture, &c.

Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 4. d.

28 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] His Majesties Declaration For Encouragement of Seamen and Marines Employed in the present Service.
Whitehall: 28 October 1664.

Allowance instead of prize money 10s. per tun (measured by Shipwrights' Hall measure) and £6 13s. 4d. for every piece of ordnance to be paid within 10 days after wages are paid. Goods or merchandise above the gun-deck to be lawful pillage. For every man-of-war sunk £10 per gun to be paid. The charges of sick and wounded, and of medals, &c., will be provided. £5 per six months per 100 men will be allowed for sick charges. Magistrates to provide accommodation at the royal expense for sick sent on shore. One-half the hospital accommodation reserved for sailors in war time from 1 Nov. next. Order in Council to publish. Present: The King, D. of York, L. Chancellor, L. Treasurer, D. of Albemarle, Ormond, L. Chamberlain, E. of Anglesey, Lauderdale, Middleton, Bp. of London, L. Ashley, Vice-Chamberlain, Sec. Morice, Sec. Bennet, Chancellor of Dutehy, Sir Edward Nicholas.


3 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Requiring all Officers or Souldiers that served in the Armies of any the late Usurped Powers, and have been Dishanded, Cashiered, or turned out, to depart the Cities of London and Westminster, before the Twentieth day of this instant November.
Whitehall: 3 November 1664.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

All soldiers, &c., unable to obtain a licence to leave before 20 November and not to return within 20 miles of them before 20 May next. Not to carry arms in meantime.


18 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Requiring all Officers or Souldiers that served in the Armies of any the late Usurped Powers, and have been Dishanded, Cashiered, or turned out, to depart the Cities of London and Westminster, before the Twentieth day of this instant November.
Whitehall: 18 November 1664.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

A reissue of No. 3403, q.v. Licences may be had from His Majesty, the Lord General, Secretary of State, or three of the Privy Council instead of 'the Council Board'.


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 5. d.

1664: 16 CHARLES II

No 3398-404
23 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Touching Mariners, Sea-men and Soldiers, which are to serve in His Majesties Navy. Whitehall: 23 November 1664.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 rea- his 2) ineon- to
Several mariners, seamen, and soldiers pressed for the fleet have neglected to repair to it after receiving press money. All such persons are to appear at the places and times appointed, or they will be tried as felons.

25 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins]
The Lords Spiritual and Temporal . . . [Concerning Protections.]
[Westminster]: 25 November 1664.
Arms 73 High vants this
No protections to be granted during this Parliament except to menial servants. Counterfeiting protections to be severely punished. This to be printed and published.
B.L. B.M. 196. g. 13 (155). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.
L.J. xi. 629.
N° 3405.

1664-5
8 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Prizing of Wines.
Whitehall: 8 February 1664[-5].
London: Bill & Barker: 1664[-5].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 Henry and 2) Privy proceeded
Canary, Allegant, and Muscadel, £26 pipe or butt, 8d. pint; Sacks and Malagoves, £24 tun, 8d. quart; French wines, £23 tun, 8d. quart; Rhenish, £6 ame, 12d. quart. Allowance for carriage, £4 tun or 1d. quart for 30 miles.

22 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Declaration.
[War against the United Provinces.]
Whitall: 22 February 1664[-5].
London: Bill & Barker: 1664[-5].
Arms done the Declaration
On the complaints of the East and West India Companies, it appears that de Ruyter has withdrawn from the Consor-
ship against the Mediterranean Pirate, and is now spoiling our ships. It appears that de Ruyter has withdrawn from the Consor-
ship against the Mediterranean Pirate, and is now spoiling up to the present, though the ships of the United Provinces have been detained, no letters of marque have been granted against them. As the United Provinces are the aggressors, all ships with commissions from the
Lord High Admiral, the Duke of York, may make war on them. No subjects are to aid them or carry contraband goods to them. Any ship having on board goods, merchan-
dise, or persons of the United Provinces shall be good and lawful prize. This to be published in usual form.
Queen’s 79. B. 11 (23). Guild. 1 (76).
A 4 pp. folio edition, P.B.O. S.P.D. 118 (39); another, B.M. 8133.
L. 12 (4).
N° 3406.

1 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Forbidding Foreign Trade and Commerce.
Whitehall: 1 March 1664.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 considering dom until
No ships are to go to sea, unless with licence already received, on pain of forfeiture of ship and goods.

6 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For A Generall Fast Throughout the Realm of England.
Whitehall: 6 March 1664[-5].
London: Bill & Barker: 1664[-5].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 although Resolved 2) straitly Religious.
Wednesday, 5 April, to be a day of fasting in view of the War with the United Provinces. A form of prayer has been printed and published.
B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (33 b); 21. h. 2 (7). P.C. (9).

6 MARCH. [Another edition of No. 3411, q.v.]
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 the not 2) Counties or
Recites late Act for measure, &c., of coals. Sea coals to be sold by chaldron of 36 bushels heaped up: Scotch coal by cwt. of 112 lb. The Act gives power to the Lord Mayor, &c., to fix the price of coals and inspect their sale in London, and the Justices elsewhere. He is to put the Act in execution and report to the Privy Council before 1 April, with the Justices of Westminster, Kent, Surrey, and Essex. Other Justices of Peace to report on 14 April.

6 MARCH.
Arms 66 the not 2) Counties or
Another edition of No. 3411, q.v.

15 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For prohibiting the Importation or Retailing of any Commodities of the Growth or Manufacture of the States of the United Provinces.
Whitehall: 15 March 1665.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 60 the Council put
10 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For taking away any Restraint for the future on the Price of Coals.

Whitehall: 10 May 1665.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 Us Our 2) the there-
Recites late Act, Proclamation No. 3411, q.v., and Orders in Council to prevent waste of coals; commends action of Lord Mayor, &c. Recites promises of Proclamation No. 3416, q.v., as to impressment and convoy. Any person may bring coal into London and sell it to the best advantage. The ships now in the river, who have refused to sell, must sell at the price fixed by the Lord Mayor.


Ret. Pat. p. 2. n. 4. d. 1 With corrections, 'by His Majestys Command. Will. Morice'.
14 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For a Thanksgiving for the late Victory By His Majesties Naval Forces.

Whitehall: 14 June 1665.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 and Us 2) be re-

Tuesday, 20 June, in London, &c., and Tuesday, 4 July, to be a day of thanksgiving for the recent victory at sea. A form of prayer has been composed. This Proclamation to be read on a Lord's Day before the appointed day.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (14); 1851. c. 8 (194). P.C. (12 a).


21 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the better Regulating of Lotteries within the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Whitehall: 21 June 1665.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 60 wel- monies 2) said as To encourage the fishing trade the Company of the Royal Fishing was incorporated by patent, 8 April 1664, giving them the sole use of Lotteries in England, which right has been assigned to Sir Anthony Demarces, Bart., Lovis, Marquess Blanceford de Duras, Joseph Williamson, Lawrence Dupuy, and Richard Baddeley. They are to have the monopoly of all lotteries for this company. All mayors, sheriffs, &c., to aid them.


See P.R.O. S.P.D. 124 (142). No. 3423.
26 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For removing the Receipt of His Majesties Exchequer from Westminster to Nonsuch.

Hampton Court: 26 July 1665.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 74 Considerati- said His Majesty to be moved to the honour of Nonsuch in Surrey, and to be opened there on 15 August next. All payments ordered to be made at Westminster to be made there.


7 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the keeping of Bartholomew Fair, and Sturbridge Fair.

Salisbury: 7 August 1665.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 loving parts 2) the mentioned Bartholomew Fair and Sturbridge Fair are prohibited for plague, without prejudice to their rights. No citizens of London to attend any fairs whatever.


27 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the keeping of the Fair of Howden alias Holden in the County of York.

Salisbury: 27 August 1665.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 loving the 2) loving mentioned Holden or Howden Fair and any other fairs in the county of York are prohibited, without prejudice to the rights of its lord. No Londoners are to go to them or any other fair.


28 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Appointing the General Fast, which according to former Order falleth out to be on Wednesday the First of November, being All Saints day, to be kept on the Wednesday following, being the Eighth of that Moneth.

Oxford: 26 September 1665.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 74 Proclamation this accord- By Proclamation 6 July [No. 3426, q.v.] the first Wednesday in November, being All Saints Day, should be kept as a fast day. As this is not fitting, the 8th of November is to be kept a fast instead, and for the time to come the first Wednesday shall be kept as a fast. Another collection is to be made.


28 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation prohibiting the keeping of the Fair of Woodbury.

Salisbury: 28 August 1665.

Only found in MS.

As No. 3431, q.v.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2337.

26 SEPTEMBER—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the Prorogation of Parliament.

Salisbury: 30 August 1665.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 74 by And expe- Parliament, now prorogued till 3 October at Westminster, is further prorogued till 9 October at Oxford, on account of the dreadful increase of the plague.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (24); 1665. c. 8 (186). Queen’s 79. B. 9 (867). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2337.

21 SEPTEMBER—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the keeping of the Fair of Wanting or Wantage, in the County of Berks.

Salisbury: 21 September 1665.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 74 by the Court Another edition of No. 3435, q.v.

P.R.O. 2 (201). Queen’s 79. B. 11 (36).
26 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the Adjournment of Michaelmas Term.
Oxford: 26 September [1665].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 74 which Michaelis 2) concern, will
On account of plague Michaelmas Term is postponed
from first return (Tres Michaelis) at Westminster to the
fifth return (Octabis Sancti Martini) to Oxford. Personal
appearance not necessary (except in outlawry) in Chancery,
Exchequer, &c. All payments to be made at Nonsuch.

Antiq. 1 (125). Dalk. 1 (211). F.R.O. Original signed,
P.S.B. 2338.¹

Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 6. d. 
¹With MS. corrections.

26 SEPTEMBER.
2 ff. Roman letter.
Arms 74 which Westminster 2) and Ten-
Another edition of No. 3439, q.v.
Initial T.

6 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL]
[ Begins] His Majesty taking into His Royall Con-
[Respecting strangers in Oxford. Plague.]
Oxford: 6 October 1665.
Arms 76 the gratiously thought
Rules for certificates allowing stay in Oxford. 1. Vice-
Chancellor to license Members of Parliament and their
retinues. 2. Mayor to license others from the country and
vendors. 3. Knight Marshal those of His Majesty’s Court.
4. Vice-Chancellor and Mayor to make a search for and list
of all strangers in Oxford, and report them to Lord Chan-
cellor.


10 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Procla-
mation Prohibiting the keeping of the Mart at Bos-
ton, in the County of Lincoln.
Oxford: 10 November [1665].
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 76 his is Seventeenth
Boston Fair is not to be held (Plague). No Londoners,
&c., to repair to any fairs in the kingdom on pain of
contempt.
B.L. P.C. (17 a). Queen’s 79. B. 11 (29); 79. B. 9
Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 5. d.

25 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Procla-
mation For removing the Receipt of His Majesties
Exchequer from Non-such to Westminster.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 76 thought concern of
The receipt of the Exchequer and the Tally Office will be
opened at Westminster on 20 January. All persons to take
notice.
B.L. Queen’s 79. B. 11 (42); 79. B. 9 (903). F.R.O.
3 (207). Original signed, P.S.B. 2342.

5 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclama-
tion For recalling Private Commissions, or Letters
of Marque.
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 76 pri- of Oxford
Letters of Marque against the United Provinces having
been abused, all such Commissions and Letters of Marque
are to cease by 14 February next.
B.L. P.C. (19 a). Queen’s 79. B. 11 (43); 79. B. 9 (907).
P.R.O. 3 (208). Original signed, P.S.B. 2342.

1665-6
8 JANUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation, Commanding all sea-men and mariners to return to their service in His Majesty’s Navy, by the 20th day of February next.
Oxford: 8 January 1665[-6].
Oxford: L. Lichfield for Bill & Barker: 1665[-6].
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 76. P.S.B. 2342; MS. copy, B.L.

12 JANUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the Adjournment of Hilary Term.
London: 12 January [1665-6].
3 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 66 of their 2) Courts 3) therein, if
On account of plague Hilary Term is adjourned from the first return (Ostalis Hilarii) at Westminster to the third return (Crastino Purificationis) at Windsor Castle. No jury trials to be held. The receipt of the Exchequer and Tally Office has been moved from Nonsuch to Westminster. All payments shall be made as usual.
F.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2342; MS. copy, B.L.

15 JANUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation For prohibiting the Transportation of Frames or parts of Frames to be sold without giving information thereon, or to purchased frames to smuggle them abroad. No frames or parts of frames to be sold without giving information beforehand to the Company. Customs officers to seize any

17 JANUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For further Proroguing the Parliament.
Oxford: 17 January 1665[-6].
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 76. P.S.B. 2342; MS. copy, B.L.
15 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Free Exportation of Woollen Manufactures until the 25th day of December next.

Whitehall: 15 April 1666.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 deadness Natives use

To revile the cloth trade liberty is given to any person to export woollen manufactures to any place except Dort or Hamburg till 25 December next, with the consent of the Company of Merchant Adventurers. Duties on licence for exportation of white cloth to be paid as usual.


The King gives free licence to export leather or hides, corn, butter, and cheese during the present war.

Sixteen rules: (1) No strangers allowed except with certificate. (2) No furniture to be moved. (3) No public gatherings during the present war.

16 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the effectual prosecution of His Majesties Commission for the Providing and Making of Salt-peter and Gun-powder.

Whitehall: 16 July 1666.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 66 Salt-peter Ordinance 2) to will

John Lord Berkeley (Baron Stratton), Sir John Duncombe, Thomas Chicheley, William Legg, John Evelyn, Edward Sherborn, and Jonas Moor, have been appointed Commissioners for the providing of saltpetre. They have power to enter and dig for saltpetre under certain limitations, and to press carts for service, paying 8d. per mile for every ton carried. Justices to compare differences. All officers to assist.


Nos 3458-64

3 H
18 JULY.—[BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR, ETC.] An Ordinance made . . . [Concerning the Six Clerks Office.] [Westminster]: 18 July 1666. Sine nota. Clarendon C. 1 f. Italic letter. Har. Grimstone. Grimstone, thereupon copied. Edward, Earl of Clarendon, L. H. Chancellor, and Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Bart., Master of Rolls, on consideration of the abuses in the Six Clerks Office and the settlement of Lord Coventry (late Lord Keeper) order that this settlement be revoked. All Bills, Pleadings, &c., &c., where the Plaintiff's or first Plaintiff's surname begins with A. B. C. D. P. or Y. to be received and dealt with by Mr. Piniar and Mr. Bluck, and their successors. E. G. H. I. K. L. N. O. by Sir Cyrill Wyche and Mr. Wilkinson. P. Q. R. S. T. V. W. X. Z. by Sir John Marshall and Mr. Longueville. All Cross Bills, &c., to be filed in the same letters. Any dispute touching Under Clerks or any matter of their offices to be decided by the others of the Six Clerks. The Six Clerks shall be limited to twelve under clerks each, of whom six at least shall be expert in writing the Chancery letter, and all the twelve shall take their corporal oath not to alter any records, and deliver unopened to the Six Clerks all commissions and depositions they receive. B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (185).


5 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] His Majesty in his princely compassion . . . [For relief of sufferers by the Great Fire.] Whitehall: 5 September 1666. London : Bill & Barker : [1666]. 1 f. Gothic letter. con- sideration of 37 lines As much bread as possible is to be brought in not only to the old markets but to those appointed in the late order, Clerkenwell, Islington, Finsbury fields, Mile End green, Ratcliff, to prevent the resort of hungry people to the towns near. All churches, chapels, schools, &c., to receive goods saved from the fire till other receptacles are provided. Distressed persons are to be temporarily received in other towns and parishes, where they shall not become a burden. Queen's 79. C. 1 (107). Antiq. 1 (136). P.R.O. 3 (229). Supp. (29). S.P.D. 170 (97). Original signed, paper, P.S.B. 2351. Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 11. d. N° 3470.


1666: 18 Charles II

13 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the keeping of Markets to supply the City of London with Provisions, and also for prevention of Alarms and Tumults, and for appointing the Meeting of Merchants.

Whitehall: 13 September 1666.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 79 which scarce 2) and some

The Fire broke out on Sunday, 2 Sept., near 2 o'clock in the morning in Thames Street, and continued raging till Thursday night or Friday, burning fourscore parishes and all their buildings. Wednesday, 10 October, is appointed a day of fasting and humiliation. A form of prayer will be published. Collections are to be made for the poor of London and sent to the Lord Mayor. This Proclamation to be published. Collections are to be made for the poor of London and sent to the Lord Mayor. This Proclamation to be read in church the Lord's Day before.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (30); 1851. c. 8 (201). P.C. (28).

Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 7. d.
N° 3474.

26 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For putting off the Fair to be held the Thirteenth of October next ensuing, in the Fields and Grounds near Gravesend.

Whitehall: 26 September 1666.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 79 of tenth men-

On account of plague Gravesend Fair is not to be held, without prejudice to the lord of the fair.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (33); 1851. c. 8 (203). P.C. (29).

N° 3476.

10 OCTOBER.—BY THE MAYOR. [Begins]

Whereas in Order to the Re-building of the...

[Dr. Wren and Mr. Hooke to make a Survey of London.] [London]: 10 October 1666.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms of City Com-

On account of the fire it was ordered on 9 October: 1. That the ruins must be cleared and the bricks piled up for rebuilding within 14 days. 2. That Dr. Wren and Mr. Hooke (reader of Mathematics in Gresham College) make a survey of foundations. 3. That the surveyors, &c., be paid 14d. per foundation. 4. Notice will be given in each Ward when the surveyors are ready to begin.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 5 (37).

N° 3477.

15 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]

Charles ... Whereas upon the Nineteenth day of May...

[Brief for a fire at Newport, Salop.]

Westminster: 15 October 1666.


1 f. Roman letter.

Dawe.

Arms 50'44 and of and

On 15 May 1665 Newport, Salop, was burnt down, losing 156 habitations, and doing damage £23,948 and upwards, as appears by Certificate of Quarter Sessions. House-to-house collection authorized. Eight gentlemen appointed as Committee to receive and allot contributions. This to endure two years.

B.L.

Bowes 280.

10 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Banishing all Popish Priests and Jesuites, and putting the Laws in speedy and due Execution against Popish Recusants.

Whitehall: 10 November 1666.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 this Royal 2) of the

On the Address of Parliament, all Jesuites and priests are to leave England before 10 December: Port officers to aid their departure. Lieutenant, Justices, &c., for searching for them. This Proclamation not to apply to chaplains of the Queen or Queen Mother enrolled in the King's Bench. Judges to put the laws in strict execution, and to report to the Council.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 12. d.
See Address of Commons, C.J. viii. 641 ; L.J. xii. 21.
N° 3479.

3 H 2
10 NOVEMBER. —BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of all sorts of Manufactures and Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of France, and of all places in the Possession of the French King.

Whitehall: 10 November 1666.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 Asssembled, Kingdom 2) Com-

On the Address of Parliament the importation of all French manufactures after 1 December is forbidden on pain of forfeiture. Customs officers to execute.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 13. d.

L.J. xii. 20.

N° 3480.

12 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of all Wines of the growth of the Canary Islands, and all further Trade and Commerce with the said Islands, and the Inhabitants thereof, until His Majesties Pleasure shall be further Known.

Whitehall: 12 November 1666.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 61 advan- irregular 2) turned Pleasure

Describes the change of trade with the Canary Isles by which the wines must be paid for with pieces of eight and bills of exchange. The consul has been banished, the principal factors expelled, and Proclamation made that no English ship is to go there or to have any traffic with them.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 16. d.

N° 3481.

19 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Discovery and Apprehension of George Duke of Buckingham.

Whitehall: 19 December 1666.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 very have 2) of ar-

The revenue of hearths, &c., is fallen into arrear, partly because Justices are unwilling to assist them though it is their duty to support the revenue, All arrears are to be paid at once: those due before 29 Sept. 1665 to royal collectors, those due 25 March 1666 and after to the farmers. All Justices, &c., are ordered to assist the officers. This Proclamation to be read in all market towns on the next market day.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (37); 1851. c. 8 (210). P.C. (31).

Dalk. 1 (219). Queen’s 79. B. 12 (103); 79. C. 1 (49).


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 15. d.

N° 3483.

19 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Prising of Wines.

Whitehall: 19 January 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 King tieth 2) pounds their

Canary, Alloget, Musenced, £24 butt or pipe, 9d. pint. Sacks and Malagoes, £22 butt, 8d. pint. French, £23 tun, 8d. quart. Rhenish, £6 ame, 12d. quart. Allowance of £4 tun or 1d. quart for every 30 miles inland.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 16. d.

N° 3484.

8 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the more exact and punctual Collecting Fire-hearths and Stoves.

Whitehall: 8 March 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 was amongst as

George, Duke of Buckingham, has been trying to raise mutiny and sedition, and has resisted a Sergeant-at-Arms sent to apprehend him. He is to surrender himself with all pay, Justices, &c., are to apprehend him and deliver him to the Lieutenant of the Tower or a Secretary of State.


Rot. Pat. 18 Chas. II. p. 5. n. 17. d.

N° 3486.

8 MARCH.

Arms 80 was amongst as

Another edition of No. 3486, q.v.

B.M. 1851. c. 9 (3). P.R.O. 3 (241).

N° 3487.

21 MARCH.—[BY THE LORD MAYOR.] [Be-

[Naming the high streets and streets of note.]


[London]: James Flesher: [1666-7].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms of City of the 2) Stillyard true
29 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the free Exportation of Woollen Manufactures, until the Twenty fifth day of December next.

Whitehall: 29 March 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

If. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 of turers practice.

Recites Procl. 15 April 1666 [No. 3458, q.v.]. On the advice of the Privy Council the liberty to export woolens to all places except Dort and Hamburg is extended for 12 months longer till 25 Dec., without prejudice to the Company of Merchant Adventurers and their Charter.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 5 (39).

N° 3488.

1667

27 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of Allume. 

Whitehall: 27 April 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

If. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 of turers practice.

As sufficient alum is made in England, thanks to the care of James I, following his example [No. 1151, q.v.], it is ordered that no person may hereafter import alum on pain of forfeiture, &c. Customs officers to seize any. Mayors, &c., to aid.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (40); 1851. c. 9 (4). P.C. (32 a).

Dul. 1 (222). Queen's 75. B. 12 (123); 79. C. 1 (69).


Bot. Pat. 18 Chas. II. p. 5 n. 18 d. N° 3489.

29 APRIL.—BY THE LORD MAYOR. An Act declaring what Streets and narrow Passages within the City of London and Liberties thereof, burnt down in the late dismal Fire, shall be enlarged and made wider, and to what proportion; for notification thereof to the Owners or Parties interested in the Ground to be taken away for the said Enlargements.

Guildhall: 29 April 1667.

[London]: J. Flesher: [1667].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms, City of Poulter 2) be Convenient

Fleet Street to be 45 ft. broad. From Cheapside to Poultre 40 ft., Blow-Baxter 40 ft. Ave Maria Lane 18 ft. Thames Street 30 ft. and others. [King Street] to be 36 ft., Panier Alley 9 ft. paved with freestone. Other alleys, (9) named, also ordered to be enlarged. All widening to be done before 20 May next.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 5 (39).

N° 3491.

8 MAY.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] An Order made by the Lord Mayor . . .

Whitehall: 8 May 1667.

[London]: J. Flesher: [1667].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Edw. Walker.

Arms 81 and City equal Lane thereunto.

Approving Orders of Lord Mayor, &c., made 29 April last. These imply regularity and similarity of building. No signs across streets. A poster to be made at Newgate. Holborn Bridge to be enlarged. Party-walls and piers to be first set out under the surveyor's supervision. 6s. 8d. surveyor's fee per foundation to be paid. Narrow passages to be enlarged. Fleet Street houses standing back may be brought up to the same frontage as the others.


B.L. B.M. 21. h. 5 (41); 1851. c. 9 (5); 816. m. 9 (17). Guild. 1 (948).

N° 3492.

18 JUNE.—[BY THE KING.] His Majesties Declaration To all his loving Subjects, to observe Inviolable the Securities by Him given for Monies, and the due Course of Payments thereupon in the Receipt of the Exchequer.

Whitehall: 18 June 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

If. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 Subjects, thereof of

Certain goldsmiths who have advanced money to us on the revenue have been pressed by creditors, which would endanger public safety. The payments of the Exchequer will be punctually made, and these creditors are to be assured of the solvency of our said subjects the goldsmiths.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (6), (7); 190. g. 13 (283). P.C. (33 a). P.R.O. 3 (244 b). Queen's 75. B. 12 (131); 79. C. 1 (70). Guild. 1 (349); 2 (2). Antiq. 2 (146).

N° 3493.

25 JUNE.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas it is generally Reported . . .

Whitehall: 25 June 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

If. Gothic letter.

Richard Browne.

Arms 75 served vertisements and

It is reported that many seamen and soldiers who have served at sea have to lose some part of their wages to recover the rest. The Treasurer of the Navy has advertised at Westminster-Hall Gate his desire to prevent these abuses. A Committee [marked with * of those present] is appointed to sit in the Council Chamber and hear any complaints of exactions. Complaints in writing to be handed to the Clerk of the Council with a note of the address of complainant.


B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (39 e); 1851. c. 9 (8); 190. g. 13 (159). P.C. (34). Queen's 75. C. 1 (216). P.R.O. S.P.D. 207 (15).

N° 3494.
26 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Reassembling the Parliament.

Whitehall: 26 June 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

1 f. Gothic letter.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 2. d.

N° 3496.

24 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Publishing the Peace between His Majesty, And The French King.

Whitehall: 24 August [1667].

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 82 betwixt throughout notice.

Peace was made at Breda and published there 14 August. Captures must be returned if made after 26 August in the neighbouring seas, 24 September from there to Cape St. Vincent, 22 October to the Equinocial Line, 14 February past the Line.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 4. d.

N° 3500.

24 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Publishing the Peace between His Majesty and the King of Denmark.

Whitehall: 24 August 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 His Ships take

Peace has been made at Breda and published 14 August. Captures legal if made before 4 September in North Seas, &c., 22 September to Cape St. Vincent, 23 October to the Equinocial Line, 14 April 1668 beyond the Line.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 5. d.

N° 3501.

23 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For recalling Dispensations, with some Clauses in the Acts for Encouragement and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation, and of Trade.

Whitehall: 23 August 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 82 day We ourselves

By Order in Council 22 March 1664 [5] [No. 3415, q.v.] certain clauses in the Navigation Acts were dispensed with. At the end of six months from date these dispensations cease and are void.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (45); 1851. c. 9 (13). Dalk. 1 (225).
11 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Touching the Transportation of Corn.:

Whitehall: 11 September 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 after Enacted 2) Trans of

The prices fixed by the Act after 1 September 1663, below which corn may be exported, are wheat 48s., barley or malt 28s., oats 13s. 4d., rye 32s., peas or beans 32s. a quarter. Though none of these prices are reached, to avoid any complications all these kinds of grain may be exported, paying only customs and duties. This Proclamation to remain in force 2 calendar months.


11 SEPTEMBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] His Majesty having taken Notice . . .

[Against hearing Mass in the Queen's or Ambassador's Chapels.]

Whitehall: 11 September 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 82 the Her Con-

Any person resorting to the Queen's chapel at 'St. James's or the Queen-Mother's at Somerset House, or the foreign Ambassadors' to hear Mass contrary to the law will suffer the penalties provided. Only the families of the Queens and Ambassadors and their children may be.


N° 3504.

27 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Recalling former Proclamations Prohibiting Trade into the Canary Islands.

Whitehall: 27 September 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 Ad- chantis accord-

Annuls Proclamations of 25 May 1665 [No. 3420, q.v.] and 12 Nov. 1666 [No. 3482, q.v.], and all other proclamations and orders relating to the Canary Company, whose charter is surrendered. All subjects may trade there on paying customs and the other duties.


27 SEPTEMBER.

Arms Canary poration Duties

A proof copy of No. 3505, q.v. Begins with a statement that the Canary Company have surrendered their letters patent, and therefore the King's Majesty, &c.

P.R.O. 3 (2220). With pen alterations and erasures. N° 3506.

30 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For due Execution of the late Act of Parliament against Importing Cassel from Ireland, and other Parts beyond the Seas.

Whitehall: 30 September 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 Act, be in-

This Act is to be observed. Fraudulent sales of cattle seized under it to the importers are to be stopped. Constables, &c., to see that a full price is obtained. Importers to be indicted at the next Assizes or Sessions. Customs officers to certify the names of all importers of cattle with the numbers thereof.


26 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Charles . . . Whereas We are credibly given to understand . . .

[Collection for captives in Algiers, &c.]

Whitehall: 26 November 1667.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667.

1 f. Roman letter.

Dawe.

Arms 50-62 the Bayleys of

Thursday, 30 May 1667, a fire at Burcester alias Bisseter destroyed £1,199 worth of property, and Wednesday, 17 July, another fire caused £766 damage. Leave to collect in 16 counties and 14 cities and counties. Three persons named to be treasurers and allot the proceeds. To last for one year.

B.L.

Bewes 281.

N° 3508.

9 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Charles, &c. Whereas Several of our . . .

[Collection for captives in Algiers, &c.]

Whitehall: 9 January [1667-8].


1 f. Roman letter.

Dawe.

Arms 63-161 of effectual hereof.

A collection to be made for English captives in Algiers, Sally, &c. Sir Andrew Riccard, Governor of East India Co., and Alderman Sir John Frederick to collect. This to last two years.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 232 (72).

Bewes 281.

N° 3510.
31 JANUARY—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Pricining of Wines.
Whitehall: 31 January [1667–8].
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667–[8].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 King By 2) Advertise ac-

Canary, Allegant, Muscedels, £24 butt or pipe, 9d. pint. Sacks and Malagoes, £22 butt, 8d. pint. French, £23 tun, carriage, £4 per tun or Id. quart for 30 miles.


8 FEBRUARY—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[Rules concerning Foreign Men-of-War, Privateers, &c.]
Whitehall: 8 February 1668.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667–[8].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 Amity first 2) or that

To protect English harbours from foreign belligerents and privateers, the following rules have been made: 1. There shall be no hostilities in English ports, havens, roads, or creeks between foreign belligerents. Offenders are confis-cate (ipsa facto), any commission notwithstanding. 2. Foreign men-of-war are not to lower our own ports to surprise merchants. Trade and commerce is to be protected. 3. If a merchant ship and an enemy warship be in English ports together, the merchant is to be allowed to go out two tides before the warship. Two opposite men-of-war not to go out together. 4. All ships victualing for sea to be visited and warlike vessels detained. 5. Foreign privateers with prizes not to stay more than 24 hours in any port, and not to break bulk or sell any prize goods. They are not to be meddled with except the prizes contain the goods of English subjects. 6. No goods are to be bought from foreign ships except through the customs on pain of forfeiture as bona pira-tum. 7. No English subject is to engage in any foreign quarrel without licence from the King, the L. High Admiral, &c.


12 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Declaring and Enjoying Observance of the Articles of Peace, Commerce and Alliance, between His Majesty and the King of Spain.
Whitehall: 12 February 1668.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1667–[8].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 Almighty the hereof,

Peace was made at Madrid 13 May last and lately ratified. The articles of peace and commerce are to be strictly ob-served through all the King's dominions.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (56); 1851. c. 9 (26). P.C. (42 a).
Original signed, P.S.B. 2370.


10 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Inforcing the Laws against Conventicles, and for Preservation of the Publick Peace, against Un-lawful Assemblies of Papists and Non-Conformists.
Whitehall: 10 March 1668.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1668.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 assem. Clemency the

On petition from the Commons and information of the misuse of the toleration allowed to non-conformists, all Lords-Lieutenants, &c., are to enforce the laws against unlawful conventicles strictly, and to preserve the peace against unlawful assemblies of papists and non-conformists.


1668

3 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the further Adjourning the Parliament.
Whitehall: 3 July 1668.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1668.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 82 Houses doth Westmin-

Parliament is prorogued from 11 August to 10 November.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (57); 1851. c. 9 (26). P.C. (43 a).


24 JULY.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] His Majesty being informed that there . . . [Against the printing and selling of unlicensed books.]
Whitehall: 24 July 1668.

[London]: J. Flesher: [1668].

Arms 83 other the Majesty's

The Master and Wardens of the Stationers' Company are to see that no printer, bookseller, bookbinder, &c., sells any news-books, gazettes, or pamphlets to any hawker to cry about the streets. Printers, &c., to sell only to the book-sellers authorized by the Act. All persons using or taking a printing-house to be bound in sureties for £300 not to print a book before it is licensed. The 'Act for preventing abuses, &c.,' to be executed. Unlicensed printers to be indicted, search to be made for unlicensed books, &c., and an account to be given to the Archbp. of Canterbury, Bp. of London, or Secretary of State. Present: D. of York, Prince Rupert, Archbp. Canterbury, L. Privy Seal, D. of Albemarle, Ormond, Marquess of Dorchester, Earl of Anglesey, Bath, Carlisle, Craven, Lauderdale, Middleton, Carbery, Orey, Lord Berkley, Holles, Mr. Treasurer, Vice-Chamberlain, Sir Morice, Chancellor of the Dutche, Sir John Duncombe.


10 SEPTEMBER—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the further Adjournment of the Two Houses of Parliament.
Whitehall: 19 September 1668.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1668.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 82 His His Westminster,
Parliament is further adjourned from 10 November to 1 March next.

26 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Touching the Charitable Collections for Relief of the Poor Distressed by the late Dismal Fire in the City of London.

[Recites Procl. 13 Sept. 1666 [No. 3474, q.v.], omitting on 1. 8 from the Tenth day of November next.]

Rot. Pat. p. 7. n. 1. d.

N° 3510.

18 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Proroguing the Parliament until the Nineteenth day of October next.

[Recites the Proclamation.]

Rot. Pat. p. 7. n. 2. d.

N° 3520.

30 DECEMBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas by His Majesties Proclamation...

[Increasing reward on conviction of Highwaymen.]

Whitehall: 30 December 1668.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1668.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Edw. Walker.

N° 3523.
1668-9

22 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Preventing the Importation of Foreign Corn in Time of Plenty.

Whitehall: 22 January [1668-9].


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 Henry Lord 2) from receive

The importation of corn clogs the market, and undersells home growth. No foreign corn is to be imported or sold till further order, on pain of forfeit of what is forfeitable home growth. No foreign corn is to be imported or sold except by licence from P. M. G. No carrier, shipmaster, purser, &c., to carry letters except relating to their goods to be delivered with the goods. Shipmasters, boursers, &c., only to carry ship-letters to the first post stage. Persons offending will be punished by law. Correspondences will be established by 29 September next between all considerable market towns and the nearest post stages. A map or card of these to be printed so that all may know where to address their letters. No one to let post horses unless the P. M. G. fails to provide them in half an hour.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (65); 1851. c. 9 (33). P.C. (47 a).

Queen’s 79. B. 12 (251); 79. C. 2 (11). U.L.C. Sel. 2. 29 (206)


16 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Against Numerous Conventicles.

Whitehall: 16 July 1669.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1669.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 82 parts ft An

The number of non-conformists is growing, and is a public danger. All Justices are to enforce the law, particularly against the preachers, by Statute 17 Chas. II.


P.R.O. 3 (271). Original signed, P.S.B. 2388.


19 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Apprehension of Notorious Robbers, and for the Prevention of such Offences hereafter, and for a Reward to the Apprehenders.

Whitehall: 19 November 1669.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1669.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 Burgla- not 2) House-keepers, Autho-

A repetition of No. 3522, q.v., offering £20 reward for the conviction before 20 June next of Lewis alias Lodowick alias Claude Deval alias Brown, Swift Nix alias Clerk, Humble Ashenhurst, Martin Brighurst, John Castells alias Cassels, Matthew Bromfield alias Spencer, William Stanley, William Stanshy, Thomas Stanley, Nicholas Greenbury, William Talbot, Richard Wilde, William Connel, Nicholas James, and Herman Atkins. £10 reward for any other notorious robber.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (66); 1851. d. 23 (9). P.C. (49 a).


Antig. 2 (165). U.L.C. Sel. 2. 29 (207).

N° 3529.
23 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Requiring the Members of both Houses of Parliament to attend at the time prefixed by the Prorogation, being the Fourteenth day of February next.

Whitehall: 23 December 1669.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1669.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 Sale Trustees shall

By the Act for the Sale of Fee-farm Rents the immediate tenant is preferred in the purchase, to pay or secure his money within a year of notice, at not over 20 years' purchase. By letters patent 13 June 1667, certain Fee-farm Rents have been transferred to Francis Lord Hawley, Sir Charles Harbord, Sir William Haward, Sir John Talbot, Robert Stewart, and William Harbord, Esqs., as Trustees, for sale. All persons concerned are to perfect their sales, or in default the rents will be sold.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (67); 1851. c. 9 (36). P.C. (50 a). 
Queen's 79. B. 12 (271); 79. C. 2 (15). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. 
P.R.O. 3 (274). S.P.D. 269 (102); MS. draft corrected, S.P.D. 269 (103). N° 3531.

1669-70

1670

10 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Requiring all Officers or Souldiers that Served in the Armies of any of the late Usurped Powers, and have been Disbanded, Cashiered, or Turned out, to Depart the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, before the Sixteenth day of this instant June.

Whitehall: 10 June 1670.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1669.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 Publish Restraint according

All disbanded, &c., officers, &c., to leave London, &c., and not to return before 16 December next, not to carry arms in the interval.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (68); 1851. c. 9 (38). P.C. (51).
Sel. 1. 12 (206). P.R.O. 3 (277). Original signed, paper,
S.P.D. 270 (111).


1 f. Roman letter. Dawe.

Arms 81 and City Majestie’s away severe-

Divers persons force their way into the Royal Theatre and the Duke of York’s Theatre without paying. No person shall come rudely or by force into any theatre during a performance, without paying the established prices. Money shall not be returned to any person whatever. Persons leaving their seats during a performance may have a ticket to return to them. No one to force their way in by any pretended usage of an entrance at the fifth act. Officers and guards to take offenders into custody, or lose their allowance for that day, &c.

Queen’s 79. B. 12 (291). N° 3538.

10 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Whereas a great number of our Good . . . [Brief for redemption of captives taken by the Turks.]

Westminster: 10 August [1670].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 81 and City Majestie’s away severe-

A Committee of Privy Council reported 27 July that £30,000 must be raised to redeem English captives. A liberal collection is to be taken up and sent to the Bishops and Archbishops, who will consult with the Aldermen of London as to its expenditure.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (393).

Browes 108.

See Lond. Gaz. 555, 527, 770 (for result). N° 3587.

19 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas it hath pleased God in . . . [Precautions to be taken against Fire in London.]

Whitehall: 19 August 1670.

[London: J. Flesher: 1670.]


Suspicious have arisen of another attempt to set London on fire. Watch and ward is to be kept, and store of engines, ladders, buckets, &c., provided. Vagrants and suspicious persons walking at unreasonable hours are to be searched for combustibles. Ordered by the Lord Mayor to be printed. Averey.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (45 a); 1851. c. 9 (41); 21. h. 5 (47).

N° 3598.
21 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Requiring the Members of both Houses of Parliament to Attend at the time prefixed by the Adjournment, being the Twenty fourth day of October next.

Whitehall: 21 August 1670.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1670.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 75. Twenty ment full

All Members of Parliament to attend on 24 October next.


Antiq. 2 (170).


London Gaz. 497.

No 3540.

20 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the Sale of Fee-Farm Rents.

Whitehall: 20 November 1670.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1670.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 76. the Treasury Sale

Repeats Proclamation 14 June [No. 3535, q.v.]. The notice of rents then given expires on 15 December, when the rents will be exposed to sale.


Antiq. 2 (170).


London Gaz. 497.

No 3539.

7 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

[£1,000 reward for the attempted Assassins of the D. of Ormond.]

Whitehall: 7 December 1670.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1670.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 hours and whom

On Tuesday, 6 Dec., between 6 and 7 p.m., an attempt was made to kill James Duke of Ormond in his coach, between St. James’s and Clarendon House, by six armed and mounted men, who set him on one of their horses and rode away till the Duke disarmed and wounded his captor. He is now lying wounded at Clarendon House. £1,000 reward for the arrest of any of the six. A free pardon and £1,000 to any accomplice. £100 for the owner of a brown bay horse with a white stripe or blaze on his face, and a pocket silver-mounted screwed pistol marked T. H. [Thomas Hunt, Blood’s son-in-law].


London Gaz. 528.

No 3541.

19 DECEMBER.—[BY THE COMMONS.] Votes of the Honorable House of Commons Against Protections.

[Westminster]: 19 December 1670.


Information being given that several shopkeepers, &c., shelter themselves under Parliament privilege from paying their debts. Resolved: 1. That no Members grant protections except to their menial servants. 2. That all protections are void in law and are to be called in, and the privileges of Members for their menial servants be observed. Any menial arrested to be discharged by order of the Speaker. These votes to be printed and published and set up at the Exchanges, Westminster Hall Gate, Guildhall Gate, The Compters, &c.

B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (46 a); 190. g. 12 (264).

C.J. xi.

No 3542.

428

1670-1: 22-23 CHARLES II

22 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Charles... Whereas We have been given to... [For Copyright of 'The English Pilot' and 'The Sea Atlas'].

Whitehall: 22 March 1671.

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arlington.

Arms 85 England, ing March,

John Sellers, Hydrographer in Ordinary, has compiled two works on navigation, the 'English Pilot' and the 'Sea Atlas', of which the first is finished. No person is to 'Copy, Epitomize or Reprint' the said treatises in whole or in part or under any other name, or to copy any maps, charts, or plates for thirty years. No such books are to be imported under the names of 'Dutch Waggoners' or 'Lightning Columns', on pain of forfeiture. Stationers’ Company and Customs to execute.


No 3543.

22 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for the apprehension of those that have stolen away Mrs. Anne Darcy.

Whitehall: 22 March 1670-1.

Found only in MS.

Aged 16, deaf and dumb, living with her sister, Mrs. Barnes, in the Pall Mall near St. James, was stolen on 20 March. Servant Jane Adams suspected, no parson to marry her.

P.R.O. S.P.D. 288 (99).

No 3544.

23 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation. [Against Priests, Jesuits, and Recusants.]

Whitehall: 23 March 1671.

Savoye: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1671.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 Com-ing 2) or thereupon

On the petition of Parliament, all Jesuits, English, Irish and Scottish priests, except those attending the Queen or foreign ambassadors, are to leave England before 1 May. Port officers to aid them. Laws against papish recusants to be enforced. Sheriffs, &c., to notify within 20 days any imprisoned priests.


Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 23. d.

London Gaz. 559.

No 3545.

23 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Prising of Wines.

Whitehall: 23 March 1670-1.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 80 of Vertue 2) behalf receive

Canary, Allegant, Muscadel, £36 butt or pipe, 12d. pint. Sacks and Malagoes, £32 butt or pipe, lid. pint. French wines, £36 tunne, 12d. quart. Rhenish, £10 aulm, 18d. quart. Allwine, £10 aulm, 18d. quart. Allowance for carriage.


Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 22. d.

London Gaz. 559.

No 3546.
23 MARCH.
Arms 75 Con- ing 2) or thereupon
Another edition of No. 3546, q.v.
Ch. 609. U.L.C. Sel. 1. 12 (211).
N° 3546 a.

1671

6 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For
Prohibiting Dirt-Boats and Bum-Boats upon the
river of Thames.
Whitehall: 6 April [1671].
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1671.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 82 upon as take

There are several dirt-boats and bumboats on the Thames
which will not submit to the Watermen’s Company, but
commit thefts and have caused fires to the shipping by
entering ships at night. No dirt-boats or bumboats are to
be allowed in future. They are to be seized and the persons
in them arrested.
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (72); 1651. c. 9 (46), (47). Queen’s
79. C. 2 (24); 79. C. 3 (7). Antiq. 2 (173).
Ch. 610. P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2412; MS. draft,
S.P. D. 289 (21).

6 APRIL.
Arms 80 upon as take
Another edition of No. 3547, q.v.
N° 3548.

7 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Against
New Buildings.
Whitehall: 7 April 1671.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1671.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 80 upon as take

Some houses have been built in ‘Wind-Mill-Fields, Dog-
Fields, So-Hoe,’ &c., without licence and contrary to the
orders of the Surveyor-General. They shelter poor, encumber
the parishes, choke up the air of the palaces, and infect the
waters of the Palace, which the ‘Sergeant-Plummer’ reports
orders of the Surveyor-General. They shelter poor, encumber
the parishes, choke up the air of the palaces, and infect the
waters of the Palace, which the ‘Sergeant-Plummer’ reports
orders of the Surveyor-General.
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (73); 1651. c. 9 (46), (47). Queen’s
79. C. 2 (24); 79. C. 3 (7). Antiq. 2 (173).
Ch. 610. P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2412; MS. draft,
S.P. D. 289 (21).

7 APRIL.
Arms 84 the Surveyor- and
Another edition of No. 3549, q.v.
Queen’s 79. C. 2 (25); 79. C. 3 (3).
N° 3550.

12 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Com-
manding all Masters and Owners of Ships, to stay
for their Convoy before they put to Sea.
Whitehall: 12 May 1671.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1671.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 75 Sub- appointed Majesty
All ships bound for any voyage to which a convoy is
appointed are not to leave port without their convoy. If
any are taken who neglect this order, they shall not be
ransomed by the charitable contribution for redemption of
captives.
B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (47 a); 21. h. 2 (74). P.C. (55).
Bodl. Arch. B. (2). Queen’s 79. C. 2 (26); 79. C. 3 (11).
Antiq. 2 (175). P.R.O. 3 (287). Original signed, P.S.B.
2413; MS. S.P. D. 289 (209).

22 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Procla-
mation For further Proroguing the Parliament.
Whitehall: 22 September 1671.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1671.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 82 Prorogued until Af-
Parliament, now prorogued to 16 April [1672], is to be
further prorogued till 30 October 1672.
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (75); 1651. c. 9 (50). P.C. (56).
Queen’s 79. C. 2 (27); 79. C. 3 (15). Guild. 1 (369).
Antiq. 2 (176). P.R.O. 3 (288). Original signed, P.S.B.
2417; MS. S.P. D. 293 (29).
Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 18. d.
London Gaz. 611.

8 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUN-
cil.] [Begins] Whereas there have risen of late ...
[Edward Atkyns’ sole privilege for Common Law
Books protected.]
Whitehall: 8 November 1671.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
John Nicholas.
Arms 86 Com- Law- are
The monopoly of Edward Atkyns for printing Common
Law books is attacked by some entering the copies on the
register of the Company of Stationers, whereby a private
property is pretended to be gained. No book treating of
Common Law is to be entered on the register of the
Company.
Present: King, D. of York, Prince Rupert, Archbp. of
Canterbury, L. Keeper, D. of Buckingham, Ormonde, Earl
Ossory, L. Chamberlain, E. Sandwich, Anglesey, Bathe,
Craven, Lauderdall, Bp. of London, L. Arlington, Newport,
Holles, Ashley, Mr. Treasurer, Vice-Chamberlain, Sec.
Trevor, Chanc. of the Dutchy, Sir John Duncombe, Master
of the Ordnance.
B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (48).

6 DECEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]
Whereas his Majesties Servants the Kings Heralds ...
[Brief for a collection for rebuilding Heralds’ College.]
[Westminster]: 6 December [1671].
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Rex follow (Benefa-
The cost of rebuilding will be £5,000 and the Heralds
have no funds. A collection to be taken up by the 3 Kings-
at-Arms, 6 Heralds, 2 Pursuivants from all the nobility and
gentry. The officers are to enter in a vellum book certificates
of the donors’ arms, descents, marches and issue, and
liberality. Commission to last till Michaelmas 1677.

22 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Procla-
mation Touching the Planters in the Island of Saint
Christophers.
Whitehall: 22 December 1671.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1671.
3 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 76 of Our 2) sufficient 3) time they
Annulling a proclamation of Sir Charles Wheeler, Lieutenant-General and Governor General of the Leeward Islands in America, respecting the resettlement of St. Christopher on its restitution by the French. The late proprietors may return to their estates with such stock as they can provide. Those who have sold to Frenchmen are to reimburse the purchasers within one year from 3rd July, 1671. All who did not sell must return before 25 December 1672. No taxes, quit-rents or charges shall be made except by public law made by the Assembly with the consent of the Governor and Council. A general pardon given for all crimes, offences, &c., committed in the Island during the late war.


1671-2

10 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Reclaiming Wines.

Whitehall: 10 January 1673.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1673.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 50 King Chief 2) aforesaid, be

Canary, Allegant, and Muscadels, £36 butt or pipe, 12½ pint. Sacks and Malagases, £32 butt or pipe, 11½ pint. French, £36 tun, 13¼ quart. Rhenish, £10 a barrel, 18½ quart. £4 tun or 1½ pint allowed for cartage per 30 miles.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 1 (50 a); 21. h. 2 (76); 1851. c. 9 (51).


Original signed, P.S.B. 2420.


10 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Recalling and Prohibiting Seamen from the Service of Foreign Princes and States.

Whitehall: 10 January 1673.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1673.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 50 di- use 2) Mariners, His

Charging all mariners, seamen, shipwrights, &c., to return to England and leave foreign service, &c., as in previous Proclamations.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. h. 2 (77); 1851. c. 9 (52). P.C. (57 a).


Original signed, P.S.B. 2420.


Whitehall: 22 March 1673.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1673.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 50 just for His

Wednesday, 27 March, in London, &c., and Wednesday, 17 April, in the rest of England, &c., appointed a fast day for the war against the United Provinces. The form prepared for the late war will be reissued.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. h. 2 (78); C. 21. f. 1 (50 b). P.C. (58).


22 MARCH.

Arms 50 De- his His

Another edition of No. 3558, q.v.


1672

26 MARCH.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]

[Begin] Upon Reading This day at the Board . . .

[Watermen exempted from Land service.]

Whitehall: 26 March 1672.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1672.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

John Nicholas.

Arms 50 the whereunto yield

On the petition of the Rulers and Overseers of the Company of Watermen, the Order in Council, 8 Feb. 1672, was renewed and confirmed, freeing them from being pressed or billeted.

Present: The King, D. of York, Prince Rupert, L. Keeper, D. of Buckingham, D. Ormond, Earls Ossory, Bridgwater, Sandwich, Carlisle, Craven, Lords Arlington, Holles, Mr. Treasurer, Vice-Chamberlain, Secretary Trevor.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (161).

N° 3560.

29 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For better Cleansing of the Streets in Westminster, and other adjacent Places in the County of Middlesex. Whitehall: 29 March 1672.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1672.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 50 and every 2) up- neg.

The parishes and precincts in Westminster are to make rates for the cleansing of the streets under 13 & 14 Chas. II. All persons to be liable to this rate, which may be levied by distress; the persons of peers not to be molested. No carmen to stand in the streets except hay and straw carts in the Hay-markets. All to set out dust and soyl for the scavenger on the appointed days and hours. ‘Pavyers’ to use great and hard stones, or pebbles only. Paving not to be hid with gravel or earth.

B.M. 21. h. 2 (79). Queen's 79. C. 2 (36); 79. C. 3 (51).

P.R.O. 3 (298). Original signed, P.S.B. 2424; see Order in Council, S.P.D. 304 (137).


l. 14 ‘Cleansing’.

N° 3561.

29 MARCH.

Arms 50 and every 2) up- neg.

Another edition of No. 3561, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (56). Bodl. Arch. B. (9).

l. 14 ‘Cleansing’.

N° 3562.

29 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Requiring all Seamen and Mariners to Render themselves to His Majesty’s Service.

Whitehall: 29 March 1672.

Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1672.

1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 50 Usual Proclamation employment:

Divers seamen, &c., have gone inland to elude the press. All seamen are to return to the Navy Commissioners in London. All Mayors, &c., to search for seamen, and having secured them to send them up to London.


l. 1 ‘Cleansing’.

N° 3563.
29 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For calling Home such of His Majesties Subjects as are now abroad in the Dominions or Service of His Majesties Enemies.

Whitehall: 29 March 1672.
Savoy : Assigns of Bill & Barker : 1672.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 75 States now re-

Though the Declaration of War was sufficient warning, all English subjects in the United Provinces, or in their service, are ordered to return at once, on pain of treason. Any subject who has fled from the King’s displeasure and now meddle with affairs of state. Speakers and hearers are alike

1 f. Gothic letter.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

3 MARCH.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]
[Beginns] Whereas the Consideration of the...

[Conditions of exemption from Press of Colliers.]

Whitehall: 3 May 1672.
Savoy : Assigns of Bill & Barker : 1672.
Arms 87 of and 2) other put

By Order in Council 17 April a Committee for Trade, &c., was appointed. The Lord Mayor, &c., reported to them 23 April recommending that colliers should be protected from press on condition: (1) That they engage in no other trade. (2) Trinity House to certify the necessary crew. (3) That coals must be wharved within 20 days of arrival, all concerned in landing to be free from press. The Committee recommends that trade be allowed under these conditions. That porters, labourers, and lightermen for colliers be exempted from press. (7 May) Ordered to be printed by Common Council.


15 MAY.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]
[Beginns] It is Ordered by His Majesty in...

[Regulations for the Convoy of Colliers.]

Whitehall: 15 May 1672.

London : Andrew Clark : 1672.

Arms 87 ensuing peace 2) of Com-

(1) No colliers to have protection against press unless they give security to pay 12d. a chaldron for convoy. (2) No colliers to sail from London, Newcastle, or Sunderland without a sea brief from the commander of the convoy that he has given security. (3) No collier to be cleared till the convoy money is paid. (4) The King will furnish the convoy ships with guns to be returned. (5) Commanders of convoys to be commissioned as men-of-war but to be under the orders of the Alderman.

(With an order of the Court of Common Council for publication 6 June).

Present: King, Arch. Canterbury, L. Keeper, D. of Lauderdale, Marquess of Worcester, E. of Bridgewater, Essex, Anglesey, Bath, Craven, Arlington, Shaftesbury, L. Newport, L. Holles, L. Clifford, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, Sec. Trevor, Sir John Duncombe, Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, Sir Thomas Osborne,

B. L. B. M. 21. f. 1 (50 e); 21. h. 5 (56). Antiq. 2 (183).

Guild. 1 (372); 2 (27).

№ 3568.

22 MAY.—BY THE KING.—A Proclamation For Taking off the late Restraint Laid upon the Ships of Merchants and others from going to Sea.

Whitehall: 22 May 1672.
Savoy : Assigns of Bill & Barker : 1672.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 75 day of Majesties

By Order in Council 7 Feb. last a general embargo was laid upon all ships trading from this kingdom. Subjects may now send ships to sea freely. All passes and protections of the L. High Admiral are again in full force.

B. L. B. M. 21. h. 2 (83); 1851. c. 9 (58), (59); C. 21. f. 1 (50 e).

Dalk. 1 (245).
P. C. (59 a).


Queen’s 79. C. 2 (40); 79. C. 3 (75).

Antiq. 2 (184).

Guid. 1 (373); 2 (27).

P. R. O. 3 (299).

S. P. D. 369 (102).

Original signed, P. S. B. 2426.

ret. Pat. p. 4. n. 5. d.

Lond. Gaz. 679.

№ 3569.

12 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation To Restrain the Spreading of False News, and Licentious Talking Of Matters of State and Government.

Whitehall: 12 June 1672.
Savoy : Assigns of Bill & Barker : 1672.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 75 and Government 2) Subjects: such

Recites penalties for slanders and calumny of the government. This offence is on the increase. No one is to meddle with affairs of state. Speakers and hearers are alike guilty, unless they reveal it to justice within 24 hours. Persons guilty of this crime in coffee houses or public or private meetings will be severely punished.

B. L. B. M. 21. h. 2 (84); C. 21. f. 1 (50 f); 1851. c. 9 (60), (61).
P. C. (60).

Bodl. Arch. B. (10 a).

Queen’s 79. C. 2 (44); 79. C. 3 (79).

T. C. D. RR. bb. 42.

Guid. 1 (374).

P. R. O. 3 (300).

Original signed, P. S. B. 2427; MS.

draft cor., S. P. D. 311 (112).

ret. Pat. p. 4. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 686 (34 June).

№ 3570.

12 JUNE.

Arms 88 assumed whereof 2) Subjects: such

Another edition of No. 3570, q.v.

Antiq. 2 (185).

№ 3570 a.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1672.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 79. 1 f. Gothic letter.

The art of making painted earthenware has lately been found out in England; notwithstanding this large quantities have lately been imported. No one is to import any painted earthenware (except china, stone bottles and jugs) or sell it, on pain of contempt. Customs officers, &c., to prevent the importation.

Ret. Pat. p. 4. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 703.
650 printed, 42. 12a.

N° 3571.

22 JULY.—By the King. London: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1673.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 93. 1 f. Gothic letter.

A reprint of No. 3571, q.v.

Queen’s 79. C. 3 (87). Guild. 1 (375).

N° 3572.

16 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For making Current His Majesties Farthings & Half-pence of Copper, And Forbidding all others to be Used.

Whitehall: 16 August 1672.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1672.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 75. 1 f. Gothic letter.

Several persons and corporations have stamped brass, copper, &c., and called the pieces pence, halfpence, or farthings, on pretence of the want of small change. Many thousands of pounds of sterling silver have been coined into pence and twopences, to make current money. These have been hoarded up and the evil increased. Halfpence and farthings are now coined of copper of their intrinsic value. They are to be current from this date. All other pence, halfpence, and farthings are not to circulate after 1 September, on pain of punishment with exemplary severity.

Ret. Pat. p. 4. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 704.
1250 copies printed, £10.

N° 3573.

17 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For further Proroguing the Parliament.

Whitehall: 17 September 1672.
Savoy: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1672.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 76. 1 f. Gothic letter.

Parliament, prorogued from 16 April to 30 October, is further prorogued till 4 February next.

B.M. 21. h. 2 (87); 1851. c. 9 (64), (65). Dalk. 1 (244).
Ret. Pat. p. 4. n. 1. d.
Lond. Gaz. 718.
1250 printed, £5.

N° 3574.
1673

13 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
Against Jesuits, Priests, and Recusants.
Whitehall: 13 March [1672–3].
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 84. Com- Which 2 Kingdom Tran-
On the address of Parliament all Jesuits and English, Irish, and Scottish priests are to leave the kingdom before 13 April next. Laws against recusants are to be enforced.
Names of priests in prison to be sent to Council.
Irish, and Scottish priests are to leave the kingdom before put to sea, on pain of desertion.

6 APRIL. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation
13 April next. Laws against recusants to be enforced.

6 JUNE. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation
Registring Knights.

20 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For Suppression of Popery.

10 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
Requiring the Members of both Houses of Parliament to attend at the time Prefixed by the Prorogation, being the Seventh day of January next.

16 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For
Registering Knights.

18 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation for
continuing in office.

Nos 3579–85

1673
1673-4

14 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Preventing the Fears and Dangers that may arise from the Concourse of Papists, or reputed Papists, in or near the Cities of London or Westminster, during this present Sitting of Parliament.

Whitehall: 14 January 1673.

Arms 82 Paper return 2 much Adjourn.

On the address of the Lords it is ordered that all papists, except householders, and those who are licensed by six of the Privy Council, be ordered to leave London before 19 January, and that the Quarter Sessions give in an account of what householders are papists.


16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For a General Fast Throughout the whole Kingdom of England.

Whitehall: 16 January 1673.

Arms 87 and Assembled 2) con- Religious Parliament being passionately sensible of the calamities of the war and those caused by popish recusants, which has addressed the King to appoint fast days. Wednesday, 4 February, in London, &c., and 11 February in the rest of England, to be observed as a fast day. A form of prayer, composed by the bishops, to be used.


Lond. Gaz. 853.

2 FEBRUARY. — [BY THE KING.] [Begins]

Whereas Complaint hath often been made ...

[Against disorderly conduct at the Royal theatres.]

Whitehall: 2 February 1673-4.

Arms 87 do therefore Con-

Complaints are made of persons forcing their way into the Royal Theatres (the Theatre Royal in Bridges Street and the Duke's Theatre in Dorset Garden) without paying the price established. No person, of what quality soever, shall enter 'before and during the time of Acting, and until the Plays are quite finished', without paying. The money paid is not to be returned if they leave before the end. None to enter to the Pit, First, or Upper Gallery, without giving up the ticket they received at the doors. And forasmuch as 'tis impossible to command those vast engines (which move the scenes and machines) and to order such a number of persons as must be employed in works of that nature, if any but such as belong thereunto be suffered to press in amongst them,' no person is to stand or sit on the stage or come within the scenes. The officers and guard to see this observed.


1673-4: 25-26 CHARLES II

6 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Preventing the Fears that may arise from the Concourse of Papists, or reputed Papists, in or near the Cities of London or Westminster, during this present Sitting of Parliament.

Whitehall: 6 February 1673-4.

Arms 87 King Privy 2) Mus-


27 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Publishing the Peace between His Majesty and the States General of the United Netherlands.

Whitehall: 27 February 1673.

Arms 84 betwixt are take

Peace has been made at Westminster with the Netherlands, and published at the Hague 6 March 1673. The limits of capture are 30 March from the Soundings to the Natz in Norway, 30 April from the Soundings to Tanger, 14 May from Tanger to the Equinoctial Line, 3 Nov. in the rest of the world.


27 FEBRUARY.

Arms 88 betwixt are take

Another edition of No. 3590, q.v.


27 FEBRUARY.

Arms 88 His And to

Another edition of No. 3590, q.v.


11 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Recalling Dispensations with some Clauses in the Acts for Encouragement and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation, and of Trade.

Whitehall: 11 March 1673.

Arms 87 thou Six take

Six months' notice is given of the revocation of the Order in Council of 10 May 1672.


25 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting His Majesties Subjects to go out of this Kingdom into the Service of any Foreign Prince or State without Licence.

Whitehall: 25 April 1674.
1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms S8 have, strictly utmost

Certain persons having enlisted English subjects for foreign service, this is strictly forbidden. No person is to enter foreign service without leave from the King in Council or under Signet and Sign Manual.


19 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation To Prevent the Exacting of Excessive Prices of Victuals, and other Necessaries within the Verge of His Majesties Household.

Whitehall: 19 May 1674.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms S9 are, our have 2) bringing or

In the intended royal progresses, those attending the court, &c., will be overcharged, unless order is taken. No one is to withhold food from the market, to charge too much, or use false weights, &c. If complaint is made prices will be fixed under 23 Hen. VIII. All officers to inquire as to food withheld from the market.


10 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Discovery and Apprehension of Jesuites, Seminary Priests, and others that have taken Orders from the Church and See of Rome.

Hampton Court: 10 June 1674.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms S7 are, other 2) advice who

Notwithstanding former Proclamations [No. 3586, &c., q.v.] certain priests and jesuits still harbour in London and elsewhere. All Justices of Peace are to use their best endeavours to discover and arrest all priests and jesuits. £5 reward is to be paid for each of them apprehended, and the charges of their carriage to be paid by the sheriffs of the counties they pass through.


¹ 'By his Majesties Command. Hen. Coventry.' N° 3597.

14 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the Collecting and Answering His Majesties Revenue arising by Fire-hearths and Stoves.

Windsor: 14 July 1674.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms S7 appoint, seal 2) duties will

By letters patent of 13 June, Abraham Anselme, John Perry, and Edward Buckley have been appointed collectors of Hearth-money, for all moneys due after 10 April last. They have power of entry, all magistrates are to aid them. This Proclamation to be published in every market town within 14 days.


¹ 'By his Majesties Command.' N° 3598.

18 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Regulating the Colours to be worn on Merchants Ships.

Whitehall: 18 September 1674.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms S7 is majesty 2) Jack observe

By ancient usage no merchant ship should bear the Jack, yet some carry it with a slight difference. No one is to wear His Majesty’s Jack (commonly called the Union Jack) except by licence from the L. High Admiral. All merchants to wear the ‘Flag and Jack White, with a Red Cross (St. George’s Cross) passing through it, and the Ensign Red, with the like cross in a Canton. White at the upper corner next the Staff.’ Any other flag on a ship to be seized and the captain’s name to be taken and sent to the Admiralty for punishment.


1674: 26 CHARLES II

N°S 3594–9

435

³ K 2
18 SEPTEMBER.
London: Assigns, &c.: 1683.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 is Majesty 2) Jack obser.

Another edition of No. 3601, q.v.
B.L. U.L.C. Sel. 1. 12 (244).
Basket factotum.

23 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Proroguing the Parliament, until Tuesday the Thirteenth of April next.
Whitehall: 23 September 1674.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 from Spiritual been
Parliament, now prorogued from 24 February to 10 November, is further prorogued to 13 April next.

28 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Enjoying the Observance of the Peace between His Majesty and the States General of the United Netherlands.
Whitehall: 28 September 1674.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 thousand or 2; if this
Recites Article 21 of Peace of Breda 1667 against aiding the enemies of either nation or damaging their subjects. Even goods taken by a third party and sold to either nation are to be restored freely to their original owner. This is renewed by Article 7 in the Treaty of Westminster. No person is to serve any foreign power against the Netherlands, but all are to preserve peace with them.

30 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[For protection of the Royal African Company.]
Whitehall: 30 November [1674].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Us, vice 2) do Company,
As traffic with infidels and barbarous nations cannot be carried on without forts, &c., at great expense, letters patent were granted 27 Sept. 1672 giving the whole trade with Africa from the Port of Sally in South Barbary inclusive to the Cape de Bona Esperanza inclusive with all the adjoining islands to the Royal African Company. After they had spent much money on the trade, other persons have come into it without leave. No one is to carry thence any negro servants, gold, elephants' teeth or other goods to any place in the American Plantations on pain of forfeiture of goods and ship. All governors, &c., admirals, &c., customs officers, &c., to execute this and aid the said Company.

5 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Enjoying the Prosecution of all such Persons as shall Make or Utter any Farthing, Half-Pence, or Pence of Brass, or other base Metals, with Private Stamps.
Whitehall: 5 December 1674.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Six— the less 2) Far— shall
Recites Procl. 16 Aug. 1672 [No. 3573, q.v.] forbidding the use of private farthings. Some persons still keep them in circulation. No one after 2 February next is to utter any coin not authorized by the Proclamation on pain of severe punishment. Judges, &c., to execute.

1674-5

13 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[Goods in Tangier Harbour not to be seized in case of War.]
Whitehall: 13 January 1674[-5].
London: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1674[-5].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 89 considera— liable di—
In case of war no goods in Tangier Harbour will be seized until six months after the rupture is published there, and it shall be lawful for all merchants to continue their trade there till six months after any rupture is there published.

13 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Prising Wines.
Whitehall: 13 January 1674[-5].
London: Assigns of Bill & Barker: 1674[-5].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 King Eighteenth 2) Wines, Delinquents,
Canary, Allecant, Muscadel, £36 pipe or butt, 12d. pint. Sack, Malaga, £30 pipe or butt, 10d. pint. French, £36 tun, 12d. quart. Rhenish, £9 aulm, 1s. 4d. quart. Allowance for carriage.

3 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins His Majesty was this day pleased…

[Enforcing the laws against Papists.]

Whitehall: 3 February 1674.


Arms 90 which certified 2) or encourage.

1. Convictions of popish recusants to be encouraged. Justices of Peace to certify what convictions have been obtained or are preparing, and whether any suspected persons of quality have been omitted. 2. No person is to say mass in the kingdom, on pain of fine 100 marks and one year’s imprisonment. The King’s third to go to the informer. Search to be made for private chapels. 3. All persons in Romish orders (except Mr. John Huddleston, who helped the King in his escape from Worcester) are to leave England by 25 March next and not to return. Attorney-General to prepare a Proclamation [No. 3610, q.v.]. All Romish priests pretending privilege to attend the Queen or foreign ministers to leave within 14 days. 4. No person is to be sent over-sea for education in a popish college. No papist to enter the precincts of Court on pain of contempt, or if a peer, the Tower. 6. Conventicles are to be suppressed. All licences have been long ago withdrawn.


B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (2 b); 1851. c. 9 (104); 21. h. 2 (111); 190. g. 13 (164). Dalk. 1 (264). P.C. (66). Bodl. Carte 71, printed (29); Fol. 6. 660 (160); Ashm. H. 23 (278); Arch. B. (38). Queen’s 75. C. 5 (7). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. P.R.O. S.P.D. 368 (10-12) (3 copies); S.P. Ireland 368 (13). U.L.C. Sel. 1. 12 (250). Guild. 1 (396); 2 (54). Antiq. 2 (211). Ch. 623.

Lond. Gaz. 962. 1 Second portion only.

5 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

[Jesuits and Priests to leave England.]

Whitehall: 5 February 1674.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 89 Preservation taken against all Jesuits and priests (except Mr. John Huddleston) to leave England before 25 March and not to return.


5 FEBRUARY. Arms 84 Preservation taken against another edition of No. 3609, q.v.

Ch. 624. No 3609 a.

12 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

Found only in MS.

Enforcing Order of Council 3 Feb. [No. 3608, q.v.].

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2463.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

28 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation. For the better Collecting and Answering His Majesties Revenue arising by Fire-hearths and Stoves.

Hampton Court: 28 July 1675.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 84 Com. paid of complaints are made of refusal to pay Hearth-money, and of affronts and violence offered to the collectors. All

19 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding the immediate Return of all His Majesties Subjects who have gone into the Service of the French King as Souldiers, since the late Treaty of Peace with the States General of the United Provinces; and Prohibiting all His Majesties Subjects to enter into the said Service for the time to come.

Whitehall: 19 May 1675.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 since quire Contempt.

Divers subjects have, contrary to Proclamation [No. 3606, q.v.], taken arms under the French king. They are forthwith to return home, and neither they nor any others are to serve under him in future, on pain, &c.


17 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, Forbidding His Majesties Subjects to give Assistance to any the Subjects of the King of Spain now in Rebellion against him.

Whitehall: 17 June 1675.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Ronquillos, King violate.

On the complaint of Don Pedro Ronquillos, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Spain, it is ordered that no subjects who have gone into the Service of the French King as Souldiers, since the late Treaty of Peace, contrary to the Treaty of 1667, to enter into the said Service for the time to come.


20 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of Cordage and Cable-Yarn from Foreign Parts.

Whitehall: 20 February 1674—5.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 85 of mer of the importation of manufactured cordage is dangerous to shipping and prejudicial to English ropemakers. Its import is strictly forbidden, except what is made in Russia of Russian hemp, on pain of forfeit and contempt. Customs officers, &c., to execute this.


1675
subjects are to pay the duty duly, and not to molest the
officers collecting it, on pain, &c.
B. M. C. 21. f. 2 (2). Guild. 1 (400). MS. draft and order
in Council, F. R. O. S. P. D. 372 (60).
N° 3614.

11 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For the Suppression of Riots.
Whitehall: 11 August 1675.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Assem. against at

The riotous and unlawful assemblies of weavers and others
in London, &c., are to depart to their houses on pain of
treason. All officers are to apprehend those who persist in
assembling.

B. M. C. 21. f. 2 (2 a); 1851. c. 9 (116), (111); 21. h. 2 (114).
Guild. 1 (401); 2 (59). U. L. C. Sel. 1. 12 (256). P. R. O.
3 (337); see S. P. D. Entry Book 45, p. 48 sqq.

11 AUGUST.

Another edition of N° 3615, q.v.

B. L. Queen's 79. C. 3 (289); 79. C. 5 (18). T. C. D.
RR. bb. 42.

1 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For the Discovery and Apprehension of Captain Don
Philip Hellen, alias Fitz-gerald.

Whitehall: 1 October 1675.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Martin the 2) therefore them

On the petition of Martin Stamp, it appears that Timothy
Stamp, his brother, was taken with his ship the
Humility in December 1672 by a Spanish man-of-war, the Humility,
with £5,000 goods, and carried into Havana. Being there
released, it was taken within musket shot of the Castle of
Havana by a ship fitted out by Don Philip Hellen alias Fitz-gerald, a British subject, the owner and crew tortured
and killed, and the ship and goods shared. The like has
happened to other ships. Hellen is to surrender himself
and killed, and the ship and goods shared. The like has
be paid for his arrest, dead or alive. All subjects to aid in
his apprehension.

B. L. B. M. 1851. c. 9 (116); 21. h. 2 (117). P. C. (70 a).

10 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For the Discovery and Apprehension of a
French Jesuite, stiling himself Monseur Saint Germain,
and his Accomplices in the late Violence
offered to Monseur Luzancy, alias Chastelet.

Whitehall: 10 September [1675].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Lo. all 2) take all

Recount how M. St. Germain compelled M. Luzancy, who had just preached a sermon explaining the reasons for
his conversion from the Romish to the Protestant religion,
to sign a pretended retractation by threats of assassinating or
killing the said M. Luzancy. The King takes M. Lu-
zancy into his especial protection, and offers £200 reward for the
apprehension of M. St. Germain. All officers, &c., are
to arrest him and his accomplices. Officers of ports, &c., to
make careful search for them.

B. L. B. M. 1851. c. 9 (114), (115); 21. h. 2 (116). P. C.
C. 3 (301); 79. C. 5 (21). T. C. D. RR. bb. 42. Guild. 1
(403); 2 (61). Ch. 627. Antiq. 2 (218). P. R. O. 3 (339).

22 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For Prohibiting the Importation of Com-
modities of Europe into any of His Majesties Planta-
tions in Africa, Asia, or America, which were not
laden in England, and for putting all other Laws
relating to the Trade of the Plantations, in effectual
Execution.

Whitehall: 22 November [1675].
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 An Africa 2) in respective

Recites Act for encouragement of Trade (15 Chas. II).
All goods for the Colonies to be laden in England except
salt for the fisheries of New England and Newfoundland,
wine from Madeira and Azores, servants, horses, and victual
in Scotland and Ireland. This Act must be strictly observed,
as well as (12 Chas. II) the Navigation Act and the Planta-
tion Acts of 22 and 23 Chas. II.

B. L. B. M. 1851. c. 9 (116); 21. h. 2 (117). P. C. (70 a).

22 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Procla-
mation Relating to the Articles concluded between
His Majesty, and the Government of Algiers.

Whitehall: 22 December 1675.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 His is 2) el. Names

By the late Treaty, no Englishman is to be sold as a slave
or lose his goods by any Algerians, whether in his own
ship or as a passenger with an authentic passport in a
foreign one. English subjects are not to navigate or
serve in the ships of powers at war with Algiers, or they
will endanger the security thus provided for their fellow
countrymen. If any are taken in arms their release will not
be applied for. All Englishmen travelling in foreign ships
must have passports signed by the proper ministers, expressing
their names and goods.

B. L. B. M. 1851. c. 9 (117); 21. h. 2 (118). P. C. (71 a).
Queen's 79. C. 3 (326); 79. C. 5 (28). T. C. D. RR. bb.
42. Guild. 1 (405); 2 (65). Antiq. 2 (221).

22 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Procla-
mation Touching Passes and Sea-briefs.

Whitehall: 22 December 1675.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 91 Evils vice 2) being, due

The passes given to English subjects for Mediterranean
trade are sometimes handed over to foreigners. No pass
issued before 1 January last shall be in force for longer
than 1 May next. New passes will be issued on demand by
the Secretary of the Admiralty on security for the return of
the old ones in six months. No pass or sea-brief (except for
438
29 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For the Suppression of Coffee-Houses.

Whitehall : 29 December 1675.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 57 late Realm 2) next that

On account of the increase of coffee-houses of late, where
tradesmen waste their time, and false reports are devised
and spread abroad, they are to be put down. No one after
10 January next is to sell by retail coffee, chocolate, sherbert,
or tea, to be consumed on the premises, on peril, &c. All
licences for selling them are to be withdrawn forthwith.

Offenders to be prosecuted under 15 Chas. II.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (118); 21. h. 2 (119). Antiq.
1 (272). Guild. 2 (62). P.R.O. 3 (341). Supp. (60); MS.
draft, S.P.D. 376 (47).

Rot. Pat. p. 10. m. 11. Lond. Gaz. 1054.
Nº 3621.

29 DECEMBER.

Arms 91 late and 2) ense

Another edition of No. 3622, q.v.
B.L. Dalk. 1 (274), first sheet; second sheet as 3622. P.C.
1 (406), sheet 1. Nº 3622.

1675-6

7 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For the better Discovery of Seditious Libellers.
Whitehall : 7 January 1675-6.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 57 publish, pal 2) seized; the

Sundry false, infamous, and scandalous libels on the
ecclesiastical and temporal government and the ministers
are daily published. £20 reward will be paid to any one
discovering any person since the last Act of general pardon,
who has brought any libel to be printed or transcribed,
or the persons by whom it is printed or transcribed, or any
private printing press kept for printing unlicensed books.
£50 reward for the author of any such libel, or the person
who brought it to be printed, to be paid without delay.

Justices to take immediate steps for the suppression of the
libels.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (103); 21. h. 2 (121). P.C. (72 a).
79. C. 3 (341); 79. C. 5 (26). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antiq.
2 (223). Guild. 1 (407); 2 (56). P.R.O. 3 (344). MS.
draft, S.P.D. 378 (357).


8 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. An Additional
Proclamation Concerning Coffee-Houses.
Whitehall : 8 January 1675.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 89 last, and 2) Premis

Recites Proclamation 29 Dec. last [No. 3622, q.v.]. On
the petition of many retailers and their promise to prevent
the abuses complained of in future, time will be granted
them till 24 June next. They must enter into a recognizance
for £500 to prevent scandalous papers or libels being brought
into their house or read there, and to give information within
two days if any such scandalous reports are divulged there,
and they must take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Form of the Condition follows.
B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (120), (121); 21. h. 2 (122). P.C.
(55), (60). Queen's 79. C. 3 (349); 79. C. 5 (27). T.C.D.
RR. bb. 42. Antiq. 2 (224). Hodgkin. Guild. 1 (408);
2 (65).


8 JANUARY.

Arms 84 last, and 2) Premis

Another edition of No. 3623, q.v.
Ch. 630. Nº 3626.

22 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For Prising of Wines.
Whitehall : 22 January 1675.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 84 King Majesties 2) afore- Delinquents,
Canaries, Allecants, Muscadels, £36 pipe or butt, 12d.
pint. Sacks and Malagaes, £30 butt, 1od. pint. French
wines, £36 tun, 12d. quart. Rhenish wines, £9 aulm,
18d. quart. Allowance of £4 tun and Id. quart for 30 miles
carriage.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (122); 21. h. 2 (123). P.C. (73 a).
(307); 79. C. 5 (28). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guild. 1 (409);
2 (66). Antiq. 2 (225). P.R.O. 3 (346). Original signed,

Rot. Pat. p. 11. m. 22. d. Nº 3627.

28 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
Concerning Passes and Sea-Briefs, in pursuance of the
Treaties with Argiers, Tunis and Tripoly.
Whitehall : 28 January 1675.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 84 Two therein to

Recites Proclamation 22 Dec. last [No. 3621, q.v.]. The
passes and sea-briefs there referred to as determining on 1
May, &c., are only those issued for the Mediterranean
trade, with reference to the treaties with Argiers, Tunis,
and Tripoly.
(57). Queen's 79. C. 3 (365); 79. C. 5 (29). T.C.D. RR.
signed, P.S.B. 2474.

1 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning Passes for Ships.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms as 87 Mini.-the pain

Complaints have been made that English subjects have engaged themselves in foreign service against allies of the English Crown. It is strictly forbidden to take commissions from, set out ships of war for, or serve as seamen for any foreign prince or State in Amity with His Majesty.

Whitehall : 17 May 1676.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms as 87 Proclamation Trading their

17 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting His Majesties Subjects to take Commissions, set out Ships, or Serve at Sea, against any Foreign Prince or State in Amity with His Majesty.

Whitehall : 17 May 1676.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms as 87 Mini.-the pain

To ensure the freedom and security of commerce in our ports the following regulations are issued :—1. A cessation of hostilities to be observed in English waters. All ships in our waters are under our protection. The ship and goods of aggressors are confiscate. 2. Men-of-war are not to hover near our harbours to set upon merchantmen. 3. If a merchantman and an opponent man-of-war happen to come together in our ports, the merchantman is to be allowed two tides. If two men-of-war come together, they are not to be allowed to go out on the same tide. 4. All English ships to be inspected before putting to sea, and suspicious cases to be detained. 5. Privatemen with prizes not to stay above 24 hours in harbour, except compelled. They are not to break bulk of their prizes there. English owned goods to be taken out. 6. No subjects are to buy goods from a foreign man-of-war on pain of confiscation and punishment as accomplices of piracy. 7. All subjects not to engage in foreign war without licence, or being engaged, they are to return forthwith, on pain of piracy.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (20); 1651. c. 9 (126); 21. h. 2

1676: 28 CHARLES II


14 AUGUST.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Charles ... Whereas we are credibly given to understand ... [Collection for St. Saviour's and St. Thomas Southwark.]

Westminster : 14 August [1676].
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms as 87 and of Westminster

Owing to a disastrous fire in Southwark on Friday, 26 May last, £29,375 damage was done and 500 families ruined. Collections to be made in all England and paid to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. To be in force to 29 September 1677.

Bodl. Gough Maps 19 (64).

3 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas it hath been made appear ... [Reward for arrest of Sir Ellis Leighton.]

Whitehall : 3 November 1676.

Not found.

£100 reward for the arrest of Sir Ellis Leighton, Secretary to Lord Berkeley, late Ambassador to France, who was arrested on a charge of corrupt dealings in negotiations for the return of English ships and goods taken by French privateers, and escaped from custody.

Lond. Gaz. 1144.

24 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Upon reading this day at the ... [Against the import of painted Earthenware.]

Whitehall : 24 November 1676.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 91 James that as

On the petition of John Ariens van Hamme, James Barston, Daniel Parker, John Campion, Richard Newnham, and others, Potters, that despite 3 Ed. IV much painted earthenware is imported in London and the outports, it was ordered that the L. High Treasurer, Earl of Danby, instruct customs officers to break the king's half of all painted earthenware is imported in London and the outports, it was ordered that the L. High Treasurer, Earl of Danby, instruct customs officers to break the king's half of all painted earthenware, white or blue, imported. Sir William Jones, the Attorney-General, to prepare a draught Proclamation.


24 NOVEMBER.

Arms 92 Bar that wares

Another edition of No. 3634, q.v.

Guild. 1 (414).

15 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of Earthenware.

Whitehall : 15 December 1676.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 92 Fourth, to will

Recites 3 Ed. IV against importation of painted wares. This statute is to be strictly observed. No one is to import any painted earthenware, white, blue, or any other colour,
by way of merchandise, on pain, &c. Customs officers to execute.

15 DECEMBER.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (128); 1851. c. 9 (129) cropped.

Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1158.

N° 3636.

17 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Requiring the Members of both Houses of Parliament to give their Attendance upon the Fifteenth day of February next.

Whitehall: 20 December 1676.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 to publish confor.

All members to be in their places at Westminster on 15 February next.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (2 f); 21. h. 2 (129); 1851. c. 9 (130).

Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 1. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1158.

N° 3638.

1676-7

17 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Prising of Wines.

Whitehall: 17 January 1676.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 89 King in 2) the according
Canary, £36 pipe, 12d. pint. Tents and Malagaes, £30 butt, 10d. pint. Allicants, Sherries, and Muscadels, £27 butt, 9d. pint. French, £36 tun, 12d. quart. Rhenish, £9 aulm, 18d. quart. £4 per tun or 1d. quart for 30 miles carriage allowed.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. m. 16. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1169.

N° 3639.

1677

2 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Requiring the Members of both Houses of Parliament to give their Attendance upon the 21st day of May instant.

Whitehall: 2 May 1677.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 that thought doth
Parliament, adjourned from 16 April to 21 May, will meet them. All members are to be in attendance.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (131); 1851. c. 9 (131), (132). P.C. (81).
P.R.O. 3 (357). Original signed, P.S.B. 2492.

Rot. Pat. p. 7. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1195.

N° 3640.

1 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Apprehending of Aron Smith.

Whitehall: 1 June 1677.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 as— and ready
By an order of the House of Lords, 21 May, the Serjeant-at-Arms is to arrest Aron Smith for sedition against Parliament. He has absconded. All officers, &c., are to arrest him and bring him before the House of Lords or a Secretary of State.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (21); 1851. c. 9 (133); 21. h. 2 (132).

Rot. Pat. p. 7. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1198; see L.J. xiii. 122, 125, 126.

N° 3641.

20 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Apprehending of Robbers or Highway-men, and for a Reward to the Apprehenders.

Whitehall: 20 June 1677.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1677.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 going such Royal
Any one apprehending any robber or highwayman before 1 February next shall have £10 reward, to be paid by the Sheriff on certificate of conviction.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (134); 21. h. 2 (132). P.C. (82).

Rot. Pat. p. 7. n. 4. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1210.

N° 3642.

26 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the further Adjournment of the Two Houses of Parliament.

Whitehall: 26 October 1677.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1677.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 the day said
Parliament, prorogued till 3 December, will be further prorogued till 4 April next.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (135); 21. h. 2 (134). P.C. (82 a).

Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1246.

N° 3643.

28 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas his Excellency the Herr ...

[Concerning an affront to the Ambassador of the States General.]

Whitehall: 28 November 1677.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1677.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 87 the with the
Herr Van Beuninghen, Ambassador Extraordinary from the States General, complained of an affront from two persons, who cited him to appear at the Council on 10 October, by virtue of two orders in Council, and afterwards printed a scandalous memorandum. George Carew, Esq., being the person implicated, was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, till he submitted to the Ambassador. He asked pardon, and was freely forgiven, whereon he was released. But this
Order is to be hung up in the Exchange, and at the Court Gate, that the reparation be as public as the injury.


B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (136); 190. g. 13 (165). Bodl. Arch. B. (78); Dalk. 1 (290). Queen's 79. C. 5 (53). Guild. 1 (420); 2 (77).

N 3644.

7 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Requiring the Members of both Houses of Parliament to give their Attendance upon the Fifteenth day of January next.

Whitehall: 7 December 1677.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1677.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 next doth

Whereas by Proclamation 26 October [No. 3643, q.v.] Parliament was prorogued from 3 December to 4 April next, the King's pleasure on 3 December was to adjourn the Houses only to 15 January next, when all members are to be in attendance.


P.R.O. 3 (361). Original signed, P.S.B. 2499.

Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 2. d.

Lond. Gaz. 1595.

N 3645.

1677-8

12 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Prising of Wines.

Whitehall: 12 January 1677.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1677.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 next doth

Canary, £36 pipe, 12d. pint. Tents and Malagaes, £30 butt, 10d. pint. French wine, £36 tun, 12d. quart. Rhenish wines, £9 aulin, 18d. quart. Usual allowance for 30 miles carriage.


P.R.O. 3 (362). Original signed, P.S.B. 2500.

Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 1. d.

Lond. Gaz. 1275.

N 3646.


Westminster: 26 February [1677-8].


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 71:187 and and Witness

Recites commission 12 Nov. 1673 for rebuilding St. Paul's. Though a tax of 4½d. per chaldron of coals and much voluntary aid has been devoted to the rebuilding it still requires more to bring it near completion. Permission is given to Henry, Bishop of London, and his successors, Edward Stillingfleet, D.D., Dean, Edward Layfeld, D.D., Francis Turner, D.D., John Tillotson, D.D., residentiaries to collect money for the purpose. Arrangements are made for collecting books, &c. All collections to be paid without deduction to Sir Thomas Player, the treasurer of the work.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (423). Marsh. V. 3. 6. 11.

Bewes 189.

N 3647.
after which none will be received except arising from a
judgement given while Parliament is sitting, when it must
be brought within 14 days of the judgement. This to be
added to the Standing Orders and published in print.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (140); C. 21. f. 2 (2 n); 190. g.
Queen’s 79. C. 5 (63). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guild. 1 (425);
2 (83).
L.J. xii. 286.
N° 3652.

2 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
Requiring the Members of both Houses of Parliament
to give their Attendance upon the Twenty ninth of
August instant.
Whitehall: 2 August 1678.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 92 First a ready
Parliament is prorogued from 1 August to 29 August.
All members are to be in attendance on that day.
Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 4. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1328.
N° 3653.

8 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
Declaring the Parliament shall be Prorogued until
the First day of October next.
Whitehall: 8 August 1678.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 89 First which Con-
Parliament, now prorogued from 1 August to 29 August, will
not meet then as ordered in Procl. 2 August [No. 3653, q.v.],
but shall be prorogued to 1 October when all are to attend.
Original signed, P.S.B. 2507.
Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 4. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1328.
N° 3654.

25 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Procla-
ation For further Proroguing the Parliament.
Whitehall: 25 September 1678.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 89 the mand at
Parliament is further prorogued from 1 October to 21
October when all are to attend at Westminster.
B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (3 a); 1851. d. 23 (10). P.C. (87).
Antiq. 2 (242). Guild. 1 (428); 2 (84). P.R.O. 3 (369).
Original signed, P.S.B. 2508.
Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1341.
N° 3655.

20 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Procla-
ation For the Discovery of the Murthers of Sir
Edmund-Bury Godfrey.
Whitehall: 20 October 1678.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 91 Majesties with Offence,
The Coroners having found that Sir Edmundbury Godfrey
was murdered, a 20 reward is offered for the discovery of
the murderers, and a free pardon is also offered to any
accomplice in addition to the rewards.
B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (141). P.C. (87 a). Bodl. Arch. B.
2 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING IN COUNCIL. [Begins] His Majesty was this day pleased [For the discovery of perverts in the Guards.]

Whitehall: 2 November 1678.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 in Lordorthwith

£20 reward will be paid for information as to any officer or soldier in the horse or foot-guards, who having taken the oaths hath been or shall be perverted to hear mass. Information to be given to the Duke of Monmouth, L. General of the Forces.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (145); 190. g. 13 (169). P.C. (90a).
Guild. 1 (422); 2 (90).

London Gaz. 1835.

N° 3661.

10 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Confinement of Popish Recusants within Five Miles of their respective Dwellings.

Whitehall: 10 November 1678.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Dangerous fully by is

In consequence of the Popish Plot all recusants are to return to their abodes or settlements, and not to remove 5 miles from thence on pain of confiscation; and since many are not convicted, all persons suspected, who do not return home, are to have the oaths tendered them, and when they refuse, the laws are to be severely enforced. Commissions have been issued under Great Seal to the Justices to tender the oaths, nothing in this to allow any papists to come within 10 miles of London.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (146); 21. h. 2 (144). P.C. (90).

Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 6. d.

London Gaz. 1356.

N° 3662.

17 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Apprehending certain Offenders therein named, and for the better Security of His Majesty and His Government, from Dangers arising from Popish Recusants.

Whitehall: 17 November 1678.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 89 Spiri- against 2) Offenders, Govern-

On the petition of Parliament, George Conniers ... Symonds, Charles Walsh, ... Frichard, and ... Biston, alias Beeston (late servant to Lady Bellasise), are to surrender to take their trial for participation in the Popish Plot. If they do not surrender before 10 December they will be attainted in the Peers. £100 reward for the apprehension of any of them. All constables, &c., to take the names of all recusants, their family and children, and send it to the Justices who are to tender the oaths on pain of imprisonment. Recusants are to be disarmed. £10 for the discovery of any notable quantity of arms in a recusant’s house. Customs officers, &c., to watch for popish priests and recusants, and tender the oaths.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 7. d.

London Gaz. 1357; see L.J. xiii. 346.

Finks facsimilum.

1 With corrections.

N° 3663.

17 NOVEMBER.

Arms 88 Spir- against 2) Offenders, Govern-

Another edition of No. 3663, q.v.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (3 c); 21. h. 2 (145). P.C. (90a).

Basket facsimilum. N° 3664.

19 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING IN COUNCIL. [Begins] Whereas His Majesty by His [Explaining Proclamation of 30 October last.]

Whitehall: 19 November 1678.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.
1 f. Gothic letter.

John Nicholas.

Arms 87 Proclamation clare Pro-

The Proclamation 30 Oct.[No. 3660, q.v.] does not extend to merchant strangers of the Romish religion, if they give in their names to the Lord Mayor within six days, nor to strangers travelling, provided they give their names and addresses to the Secretary of State within six days.


Lond. Gaz. 1357.

N° 3665.

20 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Discovery and Apprehending all Popish Priests and Jesuits.

Whitehall: 20 November 1678.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 Popish better such

In consequence of the activity of the Jesuits, the King orders, on the petition of Parliament, that all Romish priests and Jesuits are to be arrested and brought to trial except John Huddleston and the foreign priests and Jesuits who attend the Queen and the ambassadors. £20 reward for the apprehension of any of them.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 8. d.

Lond. Gaz. 1357.

Basket facsimilum. N° 3666.

20 NOVEMBER.

Arms 89 Popish better upon

Another edition of No. 3666, q.v.

B.L. P.C. (92). Bodl. Arch. B. (95); Ashm. 1681 (10).
Guild. 2 (92).

Finks facsimilum. N° 3667.

22 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Discovery of the Death of John Powell, late of London, Merchant.

Whitehall: 22 November 1678.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 89 of Subjects hundred

£200 reward for the discovery and apprehension of the murderers of John Powell, late of London, merchant, and a pardon to any accomplice. Magistrates are to find out the truth about the said supposed murder and certify it to the Secretaries of State.


Lond. Gaz. 1358; see L.J. xiii. 360, 361.

N° 3668.
27 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A proclamation for the further discovery of the late Horrid Design against His Majesties Sacred Person and Government.

Whitehall: 27 November 1678.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 Request His respective

At the request of the Lords, £200 reward is offered for any further discovery of the late plot, to be paid on proof of the truth of it, together with a pardon to accomplices.

B.M. 1851. c. 9 (148); C. 21. f. 2 (4 e). Dalk. 1 (309).

GUILD. 1 (438); 2 (93). ANTIQ. 2 (250). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 2510.


N° 3669.

27 NOVEMBER.

Arms 89 Request Majesties ro

Another edition of No. 3669, q.v.


Bodl. Arch. B. (89); (98).

Price Id. N° 3670.

6 DECEMBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas His Majesty and this Board . . .

[Concerning the Mass in Ambassadors' Chapels, &c.]

Whitehall: 6 December 1678.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.


Arms 89 Repair dal 2) the put

In view of the open repair to mass at the Queen's chapel at Somerset House, and the houses of foreign ambassadors, &c., where English, Scotch, and Irish priests officiate and preach, it is ordered: No one to attend Her Majesty's chapel but her allowed servants. Ambassadors to be warned that persons resorting to their chapels will be afterwards brought to the Justices and have the oaths tendered, and that the King hopes they will not encourage law-breaking. The messengers employed to be in the orders of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Secretaries of State.


B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (4 e); 21. h. 2 (149). P.R.O. 3 (381). P.C. (95 a).


Lond. Gaz. 1650; see L.J. xiii. 401.

N° 3671.

20 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A proclamation for Disarming and securing of Popish Recusants.

Whitehall: 20 December 1678.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 90 De- Justices Proceeded

On the petition of Parliament all sheriffs, justices, &c., are to seize and disarm all popish recusants, and to require them to enter into recognizances to keep the peace.


N° 3672.

20 DECEMBER.

Arms 88 De- Justices Proceeded

Another edition of No. 3672, q.v.


N° 3673.

3 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas the Kings most Excellent . . .

[Search to be made for Popish Recusants.]

Whitehall: 3 January 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.


Arms 88 the of this

Recites Proclamation 30 Oct. [No. 3660, q.v.]. On information that some recusants have returned the justices are ordered to make diligent search for them and to enforce the law.


B.L. B.M. C. 190. g. 13 (170); C. 21. f. 2 (4 f). P.C. (94 a).


ANTIQ. 2 (252). CH. 636.

Lond. Gaz. 1650.

N° 3674.

8 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A proclamation Commanding the immediate Return of all His Majesties Subjects who are in any Foreign Seminaries, and Forbidding Relief to be sent to them.

Whitehall: 8 January 1678 [-9].

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678 [-9].

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 of thereupon 2) Trial respective

Recites 37 Eliz. against education in foreign seminaries. All subjects in them to return forthwith; their parents are to enforce this. A free pardon to all who return and to their parents. No one is to go abroad to one in future, and no relief is to be sent to any who will not return.

B.L. B.M. 1851. d. 23 (11); 21. h. 2 (150); C. 21. f. 2 (4 g).


N° 3675.

15 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A proclamation For the Apprehending certain Persons therein Named, Accused of High Treason.

Whitehall: 15 January 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 alias the of

£100 reward for the apprehension of Francis Evers, alias Ewrie, alias Ireland, late of Tixall in the County of Stafford, and £50 each for John Gaven, late of Wolverhampton, John Vavasor, alias Gifford, late of Boscobell, Edward Lovison, late of Willnot (all Jesuits), and . . . Broadstreet, late of Horecross, a popish priest, concerned in the
late plot. No one is to shelter them, on pain of High Treason.

B.L. B.M. C. 21 f. 2 (4 h); 21 h. 2 (151); 1851. c. 9 (150).


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 11. d.

**N° 3676.**

**17 JANUARY.**—**[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]** [Beginning] There having been lately presented . . .

[Judges' Opinions concerning Recusants' Oaths.]

Whitbell: 17 January 1678.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.


Arms 88 Queries to 2 Hr. each

The judges agree that (1) foreigners (not merchants) exercising ordinary trades, (2) foreigners not menial servants of ambassadors, (3) foreigners (settled residents), (4) natives, menials to ambassadors, (5) married women, are not excused from the oaths, and (6) a papish recusant having taken the oaths is not bound to find new sureties, unless he has refused since finding them. (Signed) Will Scroggs, Fra. North, W. Mountagu, W. Wylde, Tim. Littleton, Hugh Wynham, Robert Atkyns, V. Bertie, Fr. Bramston, Tho. Jones, W. Dolben.


B.L. B.M. C. 21 f. 2 (5); 190. g. 13 (171). P.C. (96).


Lond. Gaz. 1678.

**N° 3677.**

**24 JANUARY.**—**BY THE KING.** A Proclamation For Prising of Wines.

Whitbell: 24 January 1678.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 of That 2 Hr. each

Canary, £36 pipe, 12d. pint. Tentos and Malagace, £27 butt, 9d. pint. Rhenish wines, £9 aulm, 18d. quart. Usual allowance for land carriage 30 miles.


Lond. Gaz. 1678.

**N° 3678.**

**24 JANUARY.**—**BY THE KING.**—A Proclamation About Dissolving this present Parliament, and the speedy Calling a New one.

Whitbell: 24 January 1678[9].

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1678.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 90 Westminster over-long His

The present Parliament begun 13 Chas. II and lately prorogued to 4 February next is dissolved, and a new one will be summoned to meet on Thursday, 6 March next.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 13. d.

Lond. Gaz. 1678.

446
of Parliament by Monday, 28 April, on pain of withdrawal. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (158); 190. g. 13 (173). P.C. (98 a).

Bodl. Arch. B. (132); Asmh. 1681 (21). Dalk. 1 (320).

Queen’s 79. C. 6 (2). Guild. 1 (448); 3 (8).

L.J. xiii. 534.

N° 3695.

4 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding all Papists, or Reputed Papists, forthwith to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten miles of the same.

Whitehall: 4 May 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 late Persons as

On the address of Parliament all papists are to leave London, &c., forthwith, and not to return within six months. All licences to stay have been revoked. This does not apply to converts from the popish religion.

4 MAY.


Original signed, P.S.B. 2517.

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 6. d.

Lond. Gaz. 1405; see C.J. ix. 605.

Price Id.

N° 3686.

4 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Discovery and Apprehending of several Persons justly suspected to have Contrived and Acted in the Felonious Burning of Houses in and about the City of London.

Whitehall: 4 May 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 Priest, Wicked immediately

£50 reward for the discovery and apprehension of Morrice Gifford, a popish priest, and others who have fired London in several places, unless they surrender before 10 May to the Justice of King's Bench, who shall commit them to Newgate.

A pardon offered to the offenders who come in, and discover their accomplices.

4 MAY. Another edition of No. 3686, q.v.

B.L. Queen’s 79. C. 6 (3). Antiq. 2 (258). Guild. 1 (449); 2 (99).

N° 3687.

4 MAY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Apprehending of certain Persons therein named, Accused of High Treason.

Whitehall: 5 May 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 89 late Persons as

Another edition of No. 3686, q.v.


Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 5. d.

Lond. Gaz. 1405; see C.J. ix. 605.

Price Id.

N° 3688.

4 MAY. Another edition of No. 3686, q.v.


Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 5. d.

Lond. Gaz. 1405; see C.J. ix. 605.

Price Id.

N° 3689.

5 MAY.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] It is this Day Ordered by the Lords . . .

[All licences granted by the Lords void.]

[Westminster]: 5 May 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 88 the therein Pub.

All licences granted to any papist to come to or remain in London, &c., are void. All concerned are to obey the proclamation of the 4th inst. [No. 3688, q.v.]. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (156); 190. g. 13 (174). P.C. (100).


Guild. 1 (451).

L.J. xiii. 554.

Price Id.

N° 3690.

12 JULY.—BY THE KING.—A Proclamation For Dissolving this present Parliament, and Declaring the speedy Calling of a New one.

Windsor: 12 July 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 begun accordingly Tuesday

Parliament, lately prorogued to 14 August next, and a new one will be summoned for Tuesday, 7 October.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (156); 21. h. 2 (162). Dalk. 1 (328).


P.R.O. 3 (389). Original signed, P.S.B. 2519.

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 2. d.

Lond. Gaz. 1424.

Price Id.

N° 3691.

12 JULY. Another edition of No. 3691, q.v.


N° 3692.

22 AUGUST.—[BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR, ETC.] [Begins] To all men . . . Whereas a Statute ...

[Approving new Ordinances of Stationers’ Co.]

Westminster: 22 August 1679.

Sine nota.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Come, the De-

Order signed Finch Cane., [Sir] Will. Scroggs, [Sir] Francis North approving new Ordinance of the Stationers’ Company, forbidding the printing or exposing for sale of any work not bearing the printer’s or publisher’s name.

Published by Stationers’ Company. John Lilly, Clerk.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5).

N° 3693.

22 AUGUST.—[BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR, ETC.] [Begins] To all men . . . Whereas a Statute ...

[Approving new Ordinances of Stationers’ Co.]

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 the and pro-

£100 reward for the apprehension of Captain Lavallyan, . . . Karney, Thomas Brahall, gent., all Irish, and James Wilson, who plotted to assassinate the King at Windsor, unless they surrender before 10 May to the Justice of King’s Bench, who shall commit them to Newgate.

Free pardon to accomplices and the reward.

22 AUGUST. Another edition of No. 3693, q.v.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5).

N° 3694.

3 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Apprehending of some Persons therein named, Accused of High Tresson.

Windsor: 8 September 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 89 the and pro-

£100 reward for the apprehension of Captain Lavallyan, . . . Karney, Thomas Brahall, gent., all Irish, and James Wilson, who plotted to assassinate the King at Windsor, unless they surrender before 10 May to the Justice of King’s Bench, who shall commit them to Newgate.

Free pardon to accomplices and the reward.

3 SEPTEMBER. Another edition of No. 3694, q.v.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5); 1851. c. 9 (157). P.C. (101).


Ch. 641.

L.J. xiii. 554.

Price Id.

N° 3695.

8 SEPTEMBER. Another edition of No. 3694, q.v.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5); 1851. c. 9 (157). P.C. (101).


Ch. 641.

L.J. xiii. 554.

Price Id.

N° 3696.
30 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Declaring the Parliament shall be Prorogued until the Thirtieth of October next.

Whitehall: 24 September 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 In- Parliament Westminster.

Parliament summoned to meet on 17 October is prorogued till 30 October next.


Price Id. N° 3696.

24 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Concerning the Collecting and Answering His Majesties Revenue arising by Fire-hearths and Stoves, and the Arrears thereof now incurred.

Whitehall: 24 September 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Exchequer, liament 2) shall after

By patent 9 Dec. 1678, Anthony Rowe, Nathaniel Johnson, Cornwll Bradshawe, Robert Nott, and Thomas Duke have been appointed receivers of Hearth-money. All money coming due on Michaelmas [29 Sept.] next for five years to be paid them. Arrears up to 25 March last to be paid to the Privy Council, Secretary of State, or Judges.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 other dering Misprisi.

All persons who can make discovery of any persons engaged in the Popish Plot are to discover it before 29 February next to the Privy Council, Secretary of State, or Judges. The pardon will be withdrawn then.

Lond. Gaz. 1460.

Price Id.

N° 3697.

31 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the more effectual and speedy Discovery and Prosecution of the Popish Plot.

Whitehall: 31 October 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 other dering Misprisi.

All persons who can make discovery of any persons engaged in the Popish Plot are to discover it before 29 February next to the Privy Council, Secretary of State, or Judges. The pardon will be withdrawn then.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (166); 1851. c. 9 (105). P.C. (102).


Lond. Gaz. 1468.

Price Id.

N° 3698.

31 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Suppressing of Seditious and Treasonable Books and Pamphlets.

Whitehall: 31 October 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Print- Person 2) ensu- so

Seditious and scandalous books and pamphlets and libels lately printed are to be seized. £40 reward for the conviction of any author or printer. A pardon to the hawker or seller who discovers the printer, and to the printer who discovers the author to the Privy Council or Judges. All officers to execute this.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. h. 2 (169); 1851. c. 9 (161); Stowe MS. 190 (103). P.C. (103). P.R.O. 3 (394). Dalk. 1 (334).


Lond. Gaz. 1468.

Price Id.

N° 3702.

12 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the more effectual Discovery of Jesuits, and of all Estates belonging to, or to any Popish Priest, College, Seminary, or other Popish and Superstitious Foundation.

Whitehall: 12 November 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 the do Commanded.

Notwithstanding the reward of £20 offered by Proclamation 20 Nov. 1678 [No. 3666, q.v.] Jesuits still lurk in England. £100 reward is now offered for the conviction of any Jesuit. A reward of half any estate belonging to any Jesuit or Jesuit college, popish priest, college, seminary, convent, or nunnery (except estates of Sir Thomas Preston, Sir John Warner, £2,500 charge on Henry Nevile, Esq., and £1,500 of Augustine Hungate, already discovered) for the discovery of it. All officers to search and apprehend Jesuits and priests.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5 i); 21. h. 2 (170); 1851. c. 9 (162).

Lond. Gaz. 1469.

Price Id.

N° 3700.

3 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding all Papists, or reputed Papists, forthwith to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten Miles of the same.

Whitehall: 3 December 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

Arms 88 contrary, Royal here-

All papists, &c., and those who have been so within six months, to leave London, &c., and not to return for six months. All licences must remain to be revoked. Justices to make search during that time. Not to extend to conforming converts from Popery.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5 j); 21. h. 2 (171); 1851. c. 9 (163).

Price Id.

N° 3701.

11 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING IN COUN-

CIL. A Proclamation For Proroguing the Parliament till the Eleventh of November next.

Whitehall: 11 December 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 90 the said as Parliament, prorogued till 26 January, is further pro-

rogued till 11 November.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5 k); 21. h. 2 (172); 1851. c. 9 (164).

Lond. Gaz. 1468.

Price Id.

N° 3702.
12 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Against Tumultuous Petitions.

Whitehall: 12 December 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms SS disposed tents to

Evil disposed persons are framing petitions and collecting signatures. No one is to promote such subscriptions or join in any petition of the sort, on pain, &c. Magistrates, &c., to prosecute offenders.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (51); 21. h. 2 (173); 1851. c. 9 (165).


Guild. 1 (460); 2 (113).

Price id.

21 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the more Effectual Suppressing of Popery.

Whitehall: 21 December 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms SS reed bold 2) their allot-

Recites the increase of popery and the causes leading to it. Accordingly proclaims the substance of the laws against it. 5 Eliz., cap. 1. To attribute jurisdiction to the Bishop of Rome; first offence, Premunire; second, High Treason.

The Act 2 Ed. IV, cap. 7 (6 Ed. IV) and 3 & 4 Ed. IV, cap. 16 (3 Ed. IV) prohibiting the importation of woolen clothes, ribbons, laces, embroidery, gloves, &c., foreign bone lace, cutwork, fringes, bandstrings, buttons, needlework, and other French commodities are daily disregarded, and the officers of the customs enforcing them have been assaulted and constrained by riots and rescues, &c., to cease. None of these commodities are to be allowed in the kingdom. All magistrates and subjects are to aid the customs officers, and to restrain all riotous assemblies, by binding over, imprisoning, and punishing offenders, on pain, &c.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5 m); 1851. c. 9 (166); 190. g. 13 (175). P.C. (105 a). Dal. 1 (339). Bodl. Arch. B. (118).

T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antiq. 2 (264). Guild. 2 (114).

Price Id.

19 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING IN COUN-

CIL. [Begins] His Majesty being willing, by ...

[Reward of £10 for any Papist, &c., in the Palaces.]

Whitehall: 19 December 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.


Arms 90 Pro- Discover Harboured,

£10 reward will be paid by the Board of Green Cloth for the discovery of any papist in the royal houses contrary to law. The officer harbouring him to be disarmed.


B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5 l); 21. h. 2 (176); 1851. c. 9 (168). P.C. (107).


T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guild. 3 (1).

Price id.

23 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the better putting in Execution divers Statutes made against Prohibited Goods.


London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 94 not- notorious 2) and Inflict

Another edition of No. 3706, q.v.

B.L.

No 3707.

5 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the apprehending of Robbers or Highway-men, and for a Reward to the Apprehenders.

Whitehall: 5 March 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 94 going ward pain

£10 reward for the apprehension of any highwaymen, to be paid on conviction, up to 2 March next.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5 a); 21. h. 2 (177); 1851. c. 9 (169).


Price id.

19 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the better putting in Execution divers Statutes made against Prohibited Goods.

Whitehall: 19 January 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 94 not- notorious 2) and Inflict

The Acts 3 Ed. IV, cap. 4, 14 Chas. II, and 29 & 30 Chas. II, forbidding the importation of woolen clothes, ribbons, laces, embroidery, gloves, &c., foreign bone lace, cutwork, fringes, bandstrings, buttons, needlework, and other French commodities are daily disregarded, and the officers of the customs enforcing them have been assaulted and constrained by riots and rescues, &c., to cease. None of these commodities are to be allowed in the kingdom. All magistrates and subjects are to aid the customs officers, and to restrain all riotous assemblies, by binding over, imprisoning, and punishing offenders, on pain, &c.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (173); 1851. c. 9 (168). P.C. (107).


T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guild. 3 (1).

Price id.

No 3706.

9 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Against Duels.

Whitehall: 9 March 1679.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1679.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 94 under Challenged of
No persons are to challenge others by message, word, or writing, to fight a duel, nor carry nor accept such a challenge, nor act as second. All persons concerned in a fatal duel to be prosecuted. Any person interceding on the behalf of the challenger to give notice to the Privy Council or a Justice of the Peace.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5 p); 21. h. 2 (175); 1851. c. 9 (170).

16 APRIL.

Arms 88 Majesty  runs to

Another edition of No. 3712, q.v.

B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5 q); 816. m. 2 (3*). Dalk. 1 (347).

16 APRIL—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]


[£100 Reward for the discovery of the assailants of J. Arnold.]

Whitehall: 16 April 1680.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1680.

1 f. Gothic letter. Francis Gwyn.

Arms 90 Majesty  runs to

£100 reward for the apprehension of the three persons who set on John Arnold, J.P. for Monmouth, between 9 and 10 p.m. in Bell Yard, near Jack-an-Apes Lane. One said, 'Damme yee Dog, now pray for the Soul of Captain Evans,' another, 'Damme yee Dog, to escape occasions of riots. Pardon and reward to any accomplices. This


Price Id. 10 April.

16 APRIL—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]

[Beginns] For the preventing tumultuous . . .

[Forbidding Bonfires on 29 May.]

Whitehall: 7 April 1680.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1680.

1 f. Gothic letter. Francis Gwyn.

Arms 90 may encourage Whereof

No bonfires or public fireworks are to be made on 29 May next or at any other time without leave of the Lord Mayor or Justices of Peace, to escape occasions of riots. Present: The King, P. Rupert, L. Archbp. Canterbury, Chancellor, President, Privy Seal, D. Albemarle, M. of Winchester, Worcester, Earl of Sunderland, Bridgewater, Essex, Mr. Hyde, Finch, Sec. Coventry, L. C. J. North, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Godolphin.

B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (179); 1851. c. 9 (171).
P.C. (108 a).


Price Id. April 22.

16 APRIL—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]


[£200 reward for assailants of John Arnold.]

Whitehall: 21 April 1680.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1680.

1 f. Gothic letter. Francis Gwyn.

Arms 94 His deavours Two

£200 reward now offered for the assailants of John Arnold or their inciter. A free pardon and reward to accomplices. Order to print and publish.


B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (6 a); 190. g. 13 (180).
P.C. (111 a).

Guid. 1 (467).

Price Id.


Whitehall: 12 May 1680.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1680.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 94 Printed License and

Recites the importance that all news published should be true. Many unlicensed pamphlets of news have been published, full of idle and malicious reports. No person is to print or publish any news books or pamphlets of news not licensed, on pain, &c.

B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (6 b); 1851. c. 9 (173); 21. h. 2 (179).
P.C. (111).
P.R.O. 3 (404). Dalk. 1 (348).


T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.

Guid. 1 (468); 3 (12).

Antiq. 2 (266). Ch. 644.

Price Id.

26 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Declaring the Letters of Mart formerly granted to George Carew Esq; to be recalled.

Windsor: 26 August 1680.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1680.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 Letters Authority utmost

Recites that George Carew had letters of mart against the United Provinces in satisfaction of a demand of Sir William Courten and others, against which demand is ex-

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (174).
P.R.O. 3 (403).
P.C. (113).

Queen's 79. C. 6 (20).


Guid. 1 (470); 3 (14).

Price Id.

26 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Declaring the Parliament shall sit the One and twentieth day of October.

Windsor: 26 August 1680.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1680.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 94 continu. Majesty give

All members are to be present on 21 October next, when Parliament will meet and sit.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (5 q); 21. h. 2 (181); 1851. c. 9 (175).
P.C. (112).

Bodl. Ashm. 1681 (52).

Queen's 79. C. 6 (19).

T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.

Antiq. 2 (269).

Guid. 1 (469); 3 (15).

Price Id. 30 August.
4 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation
Commanding all Papists, or reputed Papists, forthwith to Depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten Miles of the same.

Newmarket: 4 October 1680.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1680.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 94 contra-

On the expiration of Proclamation 3 Dec. last [No. 3701, q.v.] papists have returned in great numbers to London, &c. The Proclamation is now renewed for six months.


Ret. Pat. p. 3. n. 5. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1559.
Price 1d. 29 November.

N° 3718.

13 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] His Majesty being informed, That . . .

[Reward for the discovery of Papists in London.]

Whitehall: 13 October 1680.
London: J. Bill, &c.: 1680.

Arms 94. His Parish rece.

In spite of the Proclamation 4 Oct. [No. 3718, q.v.] papists still remain in London. One half the £100 penalty will be given to the poor of any parish whose churchwardens and overseers discover any papists to Philip Burton, Solicitor appointed to prosecute, on conviction.


B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (181); 1851. c. 9 (176). P.C. (113 a).

Guild. 3 (16).

Price 1d. 16 October.

N° 3719.

30 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Encouragement of the further Discovery of the Popish Plot.

Whitehall: 30 October 1680.

London: J. Bill, &c.: 1680.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 94 True by fur-

A free pardon offered to all persons who within two months give further information and evidence respecting the Popish Plot.


Ret. Pat. p. 3. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1559.
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1570.
Price 1d. 2 December.

N° 3720.

22 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins]

Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and . . .

[Concerning Appeals in Equity.]

[Westminster]: 22 November 1680.

London: Assigns of Bill, &c.: 1680.

Arms 87 in Session acco,

All petitions of appeal from equity to be presented before 30 Nov. None will be received later except on decrees made this Session, when the appeal must be lodged within 14 days. This notice to be published in print and affixed to the doors of the House.

B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (177); C. 21. f. 2 (6 d); 1851. c. 9 (178). Queen's 79. C. 6 (23). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.

L. J. xii. 651.
Price 1d. 29 November.

N° 3721.

2 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For a General Fast.

Whitehall: 2 December 1680.

London: Assigns of Bill, &c.: 1680.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 87 this day We

On the address of Parliament, in view of the Popish Plot, and to seek reconciliation with God, Wednesday, 22 December, is appointed a day of fast throughout England. A form of prayer has been composed, printed, and published.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (184); 1851. c. 9 (179). P.C. (114 a).

Ret. Pat. p. 3. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1570.
Price 2d. 4 December.

N° 3722.

3 DECEMBER.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins]

Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and . . .

[All Papists, including Peers, to leave London.]

[Westminster]: 3 December 1680.

London: Assigns of Bill, &c.: 1680.

Arms 94 Tem- Cities no-

All papists (including peers) to leave London, &c., at once on peril, &c. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (176); 1851. c. 9 (180). Queen's 79. C. 6 (25). Dalk. 1 (334). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antiq. 2 (272). Guild. 1 (473); 3 (19).

Lond. Gaz. 1570; L.J. xiii. 790.

N° 3723.

1680-1

18 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Dissolving this present Parliament, And Declaring the speedy Calling of a New one.

Whitehall: 18 January [1680-1].
London: Assigns of Bill, &c.: 1680[-1].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 95 Summoned Citizens day

Parliament, now prorogued to Thursday, 20 January, is dissolved. A new Parliament will be called at Oxford 21 March next.


Ret. Pat. p. 3. n. 4. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1583.
Price 1d. 19 January.

N° 3724.

18 JANUARY.

Arms 94 Summoned Knights day

Another edition of No. 3724, q.v.


1 With a MS. note calling attention to a petition of sixteen peers against the meeting at Oxford.
16 FEBRUARY. — [BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas since the Expiration of . . . [For the better regulation of Trade to the Plantations.]

Whitehall: 16 February 1680[-1].
London: Assigns of Bill, &c.: 1680[-1].

Arms 87 Ensign 2). Commodities, His

On the expiration of 22 & 23 Chas. II, whereby Ireland was cut off from being a port of entry for sugar, tobacco, cotton-wool, indigo, ginger, fustick or other dying wood, it came under 12 Chas. II which allowed it. It was again cut off by 25 Chas. II, which allowed goods under bond to be landed in England, to escape export dues at the Plantations. This order is now revived by 25 Chas. II, to be issued, and to be substituted for old bonds for landing in England, to escape export dues at the Plantations. This order allows bonds for landing in England, Wales, or Berwick, to be issued, and to be substituted for old bonds for landing in England and Ireland, which will allow the exporter to be free of the export duties.

Guild. 3 (4).
Lond. Gaz. 1896.

1681

2 APRIL. — [BY THE KING.] [Begins] Whereas His Majesty, in consideration of the . . . [Proclaiming Grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn.]

Whitehall: 2 April 1681.
London: Assigns of Bill, &c.: 1681.

Arms 87 Faithful River Con

In consideration of the services of Sir William Penn, &c., by Letters Patent of 4 March last Pennsylvania has been granted to William Penn, his heir. It is bounded on the east by Delaware River, from 12 miles north of Newcastle Town to the 43° N. lat., if the river extends so far, and if not to the head of the river and from thence by a meridian line to the 43° N. lat. It is to extend westward 5° in longitude, to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the 43° of N. lat. and on the south by a circle drawn at 12 miles distance from Newcastle northwards, and westwards to the beginning of the 40° of N. lat., and then by a straight line westwards to the limit of longitude already mentioned. He is to have full powers, preheminences, and jurisdictions. All persons are to yield him due obedience as proprietor and governor. To the Inhabitants and Planters of the Province of Pennsylvania.

B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (7).

14 MAY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Apprehending of Robbers or High-way-men, and for a Reward to the Apprehenders.

Windsor: 14 May 1681.
London: Assigns of Bill, &c.: 1681.

1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 96 Travelling for of £10 reward, up to 5 May next, for the conviction of any highwaymen, to be paid by the sheriff. All subjects to use diligence in apprehending them.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (189); 1851. c. 9 (183). P.C. (115).
Antiq. 2 (274). Guild. 1 (475); 3 (22). F.R.O. 3 (412).
Original signed, P.S.B. 2543.
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 6. Price Id. 17 May.

23 JUNE. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation Commanding all Masters and Owners of Ships to stay for their Convoy before they put to Sea.

Hampton Court: 23 June 1681.
London: Assigns of Bill, &c.: 1681.

1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 94 Sub that His
13 JULY.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] His Majesty having been Informed . . . [The ancient Customs of the City to be preserved entirely.]

Whitehall: 13 July 1682.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 57 of Contrary Fourth

The recent riots on the election of sheriffs having been caused by alterations in the ancient form of Common Hall, the Lord Mayor is ordered to preserve entirely the ancient customs of the city, and at to-morrow’s Common Hall to begin all proceedings anew, and hold them as they ought to be. This to be printed and published.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (8 a); 190. g. 13 (184). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Ch. 2784.

Price Id. 14 July.

10 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] For the Preventing Tumultuous . . . [Forbidding Bonfires or Fire-works in London.]

Whitehall: 10 November 1682.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 57 upon sons Required

Repeats order of 7 April 1680 [No. 3711, q.v.] in general terms.


London Gaz. 1782.

Price Id.

1682-3

31 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Apprehending of Robbers or Highwaymen, and for a Reward to the Preparers.

Whitehall: 31 January 1683.

London: Assigns, &c.: 1683.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 56 about known Contem-

£10 reward for the apprehension within one year of James Husbands, Henry Hancock, Henry Bugby, William Blocksom, Andrew Edwards, Philip King, William Harvey, John Nevison, and Francis Morley, or any other highwayman, to be paid by the sheriffs on conviction.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (9 a); 190. g. 13 (182). C. 21. f. 2 (8 b); P.C. (117). Bodl. Ashm. 1681 (137). Guild. 3 (27).

Price 2d.

15 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins] Whereas We are credibly given to understand . . . [Brief for Collections for the Relief of Wapping.] Westminster: 15 February [1682-3].

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 79 and William longer.

and Robert Hastings. That the fire of Sunday, 19 November last, destroyed the houses of 1,500 families, their loss being £35,446 of houses (on the oath of Benjamin Hicks and John Wickes, bricklayers, William Ledramen, and Matthew Yates, carpenters) and £20,948 of goods. The bearers have full license to ask and receive alms of all loving subjects. They are to have leave to receive alms in church, and within three weeks a collection is to be made in the parish after an exhortation by the Curate, &c. The sum to be endorsed on the back in words and not in figures. The money to be paid to George, Duke of Grafton, William, Earl of Craven, the Lord Mayor, now Sir William Pritchard, Sir Dudley North and Peter Rich, Sheriffs, Robert Hastings, Ransford Waterhouse, Capt. Hopefor Bendal, Capt. Francis Johnson, Capt. Henry Mudd, John Vyner, Bartholomew Farr, John Pawling, John Kent, Francis Hooper, Edward Williams, and Henry Dennis.

B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (185); 1681. c. 9 (192). P.C. (120).
Price 1d. 17 July.

13 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the putting in Execution of the several Laws now in force, relating to His Majesties Revenue of Excise. Windsor: 20 June 1683.

London: Assigns, &c.: 1683.

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 92: the Infringed 2) se- 3) ut- Our Receipts the benefits of the Company’s trade in woollens, &c., and its just complaints against interlopers who carry cloth to Hamburgh, counterfeiting the marks, seals, and tillets of the Company. The Company are willing to admit any English subject to membership, on reasonable terms. No person is to carry any woollen cloth or other commodity of wool out of the kingdom, unless he is a member of the Company. The Company are to receive London merchants at £13. 5s. 4d. All disorderly trade is to be stopped. Customs officers, &c., to assist the Company.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (191); 21. h. 2 (197). P.C. (120 a).
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 3. d.
Price Id. 22 June.

1683

13 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Commanding the Magistrates, and Officers of His Majesties Customs in all the Ports of His Dominions, to give notice to all His Majesties Subjects whom it may concern, that they may have Passes for their Ships from His Majesties respective High Admirals, or Commissioners for Executing that Office.

Whitehall: 13 April 1683.

London: Assigns, &c.: 1683.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 87: Ma- to time

By treaty of peace with Argiers, 10 April 1682, all English merchants after fifteen months must have a pass under hand and seal of the L. High Admiral or his commissioners. These passes can now be obtained, according to the rules.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (10 a); 21. h. 2 (194). P.C. (122).
P.R.O. 3 (418). Original signed, P.S.B. 2568.
Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1817.
Price Id. 17 April.

13 JUNE.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas the Right Honourable . . . [Protection of the Merchant Adventurers.]

Hampton Court: 13 June 1683.

London: Assigns, &c.: 1683.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 89: Plantati- Parties cauno

On the report of the Committee for trade, that (by order 11 April last) they have examined the petition of the Merchant Adventurers, find that aliens and others have been interlopers, and refuse to enter the Company, and share in the Hamburgh trade: the Attorney-General, Sir Robert Sawyer, is ordered to prosecute in the King’s name all persons who trade contrary to the Company’s Charters. Patents of Denization to contain a clause vacating them if the party trade contrary to the Charters.


B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (185); 1681. c. 9 (192). P.C. (120).
Price Id. 4 July.

13 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the better Ordering the Transportation of Cloths and other Woollen Manufactures into Germany, and preventing the Encroachments on the Fellowship of the Merchants-Adventurers of England in relation to their Trading in those Commodities.

Windsor: 19 June 1683.

London: Assigns, &c.: 1683.

3 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 92: the Infringed 2) se- 3) ut- Our Receipts the benefits of the Company’s trade in woollens, &c., and its just complaints against interlopers who carry cloth to Hamburgh, counterfeiting the marks, seals, and tillets of the Company. The Company are willing to admit any English subject to membership, on reasonable terms. No person is to carry any woollen cloth or other commodity of wool out of the kingdom, unless he is a member of the Company. The Company are to receive London merchants at £13. 5s. 4d. All disorderly trade is to be stopped. Customs officers, &c., to assist the Company.

B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 9 (191); 21. h. 2 (197). P.C. (120 a).
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 3. d.
Price Id. 22 June.

20 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the putting in Execution of the several Laws now in force, relating to His Majesties Revenue of Excise.

Windsor: 20 June 1683.

London: Assigns, &c.: 1683.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 92: day Farms 2) Our Employments,

Certain revenue duties have been set on beer, ale, sider, perry, methoglin, strong-waters, aquavitsc, coffee, chocalate, chocolate, salted meat, various liquors. Their value has now been exactly ascertained, but complaints have been made that certain Justices have refused to enforce the laws because the profits go to the farmers of the revenue. By Letters Patent, 19 May last, Sir Denny Ashburnham, Bt., Francis Parry, Esq., Robert Huntington, Esq., Charles Davenant, LL.D., John Friend, Esq., Felix Calvert, Esq., and Nathaniel Hornsey, Esq., have been appointed Commissioners of Revenue. All Justices, &c., are to aid them in collecting it and enforcing the law, on pain, &c.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (198); 1851. e. 9 (193). P.C. (122 a).
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 4. d.
Lond. Gaz. 1817.
Price 2d. 26 June.

1682-3: 35 CHARLES II


28 JUNE. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Enforcing the due Execution of the Act of Parliament, Entitled, An Act for Settling the Profits of the Post-Office on His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and His Heirs Males, and for Prevention of Reasonable Correspondencies, and other Inconveniences arising by the Infringement of the said Act.

Windsor: 25 August 1683.
London: Assigns, &c.: 1683.

£100 reward for the apprehension of Col. John Rumsey, Richard Rumbold, Malster, Richard Nelthorp, Capt. Walcot, William Thompson, James Burton, and William Hone, Joyner, for conspiring to kill the King and the Duke of York. No one to conceal them, &c.


Whitehall: 2 July 1683.

£500 reward for the apprehension of James, Duke of Monmouth, and Robert Ferguson.

2 JULY. —[TO THE KING.] This to be printed and published.

L. Jenkins.

25 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Forbidding Fireworks and Bonfires in London.

Whitehall: 25 August 1683.

7 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas Complaint was this day ... 

[Forbidding Fireworks and Bonfires in London.]

Whitehall: 7 November 1683.

On the complaint of the Sieur Citters, Ambassador of the United Provinces, that on 5 Nov. squibs, stones, and fire-brands were thrown at his coach and his lady wounded, it is ordered that no person throw squibs or fireworks or light a bonfire within the limits of the Bills of Mortality. Mayor, &c. to execute.


B.L. B.M. 1851. c. 6 (190); 190. g. 13 (186). P.C. (126). Lond. Gaz. 1876.

455

NOS 3744-54
1683-4

9 JANUARY.—BY THE KING IN COUNCIL. [Beginn] Whereas by the Grace and Blessing of...

[Times for touching for the King's Evil.]

Whitehall: 9 January 1683[4].

London: Assigns, &c.: 1683[4].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 98 by setting Parishes

The times of public healings shall be from All Saints or Allhallow-tide [Nov. 1] to a week before Christmas [Dec. 18] and after Christmas till 1 March and then to cease till Passion week. Usual order as to certificates. This order to be printed and distributed by the Archbishops to all provinces.


B.L. BM. 190, g. 13 (187); C. 21, f. 2 (9). P.C. (119 a).


Antiq. 2 (284 a). Guild. 1 (491); 3 (28). Hodgkin. Ch. 650.

Rari.cia iii. 68; Lond. Gaz. 1898.

Price 1d. 26 January.

2 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING.] [Beginn] Most Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty...

[Brief for a collection for poor of London, &c.]

Whitehall: 2 February 1683[4].

London: Assigns, &c.: 1683[4].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 94 Be- son Six

In consequence of the hard weather many who cannot work are without food. A collection is to be made in the diocese of Canterbury for their relief to be expended with the advice of the Bishop of London, having a care for seamen, watermen, and indigent house-keepers. Directed to William, L. Archbishop of Canterbury.


12 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

[For preserving the neutrality of English harbours, &c.]

Newmarket: 15 March 1684.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 88 and may 2) one Our

A reissue of Procl. 26 May 1676 [No. 3631, q. v.]

B.L. BM. 21. h. 2 (207); 1851. c. 9 (199). P.C. (126 a).


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 1. 4.

Lond. Gaz. 1913.

Price 2d. 19 March.

1684

26 MARCH.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]

[Beginn] His Majesty being desirous that...

[Explaining a clause in the Proclamation of 12 March.]

Whitehall: 26 March 1684.


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 87 Neigh- Provision His
shaw, Robert Knott, and Thomas Duck. Usual charges to magistrates and subjects.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (209); 1851. c. 9 (203); 816. m. 2 (61).

19 DECEMBER.—[BY THE KING.] [Begins]
Most Reverend Father in God, We greet you . . .
[Briefs, licences, commissions for Chelsea Hospital.]

Whitehall: 19 December 1684.

1 f. Roman letter.
Sunderland.

[Proclamation of James II.]

Whitehall: 6 February 1684-5.

1 f. Roman letter.

JAMES II

1684-5

6 FEBRUARY. — [BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God . . .

[Proclamation of James II.]

Whitehall: 6 February 1684-5.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 92 mercy one Se-

On the death of Charles II, his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, succeeds him. We, the Lords, the Privy Council, and others, the Lord Mayor, &c., proclaim him King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, &c., &c.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (213); Lutt. III. 73; 816. m. 3 (1).

Rariora iii. 69; Lond. Gaz. 2006.
Price lid. 7 February.

NO 3761-71

6 FEBRUARY.

Arms 97 mercy one Se-

Another edition of No. 3764, q.v.


Price lid. 28 November.

6 FEBRUARY.

Arms 94 our being long

Another edition of No. 3764, q.v.

T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.

6 FEBRUARY. — [BY THE KING.] An Account of what His Majesty said at His first coming to Council.

Whitehall: 6 February 1684-5.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 98 some- deavours its

Promises to follow example of late King in clemency and tenderness, to preserve the government in church and state as it is now established. Will preserve the nation in all its just rights and liberties.


Carte 71, printed (41); Ashm. 1818 (8). Guild. 3 (48).

Rariora iii. 70; Lond. Gaz. 2006.

Price lid. 9 February.

6 FEBRUARY.

Arms 99 say not Man

Another edition of No. 3767, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 1851. C. 11 (93). Dalh. 2 (2). Queen’s 79.

C. 6 (40). Ch. 654.

Price lid. 9 February.

6 FEBRUARY.

Arms 95 say Endeavours its

Another edition of No. 3767, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 816. m. 3 (39). 190. g. 13 (281). P.R.O. 3 (433).

Antig. (2).

Price lid. 9 February.

6 FEBRUARY.

Arms 94 to great Just

Another edition of No. 3767, q.v.


Price lid. 9 February.

6 FEBRUARY.

Arms 97 some- Story its

Another edition of No. 3767, q.v.

P.C. (2). Bodl. Pamph. 166.

Price lid. 28 November.

6 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation Signifying His Majesties Pleasure, That all Men being in Office of Government at the Decease of the late King, His Majesties most Dear and most Entirely beloved Brother, shall so continue, till His Majesties further Direction.

Whitehall: 6 February 1684-5.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 98 Mercy Mis- Brother.

All persons in office in England or Ireland to continue in office till pleasure. Officers to command and subjects to obey. Orders of the Privy Council under late King still to be obeyed.
6 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[Continuing Officers in the Colonies, &c., till order.]
Whitehall: 6 February [1684-5].
London: Assigns, &c.: 1684[-5].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 97 to and all
All officers in England and Ireland, Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, Sark or Alderney, or within the Colonies and Plantations of America, continued in office till pleasure.
Orders of Privy Council still in force, as before death of late King.
Price Id. 12 February.

9 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
For Continuing the Collection of the Customs and Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage.
Whitehall: 9 February [1684-5].
London: Assigns, &c.: 1684[-5].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 97 to and all
Until a Parliament can be called collectors are to go on collecting customs and subsidies of tonnage and poundage, &c., for revenue.
Price Id. 10 February.

9 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
Reconfirming the contract for farming the excise.
Whitehall: 16 February [1684-5].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 97 to and all
The Commissioners for the Treasury, Sidney, Lord Godolphin, Sir John Ernely, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir Dudley North, and Frederick Thynne, having made a contract on 5 February last with Sir Peter Apsley, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, and James Grahame, for farming the excise at £550,000 payable by quarterly payments for three years from 25 March next, the judges’ opinion having been taken that this contract is good in law, the excise will be levied by them for three years. All officers are to aid them.
Price Id. 17 February.

9 FEBRUARY. — BY HENRY DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL-MARSHALL OF ENGLAND. [Begins] Whereas His Majesty . . .
[Orders for Mourning for Charles II.]
Westminster: 9 February 1684[-5].
London: Assigns, &c.: 1684[-5].
1 f. Roman letter.
Arms 97 to and all
All persons to wear deepest mourning (long cloaks only excepted). All lords to cover their coaches and chairs, and clothe their livery servants with black cloth, varnished or bullion nails not to be used in coaches, &c., except by the King and Royal Family.
Price Id. 17 February.
16 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.][Beginns] Whereas by the late Act of Uniformity...
[Making the necessary changes in the Liturgy.]
Whittall: 16 February 1684[-5].
London: Assigns, &c.: 1684[-5].
1 f. Roman letter.
Arm 97 the and be

In all prayers for the King, 'Charles' to be altered to 'James'. In prayers for the Royal Family, 'Our Gracious Queen Mary, Catherine the Queen Dowager, their Royal Highnesses, Mary Princess of Orange, and the Princess Anne of Denmark,' to be mentioned. Alterations to be made by a pen till new books are printed. This to be printed and published.


N° 3785.

16 FEBRUARY.

Arms as 97 the COLLECTS paid

Another edition of No. 3785. q.v.

B.M. Harl. 5936 (30). Bodl. Wood 66o. c. (33); Pamph. 166.
T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.

N° 3786.

6 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Declaring His Majesty's Pleasure touching His Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof.

Whittall: 6 March 1685.
London: Assigns, &c.: 1685.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 97 of tears shall


Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 4. d.
Price Id. 9 March. This first edition omits the name of Halifax, President of the Council, which ought to follow the star. *

N° 3787.

6 MARCH.

Arms 97 Our Kings their

Another edition of No. 3787, q.v., corrected by the insertion of George, Marquess of Halifax, L. President.

N° 3788.

1685

1 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Restrainting all His Majesties Subjects, but the Members and Agents of the East-India Company, to Trade in the East-Indies, and Recalling such as are there.

Whittall: 1 April 1685.
London: Assigns, &c.: 1685.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 99 Our as of

The undoubted prerogative of the crown to license, limit, and regulate foreign trade having been, by leave of the late King, argued at common law, and a decision in favour of the East India Company having been given, no subject is to trade within the limits of the Charter of 13 Chas. II unless by leave of the Company, on pain of forfeiture of ships and goods. All governors, &c., admirals, &c., and customs officers, &c., are to aid the Company. All persons who reside within the limits of the charter, except licensed by the Company, are to return to England within eight months.


Price Id. 9 April.

N° 3789.

1 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation To Prohibit His Majesties Subjects To Trade within the Limits Assigned to the Royal African Company of England, Except those of the Company.

Whittall: 1 April 1685.
London: Assigns, &c.: 1685.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 100 Supporting ing King-

Recipent patent of 27 Sept., 24 Chas. II, to the Royal African Company for supporting trade to Guiny, Binny, Angola, &c., from Sally in S. Barbary to the Cape de Bona Esperanza inclusive. Certain intruders contrary to Procl. 30 Nov. 26, Chas. II [No. 3694, q.v.], have traded clandestinely to these parts. Such persons are to be punished, their ships and goods are to be confiscated. The governors of plantations in America are to see that no persons sail thence to Africa, nor import negro servants, gold, elephants' teeth, &c., into America, on pain of confiscation. All subjects in Africa not licensed by the Company are to return within four months.


Price Id. 8 April.

N° 3790.

1 APRIL.—[BY THE EARL MARSHAL.] Orders To be Observed at the Coronation of The King and Queen. Published by Order of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.

[Westminster]: 7 April 1685.
1 f. Roman letter.
Norfolk and Marshal.

Arms 97 Peeresses, of for

No jewels or precious stones to be used in peers' or peeresses' coronets. The pearls of barons' and baronesses'...
coronets are not to be raised on spikes but lie flat on the rim, as in the grant from Chas. II. No person to attend the coronation in mourning dress. Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (280).


Sine nota. 8 pp. 4°. Roman.

that been 2 obnoxious ... 8 in and

Charges James with murder of the late King. Promises new laws, election of sheriffs by freeholders, giving them control of militia, &c. Does not claim crown till Parliament decides on his title.


13 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

[Declaring the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Gray traitors.]

Whitehall: 13 June 1685.

London: Assigns, &c.: 1685.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 101 That them be James, Duke of Monmouth, Ford, late L. Gray, outlawed for high treason, and others have landed at and seized Lyme in Dorset. All officers are to seize on them, their aiders, and abettors.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 6. d.

Bond. Gaz. 2042.

Price Id. 13 June.

13 JUNE.

Arms as 95 to Spiritual Tray.

Another edition of No. 3799, q.v.

B.M. G. 6192 (2*); C. 21. f. 2 (15a).


Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 8. d.

Bond. Gaz. 2043.

Price Id. 16 June.

13 JUNE.

Arms as 98 to per Trai.

Another edition of No. 3799, q.v.


N° 3803.

13 JUNE. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation Against Spreading of a Traiterous Declaration, Published by James Duke of Monmouth.

Whitehall: 15 June 1685.

London: Assigns, &c.: 1685.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 102 Sub- taining against,
1685: 1 JAMES II


Rot. Pat. p. 3. s. 9. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2050.
Price 1s. 13 July.
N° 3806.

11 JULY. Arms 101 mani- to day, Another edition of No. 3806, q.v.
P.C. (23).
N° 3807.

11 JULY. Arms 101 Mani- Conspiracy per-

Another edition of No. 3806, q.v.
1. 3 ‘Rebells’. N° 3808.

19 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation. [Lord Delamere to surrender in 10 days.]
Whitehall : 19 July 1685.
London : Assigns, &c.: 1685.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 102 Grounds and ac-

Henry, Lord Delamere, ordered to be arrested, remains hidden. He is to surrender within 10 days on pain of contempt.
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (230); 816. m. 3 (6). P.C. (24). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 244.
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 10. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2052.
Price Id. 20 July. N° 3809.

19 JULY. Arms 101 grounds himself to

Another edition of No. 3809, q.v.
N° 3810.

19 JULY. Arms 101 just hath Royal

Another edition of No. 3809, q.v.
N° 3811.

26 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, To

Summon in George Speake Esquire, Francis Charlton Esquire, John Wildman Esquire, Henry Danvers Esquire, commonly called Colonel Danvers, and John Trenchard Esquire.
Whitehall : 26 July 1685.
London : Assigns, &c.: 1685.
2 ff. Gothic letter.
Arms 101 a- hend according

A warrant having been issued to apprehend Charles, Earl of Macclesfield, for high treason, no one is to harbour or receive him, but all are to apprehend him.
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 2 (235) ; C. 21. f. 2 (15 g). P.C. (29).
T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antiq. (15). Guild. 1 (511); 3 (77).
Ch. 666.
Lond. Gaz. 2067.
Price 2d. 12 September.
N° 3818.

25 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Declaration. [For Discipline in the Army.]
Windsor : 25 August 1685.
London : Assigns, &c.: 1685.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 101 to Our High

All forces in passing through a place are to pay their quarters and not to use any threats or violence. Those injured to complain to superior officers, and if redress is denied, to the King. Offenders will be cashiered or punished. No quartering in private houses save by consent. Game is not to be disturbed. No money is to be exacted for quartering.
Lond. Gaz. 2063.
Price Id. 26 August.
N° 3815.

7 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation. [For Apprehending the Earl of Macclesfield.]
Windsor : 7 September 1685.
London : Assigns, &c.: 1685.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 101 to Our High

A reissue of Proclamation No. 3753, q.v., quoting also the Act 1 Jas. II by which the profits of the Post Office are settled on the Crown.
T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antiq. (15). Guild. 1 (511); 3 (77).
Ch. 666.
Lond. Gaz. 2067.
Price 2d. 12 September.
N° 3817.

26 JULY. Arms 101 of Declare of

Another edition of No. 3812, q.v.
T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.
N° 3814.

25 AUGUST. Arms 106 to Our High

Another edition of No. 3815, q.v.
Ch. 666. Guild. 3 (75).
N° 3816.

7 SEPTEMBER. Arms 106 of Declare of

Another edition of No. 3812, q.v.

A reissue of Proclamation No. 3753, q.v., quoting also the Act 1 Jas. II by which the profits of the Post Office are settled on the Crown.
T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antiq. (15). Guild. 1 (511); 3 (77).
Ch. 666.
Lond. Gaz. 2067.
Price Id. 26 August.
N° 3818.

7 SEPTEMBER. Arms 101 of Declare of

Another edition of No. 3812, q.v.

A reissue of Proclamation No. 3753, q.v., quoting also the Act 1 Jas. II by which the profits of the Post Office are settled on the Crown.
T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antiq. (15). Guild. 1 (511); 3 (77).
Ch. 666.
Lond. Gaz. 2067.
Price Id. 26 September.
N° 3818.
Recites Proclamations of Chas. II, Nos. 3382, 3496, q.v., exempting from bearing offices and quartering soldiers the Postmaster-General and all innkeepers, &c., who were actually postmasters, or employed by the P.M.G. in the grand letter office at London. This proclamation is confirmed as regards all in the employ of the post office.


Price 1d. 12 September.

**N° 3819.**

7 SEPTEMBER.
Arms 106 Procla- Will Our
Another edition of No. 3819, q.v.
Guild. 3 (76).

**N° 3820.**

6 OCTOBER. — [BY THE QUARTER SESSIONS OF DEVON.] [Beginns] We think it our Duty . . .
[Offering rewards for the survivors of Monmouth's rebellion.]

[Exeter]: 6 October 1685.
London: Freeman Collins ¹: 1685.
1 f. Roman letter.

had, the Sacred
Resolution to enforce the laws against seditious sectaries and disaffected persons. Lists of fanatics to be sent in by constables for each parish, marking if absent from home between 12 June and 6 July. Authors and publishers of seditious libels and false news to be punished. 40s. reward was offered for the arrest of Non-conformist preachers: this is now raised to £3. No more indulgence to be shown till the 23rd of November.

[By the Bishop of Exeter.] This to be published throughout the diocese.

**B.M. 816. m. 3 (12). 816 m. 24 (14).**
¹ Sold by Randal Taylor.

**N° 3821.**

11 OCTOBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Meeting of the Parliament. Whitehall: 11 October 1685.
London: Assigns, &c.: 1685.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 101 both Day Adjourment, Parliament adjourned 2 July to 4 August and then to 9 November (Monday) will meet then. All members are to be in their places.


London. Gaz. 2075.
Price 1d. 12 October.

**N° 3822.**

11 OCTOBER.
Arms 101 both Day will Another edition of No. 3822, q.v.

**Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (333). Antiq. (17).**

**N° 3823.**

6 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Beginns] For the preventing Tumultuous.
[Forbidding Fireworks and Bonfires.]
Whitehall: 6 November 1685.
London: Assigns, &c.: 1685.
1 f. Roman letter.

W. Bridgeman.

**Arms 102 may fires Persons**
A reissue of previous Orders in Council, Nos. 3711, 3734, 3754, q.v., forbidding bonfires and fireworks without permission having been previously obtained.

**B.M. 21. h. 2 (241). Queen's 79. C. 6 (63). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.**

Price 2d. 8 April.

**N° 3827.**

**1685-6: 1-2 JAMES II**


**B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (15 j); 190. g. 13 (189). P.C. (34). Dalk. 2 (26). Guild. 1 (514); 3 (79). Ch. 671.**

Lond. Gaz. 2084.

**N° 3824.**

8 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[Proroguing Parliament till 10 May.]
Whitehall: 8 January 1685.
London: Assigns, &c.: 1685.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 103 February take We Parliament, now prorogued till 10 February, is further prorogued till 10 May.


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2102.
Price 1d. 9 January.

**N° 3825.**

5 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] [Beginns] James . . . Whereas it is the highest Prerogative . . .
[Brief for a Collection for the French Protestants.]
Westminster: 5 March [1685-6].

Savoy: T. Newcomb: 1685.
1 f. Gothic letter.


**B.M. 190. g. 13 (394). Bodl. Tanner MS. 31 (301).**

**N° 3826.**

5 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] [Beginns] James For the careful Custody and well Ordering of the New River brought from Chadwell and Amwell to the North parts of the City of London.
Whitehall: 5 March 1685.
2 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 105 the and 2) Proclamation and A reissue of No. 3528, q.v.

**B.M. 21. h. 2 (241). Queen's 79. C. 6 (63). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.**

Price 2d. 8 April.

**N° 3827.**
10 MARCH.—[BY THE KING.] A Proclamation of the King's Majesties most Gracious and General Pardon.

Whitehall: 10 March 1685-6.

3 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 103 Gracious, 2 other 3) Her.- hold.

A general pardon to all except:—1. Treason beyond seas, forging royal seals, counterfeiting or debasing money.
2. Murders, &c., piracy, burglary.
3. Buggary, rape, abduction.
4. Perjury, false witness, forgery.
5. Treasons, offences, misdemeanours, &c. (except presumptual) where judgment has been given.
6. Informations concerning highways, bridges, and gaols since 1679.
13. All exempted from the pardon of 12 Chas. II. No. 3229, q.v.
14. All transported for treason on conviction or attainder.
15. The invaders with officers of James Scott, late Duke of Monmouth.

Penalties for the same, or any of them, heretofore had Committed or done (Except as is herein and hereby Excepted).

All offences whereby any person may be charged with the penalty and Demand or Penalty, All Ryots, Bouts, Offences, Contempts, Treasurers, and Misdemeanours, And all Judgments and Convictions for not coming to Church, And of and from the forfaiteurs and Penalties for the same, or any of them, herefor to have Committed or done (Except as is herein and hereby Excepted).

Signified to be your Majesties Pleasure under your Royal Sign Manual. R. Sawyer. 9 March 1685.

10 MARCH.

Arms 103 Gracious, 2 other 3) Herring, hold.

Another edition of No. 3282, q.v.


Price ed. 13 March.

1686

26 MARCH.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas it hath been Represented . . .

Hiring of servants for the Plantations.

Whitehall: 26 March 1686.


2 f. Gothic letter.

W. Bridgeman.

Arms 102 lewd regard 2) such Persons.


B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (15 k); 816. m. 3 (18); 190. g. 13 (190). P.C. (37). Bodl. H. 23 (338).


Lond. Gaz. 2123.

1830.

30 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation

For the better Execution of the Office of making and Registering Polices of Assurances in London.

Whitehall: 30 April 1686.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 102 Letters ing con-

Charles II granted to Sir Allen Broderick and assigns the office of making and registering all assurances, &c., on ships,
merchandises, &c., in London for his life and life of William Broderick, merchant, and 31 years after death of survivor. Certain private offices have been set up which make 'Policies of Assurances' not entered in the office. All assurances are to be registered in Broderick's office.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (1); C. 21. f. 2 (15 l). P.C. (40).


Price 1d. 7 November 1687. N° 3831.

7 MAY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation Inhibiting all Persons after the Four and twentieth day of June next to use the Trade of a Pedlar or Petty Chapmen, unless they be Licensed according to a Course lately taken by Us in that behalf.

Whitehall: 7 May 1686.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 102 Reign Our 2) the will

Recites 39 Eliz. confirmed 7 James I. The King has resolved to license peddlers or petty chapmen to prevent the dispersion of scandalous books and libels by rogues and idle persons pretending to be peddlers. An office erected for the purpose by letters patent 29 April 1686. All wishing a licence to bring certificates from the minister and churchwardens, and be bound under £40 to lodge only in inns or alehouses and not to travel on Sundays. To come in force 6 May next.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (2); C. 21. f. 2 (15 m). P.C. (41).


Rot. Pat. p. 9. n. 2. d.

Lond. Gaz. 2138. Price 2d. 16 May.

17 JULY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Recalling all His Majesties Subjects from the Service of Foreign Princes in East India.

Windsor: 17 July 1686.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 101 Subjects, Us Assisting

The East India Company complains of interlopers and deserters entering foreign services. All subjects in the employ of the Mogul or great King of Indostan, the King of Syam, the Queen of Atcheen, or Sumbajee Rajay, or of the Dutch East India Company are to repair to our General and Council at Bombay, when they shall have employment, or to the Privy Council in England within a year. The General and Council of India, in the island of Bombay, and the President and Council of 'Madrasse' in the Fort of St. George on the Coromandel Coast to proclaim this in India.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (5); 816. m. 3 (19). P.C. (44).


Rot. Pat. p. 10. n. 2. d.

Lond. Gaz. 2180. Price 1d. 30 October.

17 JULY.

Arms 106 Subjects, Us Assisting

Another edition of No. 3833, q.v.

Guld. 3 (85).

1686-7: 2 James II

8 OCTOBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Prohibiting the Transportation of Frames for Knitting and Making of Silk-Stockings, and other Wearing Necessaries.

Whitehall: 24 October 1686.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 105 and would against

The Society of Framework-kitters was incorporated by Charles II, who by Procl. 15 Jan. 17 Chas. II, No. 3452, q.v., forbade the export of any frames or pieces or parcels of them. No frames are to be sold without giving notice to the Company, and all customs officers and others are to prevent export. Offenders to be certified to Privy Council.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (8); C. 21. f. 2 (15 o). P.C. (48).


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 3. d.

Price 1d. 30 October.

17 OCTOBER.

Arms 104 pre- dom upon

The report of the King's Advocate and Proctor concerning the exemptions of Trinity Minories, St. James, Dukes place, and St. Botolph, Aldgate, being read, and the thousands of clandestine marriages there celebrated of late years being considered: all rectors, &c., are ordered not to celebrate marriage without banns or license duly obtained, on pain of suspension ab officio et beneficio and of contempt in those so married. Copies of this to be entered on diocesan registers, &c., and read in all churches and chapels.


1686-7: 2 James II

4 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR ECCLESIASTICAL CAUSES.]

[Begin]: The Reports of the . . .

[Forbidding Clandestine marriages.]

Whitehall: 4 November 1686.

Savoy: T. Newcomb: 1686.

1 ff. Roman letter.

Arms 104 cons. dom upon

Parliament now prorogued to 22 Nov. is prorogued to 15 February at Westminster.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (7); C. 21. f. 2 (15 m). P.C. (47).


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 2180. 9 October.

8 OCTOBER.

Arms 105 Nineteenth the contrary

Another edition of No. 3835, q.v.

B.M. 1851. c. 11 (101). Queen's 79. C. 6 (67).

Lond. Gaz. 2181.

Differs by omission of 'from the said Two, and twentieth day of November next ensuing'.

N° 3836.

24 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Prohibiting the Transportation of Frames for Knitting and Making of Silk-Stockings, and other Wearing Necessaries.

Whitehall: 24 October 1686.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 105 and would against

Parliament now prorogued to 22 Nov. is prorogued to 15 February at Westminster.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (7); C. 21. f. 2 (15 m). P.C. (47).


Rot. Pat. p. 11. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 2180. 9 October.

1686-7

7 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For further Proroguing of the Parliament.

Whitehall: 7 January 1686–7.


1 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 105 and would against

Parliament is further prorogued from 15 February to 28 April next.


Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 1. d.

Lond. Gaz. 2206. 15 February.
1686-7: 2-3 JAMES II

2 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Dissolving this present Parliament.

Hampton Court: 2 July 1687.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 103 West- and of.

Parliament prorogued to 22 November is dissolved.


N° 3845.

2 JULY.

Arms 102* Proclamation upon 2) lisa, Pe.

A Proclamation 15 Sept., 12 Chas. II, No. 3257, q.v., prohibited export of wool into Scotland or elsewhere, giving half the forfeiture to the informer. The grant is continued but there must be public trial. Boats seized must be brought to London, Hull, or Exeter, and sold there, to prevent selling them back to the owners.


N° 3847.

30 JULY.—BY THE KING. [Begins] Whereas His Majesty hath been certainly...

[No one to kill Game within 10 miles of Hampton Court.]

Hampton Court: 30 July 1687.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 102 of jesties duly. None to kill any hare, partridge, pheasant, heath-pout, heron, duck, or mallard within 10 miles of Hampton Court. This to be published in all churches within 10 miles.


Lond. Gaz. 2267. 5 August.

N° 3848.

14 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Needles.

Windsor: 14 August 1687.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 101 Communal. Workmanship the Charles II, by Proclamation 5 April, Ann. 21, No. 3526, q.v., prohibited the importation of foreign needles. No needles are to be imported, bought, sold, or exchanged.

N° 3849.
Customs officers, &c., to seize and destroy. Offenders to be certified to the Privy Council.

**B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (17); C. 21. f. 2 (17e). P.C. (46).**

Queen’s 79. C. 6 (75). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Antiq. (29).


**Nº 3849.**

4 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For putting in execution the Additional Act for Improvement of Tillage.

Whitehall: 4 November 1687.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 106 profi- reign 2) But- Com-

An Act 22 Chas. II enacts that after 29 June 1670 rates should be paid for the custom of imported foreign grain according to the price in England. By 1 Jas. I the justices at Quarter Sessions are to certify the price of middling English grain twice a year, by the oaths of two substantial persons, to the chief collector of customs. Great care is to be had that the prices are the common market prices and not unduly enhanced ones in a small market. Provision made for the city of London.

**B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (18); C. 21. f. 2 (18a). P.C. (50).**


**Nº 3850.**

18 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For putting in Execution the Law against Importation and Selling of Foreign Buttons, and Prohibiting all Foreign Buttons whatsoever.

Whitehall: 18 November 1687.


2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 106 profi- reign 2) But- Com-

An Act 14 Chas. II prohibited after 24 June 1662 the sale, import, or export of foreign bone lace, cutwork, fringes, embroidery, bandstrings, buttons, or needlework, on pain of fine £50 for sale, £100 for import. Foreign buttons are now imported, but after hearing the Council of the Merchant Importers, it is the King’s pleasure that this be stopped.

**B.M. 21. h. 3 (19). P.C. (52).**


**Nº 3851.**

25 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Restraining the Number and Abuses of Hackney Coaches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, and Parishes comprised within the Bills of Mortality.

Whitehall: 25 November 1687.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 102 the High-ways and

Complaint is made of the annoyance of hackney coaches. The power of restraining nuisances in the streets is a royal prerogative. The King appoints John Philipps, Colonel Thomas Napier, Thomas Price, Richard Sheldon, and Jerome Nipho, Commissioners for the licensing of hackney coaches. After 10 Dec. no person unlicensed is to stand with or drive for hire any hackney coach, on pain of fine of &c.

**B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (20); C. 21. f. 2 (18 b). P.C. (54).**


Lond. Gaz. 2306. 30 November.

**Nº 3855.**
18 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the better putting in Execution the Law against the Importation and Selling of Foreign Buttons, and Prohibiting all Foreign Buttons whatsoever.

Whitehall: 18 January 1687.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 101. P.S.B. 249.

Refers to Proclamation 18 November, No. 3851, q.v. Some importers of foreign hair-buttons have been allowed to import a small quantity which they had bought before that date. No foreign buttons of any kind will be allowed to enter the kingdom after 23 January.

Recites Charter of 2 May, 22 Chas. II, incorporating a Governor and Company with exclusive rights of trading in the ‘streights and Bay, commonly called Hudson’s Bay’. Certain persons hire themselves out to foreigners to undermine the Company’s trade. All subjects are forbidden to enter the bay, on pain of forfeiture of ship and

20 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the more effectual Reducing and Suppressing of Pirates and Privateers in America.

Whitehall: 20 January 1687.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 101. P.S.B. 249.

Appoints Sir Robert Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight, in command of a squadron to put down piracy, a commissioner to receive submission of pirates and privateers. Offers a full pardon to any surrendering within twelve months, and finding security for good behaviour will be pardoned. Free passports will be given. All previous proclamations on piracy revoked.

Recites 14 Chas. II, revived by 1 James II, limiting buying or selling books to seven year apprentices to booksellers, printers, or bookbinders, freemen of the city by patrimonial right as sons of above, or members of the Company of Stationers. Notes the disorder caused by pedlars of seditious books and pamphlets. No pedlar is to sell any book or pamphlet in future.

9 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting His Majesties Subjects to Trade within the Limits Assigned to the Governour and Company of Adventurers of England, Trading into Hudson’s Bay, except those of the Company.

Whitehall: 9 March 1688.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 102. P.S.B. 249.

No subject is to enter or list themselves into the service of any foreign prince without licence, on pain of confiscation, &c. All customs officers and mariners, &c., are to arrest any recruiting agent.

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goods. All officers to prevent it and to aid the Company to prevent it.


Ret. Pat. p. 3. n. 3. d. Lond. Gaz. 2306. Price Id. 6 April.

№ 3862.

6 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the putting in Execution the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, for the Preventing the Exportation of Sheep, Wool, Wool-fells, Woolen-yarn, Mortlings, Shortlings, Wool-flocks, Fullers-Earth, and Fulling-Clay out of this Kingdom.

Whitehall: 6 April 1688.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 102 Statutes the Execution

Notwithstanding the law on the subject and the Proclama-
tions of Charles II, and Jas. II, Nos. 3257, 3847, q.v., this
trade is carried on with armed companies of men, who
convey wool out of the kingdom, beat off customs officers,
and rescue goods seized by them. No sheep, wool, wool-
fells, woolen-yarn, mortlings, shortlings, wool-flocks, fuller's-
earth, or fulling-clay is to be exported into Scotland or else-
where, on pain of the severest penalties.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (30); C. 21. f. 2 (20 b). P.C. (68).

(86); 79. C. 7 (2). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guild. 3 (100); 1


№ 3863.

27 APRIL.—BY THE KING. His Majesties
Gracious Declaration.

[Renewing Declaration of Indulgence of 1687.]

Whitehall: 27 April 1688.


8 pp. f. Italic and Roman letter [with No. 3865].

Renews Declaration of 4 April 1687 [No. 3864, q.v.] cited
in full. Hopes the good effect of it will be seen in the next
Parliament, which shall meet in November next at farthest.

B.M. 6495. g. 6 (10). Hodgkin.

Rariora iii. 81, being pp. 3-6 of the tract; Lond. Gaz. 2342.

№ 3864.

4 MAY. —[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]

[Begin] It is this Day Ordered . . . That His
Majesties . . .

[Order to read Declaration of Indulgence in all Churches.]

Whitehall: 4 May 1688.


Italic letter [with No. 3864]. Wm. Bridgeman.

Arms Council, That Dio-

The Declaration of 27 April [No. 3864, q.v.] is to be read
in all churches and chapels in London, &c., on the 20th and
27th of this month, and in all others on the 5th and 10th
of June. The Bishops are to distribute this Declaration
through their dioceses to be read.

B.M. 6495. g. 6 (10). Hodgkin.

Rariora iii. 81; Lond. Gaz. 2344.

P. 7 of No. 3864, no pagination mark.

№ 3865.

10 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

[For a Day of Thanksgiving for birth of a Prince.]

Whitehall: 10 June 1688.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 102 Mer- had Do-

Appoints Sunday, 17 June (for London and 10 miles
round), and Sunday, 1 July, for a day of public thank-
giving. Thomas, L. Bishop of Rochester, to prepare the form.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (32); C. 21. f. 2 (20 c). P.C. (69).

(5). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guild. 1 (524); 3 (102). P.R.O.

Original signed, P.S.B. 249.


11 June.

№ 3866.

29 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

[Against Debauchery, Drunkenness, and Swearing, &c.]

Whitehall: 29 June 1688.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 102 Ordered gion Go-

The greatest severity will be exercised against men of
dissolute, debauched, and profane lives. Persons of honour
to discontentance such men. Officers to prosecute persons
given to excessive drinking, debauchery, profane swearing
and cursing, and other dissolute, vicious, and immoral
practices.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (30); C. 21. f. 2 (20 b). P.C. (68).

(86); 79. C. 7 (2). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guild. 3 (100); 1


№ 3867.

29 JUNE.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.]


[Inserting the name of the Prince of Wales in the
Litany, &c.]

Whitehall: 29 June 1688.


1 f. Roman letter.

John Nicholas.

Arms 101 the sion care,

Queen Mary, Catherine the Queen Dowager, the Prince of
Wales, Mary Princess of Orange, and Princess Anne of Den-
mark to be inserted in the prayers for the Royal Family.

Present: The King, L. Chancellor, President, Privy Seal,
Chamberlain, Marquess of Powis, Earl Huntingdon, Bath,
Craven, Berkeley, Melfort, Castlemaine, Lord Bellasyse,
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Nicholas Butler, Mr.
Petre.


Queen's 79. C. 7 (4). Guild. 1 (525); 3 (103). T.C.D.

RR. bb. 42.

Lond. Gaz. 2361.

3 July.

№ 3868.

29 JUNE. —[BY THE KING.

Arms 102 the sion care,

Another edition of No. 3868, q.v.

B.M. 190. g. 13 (192). Ch. 691.

1. 33 ends 'Excellent'.

№ 3869.

12 AUGUST.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

[Against the export of Wool, Fuller's Earth, &c.]

Windsor: 12 August 1688.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 106 peculiar the Pur-

Much wool, wool-fells, mortlings, shortlings, yarn, wool-
flocks, fuller's-earth, fulling-clay, and tobacco-pipe clay is
exported to the great prejudice of the woollen manufacture.
A commission has been granted, 28 June last, to certain
persons to stop this export, to receive voluntary contribu-
tions to aid them, and to employ the money received accordingly. Any of these exports found are to be seized and brought to London, and the ships seized sent to London, Hull, or Exeter for sale. They are not to be re-sold to the owners. All magistrates, &c., to aid in carrying out this Proclamation.

**3 SEPTEMBER.**—**BY THE KING.** A Declaration.

[For reforming abuses in the quartering of soldiers.]  
*Windsor: 2 September 1688.*  
1 f. Gothic letter.

**Arms 102 of quor against**

Abuses in quartering contrary to Proclamation 23 Aug. 1685, No. 3815, q.v., still persist. No officer or soldier shall be quartered in any private house, except by consent. Not to choose their own quarters. Every officer shall have one bed, soldiers two in a bed. Officers and soldiers shall not take bribes to give up their quarters. Persons injured, who do not get instant redress from the commanding officer, are to take bribes to give up their quarters. Persons injured, who do not get instant redress from the commanding officer, are to lay depredations before the magistrate to forward to the King. Officers to pay 6d. per mile for each wagon or carriage employed.

**B.L.**  
**B.M.** 21. h. 3 (35); C. 21. f. 2 (20f).  
**P.C.** (72).  
**Queen's** 79. C. 7 (7).  
**Dalk.** 2 (50).  
**Bodl.** Ashm. H. 23 (364).  
**Antiq.** (38).  
**Guild.** 1 (527); 3 (107).  

*London Gaz. 5380.*  
8 September.

**4 SEPTEMBER.**—**BY THE KING.** A true Copy of the Letters Patents granted by his Majesty to the French Ministers, &c., lately come hither for Shelter and Protection.

*Westminster: 4 September 1688.*  
Sine nota.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
*Jeffrays C.*


**B.L.**  
**B.M.** 21. h. 3 (35); C. 21. f. 2 (20f).  
**P.C.** (72).  
**Queen's** 79. C. 7 (7).  
**Dalk.** 2 (50).  
**Bodl.** Ashm. H. 23 (364).  
**Antiq.** (38).  
**Guild.** 1 (527); 3 (107).  

*London Gaz. 5380.*  
8 September.

**21 SEPTEMBER.**

**Arms 108 of Repealing Cho.**

Another edition of No. 3873, q.v.

**B.L.**  
**B.M.** C. 21. f. 2 (20g); 100. g. 13 (286).  
**Guild.** 1 (528).  
1. 14 ends 'And'.

**27 SEPTEMBER.**—**[BY THE KING.]**

His Majesties most Gracious and General Pardon.

*Westminster: 27 September 1688.*  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Clerke.

**Arms 102 &c. of September.**

Pardon to all persons except bodies incorporate and politic liable to prosecution in ecclesiastical or temporal courts, except treasons over-sea, counterfeiting royal seals, signet, or money, murders, piracy, highway robbery, burglary, &c., all offences excepted in Proclamation No. 3828, q.v., fines and issues after 1679, dilapidations, confiscations, forfeitures, indictments, &c., all fugitives who do not surrender before 1 January next, and Robert Parsons, Edward Matthews, Samuel Venner, Andrew Fletcher, Col. John Rumsey, Maj. John Manley, Isaac Manley, Francis Charleton, John Wildman, Titus Oates, Robert Ferguson, Gilbert Burnet, and Sir Robert Peyton.

**B.L.**  
**B.M.** 190. g. 12 (131); 816. m. 3 (23).  
**P.C.** (74).  
**Bodl.** Pamph. 179; Ashm. H. 23 (389).  
**T.C.D. RR.** bb. 42.  
**Antiq.** (39).  
**Guild.** 1 (529).  
**Hodgkin.**

27 September.

**28 SEPTEMBER.**—**BY THE KING.** A Proclamation.

[Recalling the writs for the New Parliament on advice of invasion.]

*Whitehall: 28 September 1688.*  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Clerke.

**Arms 107 with derstand utmost**

Has received notice of a great and sudden invasion from Holland, purposing an absolute conquest of these kingdoms. Has always rejected 'Foreign Succors' and calls on all subjects to aid. Recalls writs of summons to Parliament in November already issued.

**B.L.**  
**B.M.** 21. h. 3 (38); C. 21. f. 2 (20f).  
**P.C.** (75).  
**Bodl.** Pamph. 179; Ashm. H. 23 (368).  
**Queen's** 79. C. 7 (9).  
**Guild.** 1 (530).  
**P.R.O.** Original signed, P.S.B. 250.  
**Rot. Pat. p. 10, n. 1, d.**  
*London Gaz. 5386.*  
Translated, Dutch 4° (1851. d. 1 (4)).  
29 September.

**28 SEPTEMBER.**

**Arms 108 an stand utmost**

Another edition of No. 3876, q.v.

**B.L.**  
**B.M.** C. 21. f. 2 (21a).  
**P.C.** (75).  
**T.C.D. RR.** bb. 42.  
**Dalk.** 3 (110).  

**28 SEPTEMBER.**

**Arms 106 of although ut**

Another edition of No. 3876, q.v.

**B.L.**  
**B.M.** 190. g. 12 (131); 816. m. 3 (23).  
**P.C.** (74).  
**P.R.O.** (60).  

*London Gaz. 5386.*

**2 OCTOBER.**—**[BY THE KING.]**

His Majesties most Gracious and General Pardon.

*Westminster: 2 October 1688.*  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Clerke.

**Arms 107 &c. and Wit.**

Pardon to all persons except bodies incorporate and politic liable to prosecution in ecclesiastical or temporal courts, except treasons over-sea, counterfeiting royal seals, signet, or money, murders, piracy, highway robbery, burglary, &c., all offences excepted in Proclamation No. 3828, q.v., fines and issues after 1679, dilapidations, confiscations, forfeitures, indictments, &c., all fugitives who do not surrender before 1 January next, and Robert Parsons, Edward Matthews, Samuel Venner, Andrew Fletcher, Col. John Rumsey, Maj. John Manley, Isaac Manley, Francis Charleton, John Wildman, Titus Oates, Robert Ferguson, Gilbert Burnet, and Sir Robert Peyton.

**B.L.**  
**B.M.** 190. g. 12 (131); 816. m. 3 (23).  
**P.C.** (74).  
**Bodl.** Pamph. 179; Ashm. H. 23 (389).  
**T.C.D. RR.** bb. 42.  
**Antiq.** (39).  
**Guild.** 1 (529).  
**Hodgkin.**

27 September.

**29 September.**


2 OCTOBER.

Arms 102 Bo- solved admit
Another edition of No. 3879, q.v. B.L. 190. g. 12 (132). Hodgkin. 3 October. N° 3880.

17 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation. For Restoring Corporations to their Ancient Charters, Liberties, Rights and Franchises.
Whitehall: 17 October 1688.
1 f. Gothic letter. Arms 102 Bo- solved admit
The deeds of surrender of corporations are not enrolled, except Thetford, Nottingham, Bridgewater, Louth, Beverley, Taunton, Exeter, Doncaster, Colchester, Winchester, Lancaster, Lister, Plimpton, Tregone, Plymouth, Dunwich, St. Ives, Fowey, East-Looe, Camelford, West-Looe, Tintagel, Penryn, Truro, Bodmin, Hadleigh, Lestwythell, and Saltash. Judgments have been entered against London, Chester, Calne, St. Ives, Pool, York, Taunton, Llanghom, and Malmesbury only. All corporations are to be restored as they were before any deed of surrender. All officers holding since a surrender removed from place. All deeds of surrender to be cancelled and returned. New charters will be granted. All charters of incorporation granted after 1679 annulled and void. The deeds of surrender of corporations are not enrolled, except Thetford, Nottingham, Bridgewater, Louth, Beverley, Taunton, Exeter, Doncaster, Colchester, Winchester, Lancaster, Lister, Plimpton, Tregone, Plymouth, Dunwich, St. Ives, Fowey, East-Looe, Camelford, West-Looe, Tintagel, Penryn, Truro, Bodmin, Hadleigh, Lestwythell, and Saltash. Judgments have been entered against London, Chester, Calne, St. Ives, Pool, York, Taunton, Llanghom, and Malmesbury only. All corporations are to be restored as they were before any deed of surrender. All officers holding since a surrender removed from place. All deeds of surrender to be cancelled and returned. New charters will be granted. All charters of incorporation granted after 1679 annulled and void.


17 OCTOBER.

Arms 102 Bo- solved Our

17 OCTOBER.

Arms 102 Bo- solved Invasion,
Another edition of No. 3881, q.v. B.L. 1851. b. 3 (62). N° 3883.

17 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas in the Charters, Patents, or Grants made...
[An order under Signet and Sign Manual, removing holders of Office in Corporations.]
Whitehall: 17 October 1688.
1 f. Italic letter. Sutherland P. Arms 102 made place requi-
Acting under the powers of discharge reserved to the King, all officers of corporations holding under charters granted since 1679, except the cities named in the Proclamation No. 3881, q.v., whose deeds of surrender are enrolled, or judgements in Quo Warranto against them entered, are removed from office.


17 OCTOBER.—[BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas in the Charters, Patents, or...
[An order in Council removing holders of Office in Corporations.]
Whitehall: 17 October 1688.
1 f. Roman letter [on same sheet as No. 3884.]
John Nicholas.

Arms 109 to men Re-


20 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[For watching the sea coast, &c.]
Whitehall: 20 October 1688.
1 f. Gothic letter. Arms 106 this Our Pub-
In view of invasion the coasts are to be carefully watched, and at the first approach of the enemy all horses, oxen, and cattle not actually in use by the army are to be driven 20 miles inland.


20 OCTOBER.

Arms as 102 this this Pub
Another edition of No. 3886, q.v. B.L. Antiq. (42).

26 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation To Restrain the Spreading of False News.
Whitehall: 26 October 1688.
1 f. Gothic letter. Arms 102 Cle- Promoters Offen-
All subjects are warned not to write, print, nor speak, any false news whatsoever, or to meddle with affairs of State in their common discourse. Those who hear such things and do not reveal them to the authorities will equally be punished.


26 OCTOBER.

Arms 106 Cle- Promoters Of-
Another edition of No. 3888, q.v. B.L. B.M. 816. m. 3 (28); C. 21. f. 2 (22 c). P.C. (77). Antiq. (43). Guild. 3 (113). N° 3889.
1688: 4 James II

1 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.] A Letter, &c. [Begins] We have given you so full . . .

Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter. W. H. P. O.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 106 Adherents, to accord—

The Prince of Orange and his adherents have framed several treasonable declarations. No subject is to publish, disperse, repeat or hand about these papers, nor read, receive, conceal, or keep them, on pain of utmost severity, &c.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 107 Orange as In—

The invasion of England by the Prince of Orange fills the King with horror. His declaration is a usurpation of the royal prerogatives, and calls in question the legitimacy of the Prince of Wales, and asks for a free Parliament, which cannot exist while there is a foreign army in the country.


15 NOVEMBER. — The Speech Of The Prince of Orange To Some Principle Gentlemen of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, on their coming to Joyn his Highness at Exeter the 15th of Nov. 1688.

Exeter: 15 November 1688.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 108 the Our Dis—

Another edition of No. 3893, q.v.


16 NOVEMBER—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Prohibiting the Keeping of Exeter Fair, and other Fairs thereabouts, for some Time.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 102 of shall upon

In view of the armed force of foreigners in that part of the county, Exeter Fair (on or about 6 December) is not to be held, or any fair within 20 miles of it, until licence is obtained.

B.L. B.M. T. 100° (202). N° 3898.

17 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE LORDS.] To The Kings Most Excellent Majesty, . . .

[Whitehall: 17 November 1688.]


1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 109 deep of Blood,


1 This copy has a MS. note that T. Oxon. was not permitted to sign.
17 NOVEMBER.

Miseries of Preach
Another edition of No. 3901, q.v., with James’s answer.
Queen’s 79. C. 7 (19).

17 NOVEMBER.

1 f. Roman letter.
War which was
Another edition of No. 3901, q.v.
B.L. B.M. Lutt. III. 76. Antiq. (17).

22 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation Of Pardon.

Salisbury: 22 November 1688.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Assem- this freely
Recites nine grievances concerning their religion, liberties, and properties. They will join the Prince of Orange. It is not rebellion to resist kings who do not govern by law.
Quotes breach of faith of Queen Mary to the Suffolk-men.

22 NOVEMBER.

Another edition of No. 3904, q.v.

22 NOVEMBER.—The Declaration of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty at the Rendezvous at Nottingham, Nov. 21. 1688.

Nottingham: 22 November 1688.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
Consents to the petition of 17 Nov. 1688 [No. 3901, q.v.], and does not feel safe in religion or property till it is granted. Signed by 153 names (6 peers, 5 baronets, 6 knights, Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of York).
Adv. Pamph. 22 (42).

30 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For the Speedy Calling of a Parliament.

Whitehall: 30 November 1688.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Parliament is to meet at Westminster 15 January next. Free liberty to elect. General pardon to all subjects under Great Seal to pass. Recommendations as to character of persons to be chosen.

30 NOVEMBER.

Arms 50-61 a Pressure Pro-
Another edition of No. 3909, q.v.

30 NOVEMBER.

Arms 108 last—other agree-
Another edition of No. 3909, q.v.

30 NOVEMBER.

Arms 103 Peace and proper
Another edition of No. 3909, q.v.

30 NOVEMBER.

[BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.] A Paper Delivered to His Highness the Prince of Orange, By the Commissioners Sent by His Majesty to treat with Him. And His Highness’s Answer.

Littlecott: 9 December 1688.
1 f. Roman letter.

A paper signed by the Marquess of Halifax, the Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Godolphin, Commissioners of His Majesty, was delivered at Hungerford 8 December, promising a free Parliament, full security, armies to be restrained within their limits, and at a distance from London. In answer to which the Prince sent the following proposals: (1) All papists, &c., to be disarmed and removed from public employment. (2) All Proclamations reflecting on the Prince to be recalled. (3) The custody of the Tower to be entrusted to the City. (4) The King and the Prince to have equal access to the new Parliament with equal number of guards. Armies to remain 30 miles from London and not to be increased. (5) Tilbury Fort to be put into the hands of the City. (6) Commander of Portsmouth to be appointed by agreement. (7) A public provision to be made in the meantime for the Prince’s troops.

9 DECEMBER.

Paper red Littlcott,
Another edition of No. 3913, q.v.
B.M. T. 100* (199).

9 DECEMBER.

London: for J. S.
2 pp. Roman letter.

Another edition of No. 3913, q.v.
B.L.
1688: INTERREGNUM

9 DECEMBER.
2 pp. fo. Roman letter.

Another edition of No. 3913, q.v.
B.L. N° 3916.

9 DECEMBER.
The King's General's Letter to the Prince of Orange.
Whitehall : 11 December 1688.

Whitehall : 11 December 1688.


Another edition of No. 3923, q.v.
B.L. N° 3917.


Another edition of No. 3923, q.v.
B.L. N° 3918.


Another edition of No. 3923, q.v.
B.L. N° 3918a.

12 DECEMBER.—[BY THE PEERS, ETC.] [Begins] Wee the Peers of the Realm, being . . .
[Sheriffs of London, &c., to execute their offices.] Whitchal : 12 December 1688.
Savoy : E. Jones : 1688.
1 f. Roman letter.

Whitehall : 11 December 1688.

12 DECEMBER.—[BY THE PEERS, ETC.] [Begins] Wee the Peers of the Realm, being . . .
[Sheriffs of London, &c., to execute their offices.] Whitchal : 12 December 1688.
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1 f. Roman letter.

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1 f. Roman letter.

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[Sheriffs of London, &c., to execute their offices.] Whitchal : 12 December 1688.
Savoy : E. Jones : 1688.
1 f. Roman letter.

13 DECEMBER.—[BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE. A Declaration.]
[For keeping of discipline.]
Henley : 13 December 1688.
Savoy : E. Jones : 1688.
1 f. Roman letter.

13 DECEMBER.—[BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE. A Declaration.]
[For keeping of discipline.]
Henley : 13 December 1688.
Savoy : E. Jones : 1688.
1 f. Roman letter.

13 DECEMBER.—[BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE. A Declaration.]
[For keeping of discipline.]
Henley : 13 December 1688.
Savoy : E. Jones : 1688.
1 f. Roman letter.
of Warke, Maynard, Howard of Ereswick, Jermy, Vaughan, Carbery, Culpeper, Lucas, Delamere, Crew, Lumley, Carterel, Oasulstone, Godolphin, Churchill. Most of these (53) sign an order to Francis Gwyn to sign orders in their name.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (23 b); 816. m. 3 (37); 190. g. 13 (188). Adv. Pamph. 37 (35). Bodl. Pamph. 179. Marsh. V. 3. 6. 10. Antiq. (51). Hodgkin.

23 DECEMBER. — [BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.] [Begins] Whereas the Necessity of Affairs...

[Summoning a meeting of past Members of Parliament, &c.]

St. James's: 23 December 1688.


1 f. Roman letter.

C. Huygens.

Another edition of No. 3934, q.v.

B.L. B.M. T. 100*; 200.

N° 3935.

23 DECEMBER.

Affairs does Decem-

Another edition of No. 3934, q.v.

B.L.

N° 3936.

25 DECEMBER. — BY THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL. Assembled at the House of Lords, Westminster, December 25, 1688.

Westminster: 25 December 1688.


1 f. Roman letter.

Desire to hazard

We, the Lords, request your Highness [the Prince of Orange] to administer public affairs, and consider the present state of Ireland, till the meeting of the Intended Convention on 22 January next.

We, the Lords, desire your Highness to send letters to all Lords, Counties, Universities, Boroughs, Cities, &c., desiring them to choose within ten days such a number of persons to represent them as are of right to be sent to Parliament. Notice of election dates to be given at least five days before. Persons to meet at Westminster, 22 January. Signed by all the Lords and presented to the Prince of Orange at St. James's. His answer follows, accepting. Dec. 28.


N° 3937.

25 DECEMBER.


1 f. Roman letter.

De the Twenty

The two resolutions [No. 3937, q.v.] alone. Published by their Lordships’ order.

Bodl. Pamph. 179.

N° 3938.
2 JANUARY. — [BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.] A Declaration Of His Highness the Prince of Orange, For The better Collecting of the Publick Revenue.

St. James's: 2 January 1688.


1 f. Roman letter.

and the to

Since 5 Nov. last the collection of the public revenue (Customs, Excise, Hearth, &c.) has been carried on irregularly, and many refuse to pay. At the request of the Lords, the Commons sitting under Charles II, and the Aldermen, &c., of London, we have taken the administration of public affairs. All extraordinary commissions are revoked. The ordinary collectors are to receive revenue. Justices, &c., are to enforce payment. All persons are to pay the accustomed sums.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (24 a) ; 190. g. 13 (291) ; 816. m. 3 (42). Queen's 79. C. 7 (26). Dalk. 2 (62). Bodl. Ashm. H. 23 (409). Ch. 697. Guild. 1 (542) ; 4 (1).

Lond. Gaz. 2416.
4 January.

N° 3946.


[For preventing disorders at Elections.]


Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

C. Huygens.

Troops are to be marched out of towns in which elections are going on (except the regular garrison), and are not to return to quarters till the election is over.

Queen's 79. C. 7 (27).

Lond. Gaz. 2416.

N° 3945.

8 JANUARY. — [BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.] A Declaration For the better Quartering of the Forces.

St. James's : 8 January 1688.

Savoy : E. Jones : 1688[-9].


Lond. Gaz. 2418.

N° 3946.

8 JANUARY.

Another edition of No. 3946, q.v.

Bodl. Pamph. 179.

N° 3947.

8 JANUARY.

Regiments, ces shall

Another edition of No. 3946, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 190. g. 13 (292). Guild. 4 (13).

10 January.

N° 3948.

St. James’s: 14 January 1688[-9].

Arms 111 of in Day

Recites Order of Lords 22 Dec. last [No. 3933, q.v.]. This to be strictly obeyed within 3 days. Lord Mayor, &c., to make strict search. Constables and beadles to visit every house and report to the Justices. Passes for oversea void if not carried out at once.

14 January.

14 JANUARY.
1 f. Roman letter.

Another edition of No. 3949, q.v.

Ch. 698.

16 JANUARY. — BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE. A Declaration.

[Wages of the Navy to be paid.]

St. James’s: 16 January 1688.

Savoy: E. Jones: 1688[-9].
several Officer Ap-

In consequence of false reports, it is stated that the arrears and wages of every officer and seaman will be paid in ordinary course. Absentees from duty who return in 15 days will be pardoned.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (24 b); 190. g. 13 (294); 816. m. 3 (44). P.R.O. 4 (4). Adv. Pamph. 37 (44). Hodgkin. Guild. 1 (543); 4 (14).

Lond. Gaz. 2419.
17 January.

19 JANUARY. — [BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.] William Henry, By the Grace of God, Prince of Orange, &c. [Officers and Soldiers to repair to their Quarters.]

St. James’s: 19 January 1688.

1 f. Roman letter. C. Huygens.

Arms 111 such ration Pu.

Trustworthy officers have been sent to the troops. Arrears of pay to 1 January last will be paid forthwith, and subsistence money and clearings will be paid as usual. All officers and soldiers to return to their quarters. All muster rolls to be sent in in 10 days.


Lond. Gaz. 2421.
21 January.


Westminster: 22 January 1688[-9].
London: for Partridge & Gillyflower: [1688-9].
1 f. Roman letter.

Tem- of Thanksgiving

Thursday 31 Jan. (London), 14 February (country) appointed a day of public thanksgiving for delivery from popery and arbitrary power.

L.J. xiv. 102; C.J. x. 11.

23 JANUARY.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins.]

Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal . . . [No Papists to enter the Parliament House.]

Not found.

L.J. xiv. 105.

26 JANUARY.—[BY THE KING, JAS. II.] His Majesties Letter to the House of Lords and Commons, Writ from St. Germains the 3d of February 1688.


Sine nota.

2 pp. Roman letter.

Peoples juncture 2) Re true


B.L. Antiq. (54).


N° 3954.

2 FEBRUARY.—[BY THE LORDS.] An Order Of The Lords Spiritual & Temporal Assembled at Westminster, For the Not-observing the Sixth Day of February.

Westminster: 2 February 1688[-9].

Savoy: E. Jones & for Partridge, Gillyflower, and Heyrick: 1688[-9].
1 f. Roman letter.

Spiri- at this

The Accession of James II (6 February) not to be observed.

L.J. xiv. 114.
Lond. Gaz. 2424.
This is headed ‘Numb. 4’ but there is no series title, &c.

N° 3955.

6 FEBRUARY. — BY THE PRINCE OF ORANGE. A Declaration For Restraining and Preventing Abuses in Forests &c.

St. James’s: 6 February 1688[-9].

W. H. Prince of Orange.

Not found.

All mayors, sheriffs, &c., to aid those in charge of forests, parks and against deerstealers and others committing outrages in them, and to arrest and keep in custody such offenders till delivered by due course of law.

Lond. Gaz. 2426.

N° 3956.

WILLIAM & MARY


[Proclaiming Prince and Princess of Orange King and Queen.]

[Westminster: 13 February 1688-9.]

London: Partridge, Gillyflower & Heyrick: 1688[-9].

God has granted a miraculous deliverance from popery and arbitrary power, due to the resolution, &c., of the Prince of Orange. The Lords and Commons have offered the crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange, who have accepted it. We therefore, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and
1688-9: 1 William & Mary

Commons, together with the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London, and others of the Commons of this Realm, do proclaim them King and Queen.

B.M. 21. h. 3 (49). L.L. xiv. 129; C.J. x. 68; Rariora iii. 111. 13 February. N° 3957.

13 FEBRUARY. King—Her to Another edition of No. 3957, q.v.


13 FEBRUARY. King—Her Reign Another edition of No. 3957, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 816. m. 3 (46). Queen's 79. C. 7 (31). Hodgkin. N° 3959.

13 FEBRUARY. Great upon Mary Another edition of No. 3957, q.v.

Dalk. 2 (65). N° 3960.

13 FEBRUARY. to with William Another edition of No. 3957, q.v.


13 FEBRUARY. this Protestant years Another edition of No. 3957, q.v.

Guild. 1 (547). N° 3962.

14 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation. [For continuance in office.]


1 f. Gothic letter.

the Royal Obe— Continuing in office all who being Protestants held office on 1 December last as sheriffs, justices of peace, and revenue officers, until pleasure.


14 FEBRUARY. — the Royal Obe— Another edition of No. 3963, q.v.


14 FEBRUARY. the Collectors give Another edition of No. 3963, q.v.

Dalk. 2 (66). N° 3965.


16 FEBRUARY. — the Collectors give Another edition of No. 3966, q.v.


16 FEBRUARY. — the Royal Obe— Another edition of No. 3969, q.v.


19 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For avoiding all Damage and loss to the Subjects, by the Foreign Coins by them lately Received.


Forces Our one Certain Dutch and foreign coins have been paid by our troops recently. Collectors of revenue are to accept them (in London and ten miles around for one week, and elsewhere south of Trent for three weeks) at the following rates. Ducatoons at 5s. 6d., three guilder pieces at 5s. 3d., thirty stiver pieces at 2s. 7½d., twenty-eight stiver pieces at 2s. 6d., cross dollars at 4s. 6d., guilder pieces at 1s. 9d., six stiver pieces at 6½d. each.

B.M. 21. h. 3 (50); C. 21. f. 2 (26); 816. m. 24 (54). P.C. I (94). P.R.O. 4 (10). Guild. 1 (550). 21 February.

1 Printers to the King and Queen's most excellent Majesty.

19 FEBRUARY. — the Royal Obe— Another edition of No. 3969, q.v.


28 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For the Discovery and Apprehension of Robert Brent, Gentleman.


Gentleman, hereby to Robert Brent, late of the Middle Temple, charged with treason was bailed and absconded. On the demand of the Commons two hundred pounds reward is offered for his apprehension. No person is to aid him, conceal him, or further his escape.


1 Printers to the King and Queen's most excellent Majesty.
28 FEBRUARY.

Gentleman, whom Severity,

Another edition of No. 3971, q.v.

T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guild. 4 (16).

No 3972.

28 FEBRUARY.

Gentleman, to such

Another edition of No. 3971, q.v.


No 3973.

28 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation Requiring the Bringing in of Arms lately Embezelled:

Whitehall: 28 February 1688[-9].

London: Bill & Newcomb: 1688[-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

other Town to

Divers muskets, pistols, carbines, and other arms having on them the 'Tower mark' have been lost. All subjects who can give information of them are to do so to the next officer, who shall take them into his custody, and give notice to the Master General of the Ordnance in the Tower.


Lond. Gaz. 2432.

2 March.

No 3974.

28 FEBRUARY.

other formation the

Another edition of No. 3974, q.v.


No 3975.

28 FEBRUARY.

other formation may

Another edition of No. 3974, q.v.

B.L. Guild. 4 (11).

No 3976.

16 MARCH.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation Requiring the Bringing in of Arms lately Imbezelled:

Whitehall: 16 March 1688[-9].

London: Bill & Newcomb: 1688[-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Disorders be County to

[All in arms against William rebels and traitors.]

Commons have hereafter

By request of Parliament all officers and soldiers in arms against the King are declared rebels and traitors. They are to be seized and brought to justice.


Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 5. d.

Lond. Gaz. 2436; L.J. xiv. 149.

18 March.

No 3977.

16 MARCH.

Commons End such

Another edition of No. 3977, q.v.


No 3978.

16 MARCH.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation In Order to their Majesties intended Coronation.

Whitehall: 16 March 1688[-9].

London: Bill & Newcomb: 1688[-9].

1 f. Gothic letter.

the further Our


Lond. Gaz. 2437.

Price Id. 19 March.

No 3979.

1 APRIL.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation, Requiring the Discovery and Bringing in of Arms lately Imbezelled.

Hampton Court: 1 April 1689.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Disorders where next

On the disbanding of the army great quantities of arms have been sold, pawned, or cast away, and in spite of our late Procl. [No. 3974, q.v.] are not yet brought in. The following rewards are offered:—5s. for every snaphance musket, 2s. 6d. matchlock musket, 5s. carbine, 5s. pair of pistols, and one quarter value for ammunition, stoves, &c. If the custodian does not bring them in these rewards to be paid to the informer. The officers of the Ordnance to repay disbursements.


Lond. Gaz. 2442.

1 f. Gothic letter.

1 APRIL.

Disorders where next

Another edition of No. 3981, q.v.


No 3983.

4 APRIL.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Declaration.

[English troops in the Low Countries to be paid at English rates.]

Hampton Court: 4 April 1689.


1 f. Roman letter.

English troops sent to the Low Countries are continued at English pay and on the English establishment, and are not 478
1689: 1 WILLIAM & MARY

To be paid at the same rates as Dutchmen or other foreigners.


4 APRIL.

spread such Subjects,

Another edition of No. 3984, q.v.


10 APRIL.—[BY THE KING AND QUEEN.]

[For a Collection for the distressed Protestants of Ireland.]

Westminster: 10 April [1689].

Savoy: E. Jones for W. Fall: 1689.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Fall.

Ireland, Great Our

A collection to be made for the distressed Protestants of Ireland in church, and from house to house in every parish, to be sent to the archdeacons, and by them to the Chamber of the City of London. A committee of English and Irish peers, bishops, &c., to administer the fund. John Combe of St. Dunstan’s in the West to be registran. A list of collections to be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This in force for two years.

T.C.D. B. 5. 21 (8).

Before 11 APRIL. — [BY THE EARL MARSHAL.]

Orders to be Observed On the Day of the Royal Coronation Of King William and Queen Mary. The Eleventh of this Instant April.

Savoy: E. Jones: 1689.

1 f. Roman letter.

Norfolke and Marshall.

Commanded, Abby Re-

No one to be admitted by the choir door without a ticket or after 9 a.m. Gallery tickets not after 8 a.m. Peers to meet at House of Lords and Peersesses in Painted Chamber (robes and coronets) by 8 a.m. Westminster choir, &c., to be in Westminster Hall by 10 a.m. All others admitted to be at Court of Requests at 8 a.m.


25 APRIL.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation Prohibiting the Importation of all sorts of Manufactures and Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of France.

Whitehall: 25 April 1689.


1 f. Gothic letter.

by England or

England has for years received great damage by consuming French commodities and exporting English bullion and coin. No French goods are to be imported after 16 May next: wine, brandy, silk, linen cloth, paper, &c. No one is to buy any of these goods after 25 January next, on pain of confiscation.

B.M. B. 21. h. 3 (65). P.C. II (23). Dalk. 2 (77).


P.S.B. 251.

Ret. Pat. p. 3. n. S. d.

Lond. Gaz. 2449.

30 April.

N° 3988.

25 APRIL. —BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Declaration For the Encouraging of French Protestants to Transport themselves into this Kingdom.

Whitehall: 25 April 1689.


1 f. Roman letter.

deliver stants to

The English nation being relieved from the fear of religious persecution sympathizes with the misery of French Protestants. The King offers them royal protection and means of livelihood.


Lond. Gaz. 2449.

Gratis, 29 April.

N° 3990.

25 APRIL. —Deliver stants comfor-

Another edition of No. 3990, q.v.


N° 3991.

25 APRIL. —Our willing Livelyhood

Another edition of No. 3990, q.v.

Guild. 1 (558).

N° 3992.

26 APRIL.—[BY THE KING AND QUEEN.]

[Letters Patent for distressed Irish Protestants.]

Westminster: 26 April [1689].

Savoy: E. Jones for W. Fall: 1689.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Fall.

Ireland, Great Our

Recites the distressed condition of the refugee Irish Protestants. Authorizes a collection of alms for them. Archbishops, &c., to see this done in every parish. Parsons, Vicars, and Curates to give notice of this on the first Lord’s Day: the Churchwardens to make a house-to-house collection, entering the amounts received in a book, sending up the money through the Archdeacons, who are to pay it within twenty days to the Commissioners in the Chamber of the City. The amount subscribed by each parish to be kept on record. Churchwardens are to send a note of the amount paid to Mr. Thomas Fermín, Three King’s Court, Lombard Street. This to continue for two years after date.

29 APRIL.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.
A Proclamation For Prohibiting Seamen from Deserting Their Majesties Service.
Hampton Court: 29 April 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Employ Invaded be
Though the Navy is at war with the French, the King is informed that many pressed men have deserted to the danger of the country, now that the French have invaded it. All pressed men are to resort to their ships at once on pain of arrest and punishment by the Privy Council.


7 MAY—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For Recalling and Prohibiting Seamen from Serving of Foreign Princes and States.
Hampton Court: 7 May 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.


8 MAY—[BY THE KING AND QUEEN.] A Declaration Of His Most Sacred Majesty, King James the Second to all his Loving Subjects in the Kingdom of England.
Dublin: 8 May 1689.

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

James R. have appear our
His acts since arriving in Ireland show that his aim is to give equal rights to all, Protestant or Roman Catholic. Hundreds of rebels taken in arms have been pardoned, and a free Parliament has been summoned. All persons returning to their allegiance within 20 days of James's arrival in England will receive a full and free pardon.

B.M. 816. m. 3 (73).

8 MAY. 2 pp. Roman letter.

Arms 119. Enemies Ground 2) secured desire

Another edition of No. 4002, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 816. m. 3 (72); 190. g. 13 (349).

Gratis: 11 June.

MS. note: 'Shift full of notorious Shamms & Tricks'.

1689: 1 William & Mary

29 APRIL.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.
A Proclamation For Prohibiting Seamen from Deserting Their Majesties Service.
Hampton Court: 29 April 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Employ Invaded be
Though the Navy is at war with the French, the King is informed that many pressed men have deserted to the danger of the country, now that the French have invaded it. All pressed men are to resort to their ships at once on pain of arrest and punishment by the Privy Council.


29 APRIL.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.
A Proclamation For Recalling and Prohibiting Seamen from Serving of Foreign Princes and States.
Hampton Court: 29 April 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.


7 MAY—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation. [Against 'A Short History of the Convention, &c.' ]
Hampton Court: 7 May 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Treas. of
Offering a reward of £100 for the discovery and seizure of the author, printers, and publishers of a treasonable and scandalous libel 'A Short History of the Convention, or new Christened Parliament'.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 251.

7 MAY. Treas. ed Prin-
Another edition of No. 3997, q.v.

7 MAY.—[BY THE KING AND QUEEN.] Their Majesties Declaration Against the French King.
Hampton Court: 7 May 1689.
1 f. Roman letter.

Im- for with
Recites the unjust methods of the French king, the Treaty Obligations with Allies: The encroachments of the French on the Newfoundland Fisheries where they used to take licences: The invasion of the Charibbee Islands, of New York, and of Hudson's Bay, while negotiating a treaty of Neutrality in America: The seizure of English ships by French privateers: The right of the Flag disputed: The prosecution of English protestant subjects in France: The invasion of Ireland. Are forced therefore to declare war. No correspondence to be held with France.

London Gaz. 2452.
Price 1d. 11 May.

7 MAY. Im- for Correspond
Another edition of No. 3999, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 816. m. 3 (71). F.C. I (110). P.R.O. 4 (22).
Ch. 702. Dalk. 2 (80). Guild. 1 (561); 4 (26). Antiq. (64).

7 MAY. Imm- for Correspond
Another edition of No. 3999, q.v.


8 MAY. 2 pp. Roman letter.

Arms 119. Enemies Ground 2) secured desire

Another edition of No. 4002, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 816. m. 3 (72); 190. g. 13 (349).

Gratis: 11 June.

MS. note: 'Shift full of notorious Shamms & Tricks'.

1689: 1 William & Mary

8 MAY. 2 pp. Roman letter.

by have 2) to but

Another edition of No. 4002, q.v.

Antiq. (65).
1689: 1 William & Mary

9 May.—By the King and Queen. A Proclamation.

[Intended, Their Persons]

Their Majesties, on petition of Commons, order by Proclamation all Papists and reputed Papists (not exempted in the late Act) to depart from London and Westminster and ten miles distance from the same. The Lord Mayor and Justices to proceed against delinquents.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (69); C. 21. f. 2 (31 b). P.C. I (111).

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 22. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2455; C.f. x. 111.
15 May.

9 May.—By the King and Queen. A Proclamation.

[Another edition of No. 4005, q.v.]

GUILD. 1 (563); 4 (27). CH. 703.

13 May.—By the King and Queen. A Proclamation For Nominating and Appointing Commissioners for putting in Execution the Act of Parliament lately Passed for Raising Money by a Poll, and otherwise, towards the Reducing of Ireland.

Westminster: 13 May [1689].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Scot- Commissioners Pa-
Letters Patent appointing the Commissioners under the Act ‘for granting a present Aid’, to be also Commissioners under the Act ‘for raising money by a poll or otherwise towards the Reducing of Ireland’.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (71); C. 21. f. 2 (31 c). P.C. II (10); I (114).

Original signed, P.S.B. 251.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 27. d.
16 May.

13 May.—By the King and Queen. A Proclamation, By and with the Advice of their Majesties Privy Council, For Preventing False Musters and Injuries which may be done, either to the Soldiery or Subjects.

Hampton Court: 13 May 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.

notwithstanding- jects Redress.

Some of our officers have defrauded us by false Musters and have given occasion of disorders by detaining part of the soldiers’ pay. A Commission has been issued under Great Seal to make inquiry as to the number of troops on the roll, whether the subsistence money and clearings have been duly paid, and what injuries have been committed in the soldiers’ quarters.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (72). P.C. II (11); I (115).
P.R.O. 4 (29).

Lond. Gaz. 2454.
15 May.

18 May.—By the King and Queen. A Proclamation For Prohibiting the Importation, or Retailing of any Commodities of the Growth or Manufacture of France.

Hampton Court: 18 May 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Majesties, Commodities due

Refers to Procl. of 25 April [No. 3988, q.v.]. No French goods of any kind are to be imported after the 25th instant on pain of confiscation. The informer to have half.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (73); C. 21. f. 2 (31 d). P.C. II (9); I (112).

Original signed, P.S.B. 251.

Lond. Gaz. 2457.
23 May.

23 May.—By the King and Queen. A Proclamation For a General Fast.

Hampton Court: 23 May 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.

the Kingdom can

Proclaims a general Fast and Humiliation on Wednesday the 5th of June for London and Westminster; Wednesday, 19th June, in the rest of the kingdom. The Archbishops and Bishops to draw up the form.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (74); C. 21. f. 2 (31 d). P.C. II (9); I (112).

Original signed, P.S.B. 251.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 27. d.
17 May.

6 June.—By the King and Queen. A Proclamation For Collecting and Levying the Arrears of Hearth-Money.

Hampton Court: 6 June 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Hearth-money Majesty any

Hearth-money having been abolished by Act, which left the collection of the tax due 25 March 1689 and of arrears still due in force, ill-advised persons have raised disputes as to the payment of these. All subjects are to pay these arrears at once.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (76); C. 21. f. 2 (31 f). P.C. II (9); I (117).

Original signed, P.S.B. 251.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 1. d.
15 June.

6 June.—By the King and Queen. A Proclamation.

[Forbidding trade or correspondence with Ireland.]

Hampton Court: 6 June 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Our all Severity

In consequence of the French invasion of Ireland, and the rebellion there, subjects are prohibited to trade with Ireland.
without previous royal licence, or to correspond with any person there not in obedience to the Government, on pain, &c.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (75). P.C. II (13); I (116). Queen’s
T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. Guild. 4 (33). P.R.O.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 23. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2461.
10 June.

6 JUNE.
The other and
Another edition of No. 4013, q.v.
Dalk. 2 (87).

15 JUNE.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] Ordered
by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal . . .
[No Papists to enter the Parliament House.]
1 f. Gothic letter.

Sir Adam Blair and Robert Grey, Doctor in Physick, being
charged with high treason for distributing ‘A Declaration
of King James the Second’, have fled from justice. They
are to be apprehended. A reward of £100 each will be
charged to the informer, at any

2 SEPTEMBER. —[BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For Appointing the Time for the First General Meeting of Their Majesties Commissioners for Executing the Act of Parliament lately made for Granting to Their Majesties an Aid of Twelvepence in the Pound for One Year, and for Authorising and Impowering the respective Commissioners to Proceed and Act accordingly.

Hampton Court: 2 September 1689.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 115 England, Execution Warrant

The nomination of Commissioners under the recent Act
for an aid of twelvepence, being left to the Crown, which
Commissioners should meet before 3 September next or
otherwise as directed, the date is hereby altered to 30 September.


Rot. Pat. p. 4, n. 34. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2853.
4 September.

26 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For the Sitting of the Parliament on the 19th of October next.

Hampton Court: 26 September 1689.

Arms 115 pursuant the of Parliament being adjourned to 19 October next, all the Lords, spiritual and temporal, knights, citizens, and burgesses are to attend at Westminster then.


Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 37. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2492.

26 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For the careful Custody and well Ordering of the New River brought from Chadwell and Amwell to the North Parts of the City of London.

Hampton Court: 26 September 1689.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Arms 116 Fourth June 2) Ad- at Recounts the circumstances in which the New River was founded by two Acts, 3 & 4 Jas. I, and Patent of Incorporation 21 June, 17 Jas. I. Claims having been made, no person is to meddle with the pipes and branches of the river, carry water out of it, waste, disturb, infect, &c., and the said river by setting up of gates, overflowing grounds, making trenches or drains, filling ponds, fishing, watering cattle, keeping geese or ducks on it, casting carrion therein, washing, permitting any misuse of it, or injuring any branch, bridges, wharves, &c.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (88). Guild. 4 (43).

7 October.

26 SEPTEMBER.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 115 Fourth June 2) Ad- at

Another edition of No. 4023, q.v.

P.C. II (4). P.R.O. 4 (37) clipped.

14 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[For the apprehension of Col. Ludlow, the regicide.]

Whitehall: 14 November 1689.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 115 That bend such £200 reward offered for the apprehension of Edmond Ludlow, commonly called Colonel Ludlow, who is concealed in the kingdom. Any subject to apprehend him. No one to aid his escape.


Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 6. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2506.
15 November.

1689-90: 1-2 William & Mary

6 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[Appointing the Commissioners for the Aid, Commissioners for Review of Poll.]

Whitehall: 6 February 1689[-90].
London: Bill & Newcomb: 1689[-90].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 115 of na in In the Act for Review of the late Poll, &c., it is enacted that as many as are nominated under Great Seal of the Commissioners for the Aid of two shillings shall be Commissioners for that Review and an additional Poll. All these Commissioners are appointed.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (56); 816. m. 3 (81); C. 21. f. 2 (33 a). P.C. II (20); t. (96). Dalk. 2 (96). P.R.O. 4 (40). Queen’s 79. C. 7 (47). T.C.D. R.R. 42. Guild. 4 (17).

Antiq. (74).

7 February.

1689-90

6 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For Dissolving this present Parliament, and Declaring the speedy Calling another.

Whitehall: 6 February 1689[-90].
London: Bill & Newcomb: 1689[-90].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 117 Important Spiritual the Parliament, prorogued to 2 April next, is dissolved. A new Parliament will be summoned to meet Thursday, 20 March.

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 3.
Lond. Gaz. 2530.
8 February.

6 FEBRUARY.

Arms 113 Important from the Another edition of No. 4027, q.v.


N° 4028.


Westminster: 18 February [1689-90].

Sine nota.

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 52-52 all Country our Angel factotum

Cites Patent of 26 April 1689 for a first collection for distressed Irish Protestants [No. 3993, q.v.]. A second collection is now authorized. Amounts collected to be paid to Mr. Thomas Firmin within ten days. These to last two years.

Bodl. Scrapbook (17); Ashm. H. 23 (453); 27 copies, Oxford. Archd. 52-52.

N° 4028.

20 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For a General Fast.

Whitehall: 20 February 1689[-90].
London: Bill & Newcomb: 1689[-90].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 114 Car- so so The King is minded to go to war in person. Wherefore a Public Fast and Humiliation is ordered to supplicate pardon and implore blessing on his arms in Ireland and the
naval forces, to be observed on Wednesday, 12 March, and thenforth on the third Wednesday in every month during the war. The Bishops to draw up a form.

**B.L. B.M.** 21. h. 3 (90); 816. m. 3 (82). **P.C. II** (22); I (98).

**P.R.O.** 4 (42). **Dalk.** 2 (98). **Queen’s** 79. C. 7 (48).

**T.C.D.** A. vii. 2 (34); RR. bb. 42. **Antiq.** (75). Ch. 705. **N° 4030.**

20 FEBRUARY.

Arms 113 Carried Majesties Contemn

Another edition of No. 4030, q.v.

**B.L. B.M.** C. 21. f. 2 (30 b). **P.C. II** (22); I (98).

**P.R.O.** 4 (42). **Dalk.** 2 (98). **Queen’s** 79. C. 7 (48).

**T.C.D.** A. vii. 2 (34); RR. bb. 42. **Antiq.** (75). Ch. 705. **N° 4031.**

27 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation Requiring all Seamen and Mariners to Render themselves to Their Majesties Service.

Whitehall: 27 February 1689–90.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 114 and Navy fall,

Divers seamen have gone to live inland to escape pressings.

All sailors not enlisted, in any county, are to render themselves to the Commissioners of the Navy in London or Portsmouth, to the Mayor of Newcastle or Hull, to the Bailiffs of Yarmouth, Mr. John Addis at Plymouth, Robert Henley, Merchant, at Bristol, or Captain Greenhill at Levenpoole. Constables to seize persons suspected of being seamen and send them to London or other port.

**B.L. B.M.** 21. h. 3 (91); 816. m. 3 (83). **P.C. I** (130).


Lond. Gaz. 2537. 1 March. **N° 4032.**

1690

28 MARCH.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] Upon Reading this Day in the House the several . . .

[Concerning the validity of Protections.]

[Westminster]: 28 March 1690.


1 f. Roman letter. Jo. Browne. del. preventing are

The lists of Protections delivered by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Bailiff of Southwark, Marshal of the Marshalsea, and Steward of Westminster were read (by order 24th inst.). All Protections now given are voided. All Protections must be entered in the Parliament Office at Westminster by the Clerk of the Parliaments, stating the office held under the Peer or Member. The Clerk is to give the House an account of the first day of the Session and every fortnight after of the persons under protection. This order to be printed and published and hung up.

**B.M.** C. 21. f. 2 (34 c); 816. m. 3 (89). **P.C. I** (132).

Ch. 2603. **Bodl. Pamph.** 179. impft. **GUILD.** 4 (48).

L.J. xiv. 441. **N° 4033.**

13 MAY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For Appointing Commissioners for putting in Execution an Act of this present Parliament for Raising Money by a Poll and otherwise, towards the Reducing of Ireland, and Prosecuting the War against France.

Whitehall: 13 May 1690.

1689–90: 2 WILLIAM & MARY


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 115 Entituled, and in

By an Act of this Parliament for raising money by a poll, it is enacted that the Commissioners for raising an Aid of two shillings in the pound, together with those members of the House of Commons who were not already Commissioners shall be Commissioners for this purpose. Full power is granted to the members, they are to be Commissioners for their own districts, and if Borough Members to be also Commissioners for the County.

**B.L. B.M.** 21. h. 3 (96); C. 21. f. 2 (33 d). **P.C. II** (24); I (138). **Dalk.** 2 (100). **Queen’s** 79. C. 7 (76) cut. **T.C.D.** RR. bb. 42. **Antiq.** (49), cut. **P.R.O.** 4 (44), arms clipped. Original signed, P.S.B. 253.

16 May. **N° 4034.**

30 MAY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[Requiring Thomas Tildesley and others to surrender.]

Whitehall: 30 May 1690.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 118 Oath, Tempest according


**B.L. B.M.** 21. h. 3 (98). **Dalk.** 2 (102). **GUILD.** 4 (57).

**P.R.O.** Original signed, P.S.B. 253.


Lond. Gaz. 2563. 3 June. **N° 4035.**

30 MAY.

Arms 114 the Garlington to

Another edition of No. 4035, q.v., same names as preceding.

**B.M.** 816. m. 3 (90). **P.C. II** (26). **P.R.O.** 4 (46).

**Antiq.** (77). **N° 4036.**

30 MAY.

Arms 114 the another such

Information has been received of assemblies in arms under commission from the late King James. Thomas Tildesley of the Lodge in Mairs Cough, Ralph Tildesley of the same, Henry Butler, son of Richard Butler of Randlife (Lancaster), Richard Butler of the same, Alexander Butler of Tandstaffe, Thomas Carus, son of Christopher Carus of Westhall, William Westby, son of Francis Westby of Mairs Cough, . . . Goodan, late of Orkliffe, Clerk, George Carus of Sellet Hall, Thomas Butler, another son of Richard Butler, . . . Knyde, eldest son of William Knyde of Hallinghall (York), . . . Cole, late of Thurland Castle, William Mollineux, son of Caryll, Lord Viscount Mollineux of the Kingdom of Ireland, William Gerrard, son of Sir William Gerrard of Garswood (Lancaster), Baronet, Thomas Westby of Mowbruck (Lancaster), Robert Mollineux of Mosborough (Lancaster), William Massey of Puddington (Chester), Christopher Carus of Halton (Lancaster), George Carus, son of Christopher Carus of Halton, Charles Towneley, son of Richard Towneley of Towneley (Lancaster), William Standish of Standish (Lancaster), Richard Woolfall of Highton (Lancaster), Thomas Ducett, late of Standish, Robert Dalton of Thurnham.
A Proclamation For the Confinement of Popish Recusants within Five Miles of their respective Dwellings.

Whitehall: 17 June 1690.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Marie R.

Arms 118 Popish being against

Divers Popish Recusants having attempted to excite rebellion, all over 16 years, native born or denizens, are to repair to their abodes, or to their parents', and not there- remove above 5 miles from thence. If they do the oaths are to be tendered them, and the severest laws put in force against them.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (101). P.C. II (30); I (136). 

Lond. Gaz. 2568.

21 June.

N° 4037.

17 JUNE. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation Commanding all Papists, and Re-puted Papists, forthwith to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten Miles of the same.

Whitehall: 17 June 1690.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Marie R.

Arms 115 Resorting juestis the

Notwithstanding the Acts against resorting of Papists to Westminster, and the gracious disposition of their Majesties, certain Popish Recusants have been plotting against the Government. All Papists and reputed Papists (except mer- chant strangers and excepted persons) are to depart on or before 27 June. Lord Mayor and others to search. A list to be taken of all recusants, householders, lodgers, and servants, to be transmitted to the Privy Council.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (100). P.C. II (29); I (137). 

Lond. Gaz. 2568.

20 June.

N° 4038.

17 JUNE. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation Requiring all Seamen and Mariners to Render themselves to Their Majesties Service.

Whitehall: 5 July 1690.


1 f. Gothic letter.

Marie R.

Arms 118 ordi- at above

All seamen not listed are to render themselves to the Com-
26 August. Oxford Circuit: L. C. Baron Atkins, Mr. Justice Eyre, Reading, 25 August. Norfolk Circuit: Mr. Baron Nevill, Mr. Baron Turton, Aylesbury, 10 September. Northern Circuit: Mr. Justice Dolben, Mr. Justice Powell, Lancaster, 22 August. Western Circuit: Mr. Justice Gregory, Mr. Justice Ventris, Winchester, 27 August. No. extra fees are to be charged on account of postponement.

B.L. 2 copies. B.M. 21. h. 3 (106); 816. m. 3 (93). P.C. I (140). Queen’s 79. C. 7 (84). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 253.


1 OCTOBER.

Another edition of No. 4049, q.v.


1 OCTOBER.

Another edition of No. 4049, q.v.


12 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation Requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of Parliament on the Second day of October next. Whitehall: 12 September 1690.


Arms 115 Majesties vice Con. —

All Peers and Commoners are to be in attendance at Westminster on October 2, to which date Parliament is prorogued.


12 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 115 Majesties vice Con. —

Another edition of No. 4047, q.v.


1 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation. [A Day of Thanksgiving for victory in Ireland.] Whitehall: 1 October 1690.


Arms 112 to Thanksgiving until

Appoints Sunday, 19 October, as a day of public thanksgiving until the 30th of the same month. A copy of the proclamation is to be sent to the Lord-Mayor of London, the Lord Keeper, and the Justices of the Peace of every county.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 1. d. 4 October.

1. 38 begins ‘Thankfulness’.

1 OCTOBER.

Arms 116 to Thanksgiving until

Another edition of No. 4049, q.v.

P.C. II (34).

1. 33 begins ‘Thankfulness’.
13 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE KING AND
QUEEN.] [Begins] William . . . Whereas We are
credibly given . . .
[Brief for the relief of Teignmouth and Shaldon.]
Westminster: 13 November [1690].
Savoy: W. Jones for W. Fall: 1690.
Fell.
Arms To Devon the
On 26 July last the French fleet plundered Teignmouth
and Shaldon, doing over £11,000 worth of damage. A
Collection on behalf of these places is authorized and
ordered. Amounts to be paid in to the Bishop of Exeter.
This to last one year from Christmas.
Bodl. Devon, b. 7 Facs. N° 4055.

15 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING AND
QUEEN. A Proclamation.
[For apprehending the captors of Mary Wharton.]
Whitehall: 15 November 1690.

Orders arrest of Captain James Campbell, Archibald
Montgomery, and Sir John Johnston, who with others with
intent to ravish and marry against her will Mary, only
child of Philip Wharton, a virgin of great estate and of about
thirteen years, carried her off on Friday, 14 November, in the
evening from Great Queen Street. They are to be arrested.
No person is to conceal them or aid in their escape.
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (115). P.C. Dalk. 2 (112). Queen's
Original signed, P.S.B. 253.
19 November.

15 NOVEMBER.
Arms 115 Campbell, hereby Severity.
Another edition of No. 4056, q.v.
B.L. P.C. II (35); I (147). P.R.O. 4 (58). N° 4057.

20 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING AND
QUEEN. A Proclamation.
[Seamen to repair on board their ships.]
Whitehall: 20 November 1690.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 113 and of their
Certain seamen impressed for ships of war have betaken
themselves on board merchant ships and vessels, with intent
to depart from the kingdom without licence. They are to
return to their duty on pain of punishment as deserters.
Captains, &c., are to search all merchant ships, and secure
deserters for punishment.
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 253.
Bot. Pat. p. 6. n. 2. d.
21 November.

20 NOVEMBER.
Arms 115 and forthwith Mer.
Another edition of No. 4058, q.v.
B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (34 a). P.C. II (36). P.R.O.
All seamen are to render themselves to the Commissioners of the Navy at London, Chatham, or Portsmouth, or the Storekeeper and Muster Master at Harwich, Henry Greenhill, agent for the Navy at Plymouth, Robert Henley at Bristol, Samuel Atkinson at Highlake and Loverpoole, or the Collectors of the Customs at Ipswich, Wells, Lynn, Boston, Scarborough, Sunderland, Whitby, Southampton, Cowes, Poole, Weymouth, Lyme, Topsham, Dartmouth, Falmouth, Loos, Fowey, Truro, Pembroke, Newcastle, Hull, and Great Yarmouth. All persons suspected of being sailors are to be arrested and sent to London or a port.

Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 5. d.
Loud. Gaz. 2685.
10 February. 4064.

1691

9 APRIL.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.
A Proclamation For a General Fast.
Whitehall: 9 April 1691.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.

Arms 115 great Devout Ne-
Appoints Wednesday, 29 April, and every third Wednesday in the month as a day of public fast and humiliation till the close of the war. Bishops to compose a form.

Original signed, P.S.B. 254.
Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 2. d.
11 April.

23 APRIL.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.
A Proclamation Concerning Coals.
Whitehall: 23 April 1691.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Refers to Act for regulating price of coals and supplying navigation of the coal trade. A recent dearth of coals was caused by neglect of colliers, fear of impressment, and miscarriages of convoys. Colliers sailing from Newcastle on 'Tine' or Sunderland to be free of press till 20 July next up to four men per hundred ton, provided they make all diligence on their voyage. Adequate convoy will be provided. No ship to be above 10 days in unlading.

Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 1. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2656.
25 April.

24 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation, Requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of Parliament.
Whitehall: 24 September 1691.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1691.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.

Arms 115 Houses Day the
Parliament prorogued from 5 October to Thursday, 22 October, when all members are to attend.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (121). Queen's 79. C. 8 (8). P.R.O.
Original signed, P.S.B. 254.
Rot. Pat. p. 2 n. 2. d.
Loud. Gaz. 2709.
26 September.

24 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 113 Houses same twentieth

Another edition of No. 4070, q.v.

Signet. Guild. 4 (70).

22 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For a Publick Thanksgiving.
Whitehall: 22 October 1691.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1691.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 115 which sion Pain
Refers to Procl. 9 April [No. 4067, q.v.]. Ireland is now reduced to obedience. Thursday, 26 November, is appointed a day of public thanksgiving to God. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.

Loud. Gaz. 2709.
27 October.

3 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Declaration Requiring all Officers and Soldiers to Observe strict Discipline, and for Payment of Quarters.
Whitehall: 3 December 1691.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1691.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 115 God Limited becomes
Makes provision for the lodging and behaviour of the troops which will be brought back from Ireland. In any place they will pay their quarters at the parliamentary rate.
No private soldier or officer is to be trusted on any account. Soldiers to avoid offence. Officers to give satisfaction to complaints. Soldiers not to disturb game, but to observe discipline.

Queen's 79. C. 8 (10). Dalh. 2 (121).

Lond. Gaz. 2722.
Gratis. 10 December.

3 DECEMBER.
Arms 112 to Directed becomes
Another edition of No. 4073, q.v.

3 DECEMBER. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN.
A Proclamation, For Encouraging Seamen and Mariners to Enter themselves on Their Majesties Ships of War.
Whitehall : 21 December 1691.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 115 Seamen tarily severely
See Procl. 15 Jan. [No. 4050, q.v.]. Bounty of six weeks' pay to volunteers before 20 Jan. No volunteer for a first or second rate to be turned over to other ships. Conduct money will be paid.

Original signed, P.S.B. 254.
Lond. Gaz. 2724.
Gratis. 24 December.

1691-2

21 JANUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation Against Vicious, Debauched, and Profane Persons.
Whitehall : 21 January 1691½.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 115 Mor. — We in
The execution of the laws for the suppression of impiety and vice has been neglected. Judges and all other officers are to execute the laws against blasphemy, profane swearing and cursing, drunkenness, lewdness, profanation of the Lord's Day, or any other dissolute, &c., practices.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (35). P.C. II (59); I (158).
Rot. Pat. p. 9. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2736.

28 JANUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation.
[Seamen to repair on board their ships.]
Whitehall : 28 January 1691½.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 115 divers any Punishment.
A reissue of Procl. 20 Nov. 1689 [No. 4058, q.v.].
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (126). P.C. II (49); I (159). P.R.O. 4 (71).
Rot. Pat. p. 9. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2738.

28 JANUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation, Requiring all Seamen and Mariners to Render themselves to Their Majesties Service.
Whitehall : 28 January 1691½.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 113 ordina. — Navy up —
A reissue of Procl. 9 Feb. 1690-1 [No. 4064, q.v.] omitting 'Samuel Atkinson at Highlake and Leverpool'.
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (125). P.C. II (48); I (160).
Original signed, P.S.B. 254.
Lond. Gaz. 2738.
Gratis. 4 February.

17 MARCH. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation Concerning Passes.
Whitehall : 17 March 1691½.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.
Arms 115 Royal ages the
By treaty between Charles II and Algiers, 10 April 1682 and 5 April 1686, it is agreed that all merchant ships should have a pass under seal of Lord High Admiral. Certain ships have been seized for being without it. All customs officers to warn ships to obtain this pass.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 2. d.
19 March.

17 MARCH. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For Proroguing the Parliament.
Whitehall : 17 March 1691½.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.
Arms 113 to Day Houses
Parliament is prorogued from 12 April to 24 May.
P.R.O. 4 (74). Original signed, P.S.B. 255.
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 1. d.
19 March.

23 MARCH. — [BY THE KING, JAS. II.] His Majesties Letter To sundry of the Lords and others of His Majesties most honourable Privy Council, calling them to be Witnesses of the Queens Labour.
St. Germains : 2 April 1692.
Sine nota.
1 f. Roman letter.
you as Lady
A letter summoning them to be present at the forthcoming labour of the Queen about the middle of May, promising a safe-conduct. Also directed to 12 peeresses and 6 commoners' ladies and others.
B.L. B.M. Stowe MS. 158 (61).
24 MARCH.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.  
A Proclamation For a General Fast.  
Whitehall: 24 March 1692.  
London: Bill & Exec.: 1692.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Marie R.  
Arms 115 continued land can  

Appoints Friday, 8 April, and every second Wednesday in the month, during the war, for a day of general fast and humiliation. Bishops to compose a form of prayer.  
P.R.O. 4 (75). Original signed, P.S.B. 255.  
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 21.  
26 March.  

24 MARCH.  
Arms 118 continued land can  

Another edition of No. 4083, q.v.  

1692  

10 APRIL.—[BY THE KING, JAS. II.]  
His Majesties most Gracious Declaration to all His loving Subjects, Commanding their Assistance against the P. of Orange, and his Adherents.  
St. Germainns: 20 April 1692.  

Sine nota.  
4 pp. f. 2 cols. Roman letter.  
Arms 1) but promises well... 4) then  

Before the invasion of England the King offers his subjects the opportunity to return to their allegiance. He recounts the treachery he met with, the injustice of his pretended abdication, points to the enormous cost in blood and treasure of the new monarch, and states that more severe judgements may be expected. He forbids the paying taxes, and offers indemnity to all but D. of Ormond, M. of Winchester, E. of Sunderland, Bath, Danby, Nottingham, L. Newport, Bp. London, St. Asaph, L. Delamere, Wilts, Colchester, Cornbury, Dunblane, John L. Churchill, Sir Robert Howard, Sir John Worden, Sir Samuel Grimston, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir George Treby, Sir Basil Dixwell, Sir James Oxenden, Dr. Tillotson, Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Francis Russel, Richard Levison, John Trenchard, Charles Duncomb,... Edwards,... Napleton,... Hunt, Fisherman, the Feversham insolvents, the judge and jury of John Ashton and Mr. Cross, and all spies. Magistrates are to publish this, keepers of prisons to set free any loyalists. Soldiers and sailors will be paid their arrears, even the pretended abdication, points to the enormous cost in blood and treasure of the new monarch, and states that more severe judgements may be expected. He forbids the paying taxes, and offers indemnity to all but D. of Ormond, M. of Winchester, E. of Sunderland, Bath, Danby, Nottingham, L. Newport, Bp. London, St. Asaph, L. Delamere, Wilts, Colchester, Cornbury, Dunblane, John L. Churchill, Sir Robert Howard, Sir John Worden, Sir Samuel Grimston, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir George Treby, Sir Basil Dixwell, Sir James Oxenden, Dr. Tillotson, Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Francis Russel, Richard Levison, John Trenchard, Charles Duncomb,... Edwards,... Napleton,... Hunt, Fisherman, the Feversham insolvents, the judge and jury of John Ashton and Mr. Cross, and all spies. Magistrates are to publish this, keepers of prisons to set free any loyalists. Soldiers and sailors will be paid their arrears, even the

5 MAY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.  
A Proclamation, Commanding all Papists, and reputed Papists, forthwith to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten Miles of the same.  
Whitehall: 5 May 1692.  
London: Bill & Exec.: 1692.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Marie R.  
Arms 112 Reign, Parliament the  

The Acts for removing papists from London are to be strictly enforced. All papists (not licensed to stay) are to leave before 9 May. Constables to make lists of all recusants, which are to be sent by the Justices with reports to the Privy Council.  
Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 1. d.  
4 May.  

3 MAY.  
Arms 117 In- whereas there-  

Another edition of No. 4087, q.v.  
P.C. II (59); I (165). P.R.O. 4 (76). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42.  

5 MAY.  
Arms 118 continued land can  

Another edition of No. 4083, q.v.  

5 MAY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.  
A Proclamation, Requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of Parliament.  
Whitehall: 5 May 1692.  
London: Bill & Exec.: 1692.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Marie R.  
Arms 112 Se- Our at  

Refers to Procl. 17 March [No. 4080, q.v.]. Parliament will meet on that day. All members to be in attendance.  
P.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (139); 816. m. 3 (102). Queen's 79. C. 8 (18). Dal. 2 (125). T.C.D. RR. bb. 42. P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 255.  
Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 2. d.  
Lond. Gaz. 2764.  
6 May.  

5 MAY.  
Arms 118 continued land can  

Another edition of No. 4089, q.v.  

5 MAY.  
Arms 118 continued land can  

Another edition of No. 4089, q.v.  
Antiq. (91).  

9 MAY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.  
A Proclamation.  
[For apprehension of Earl of Scarsdale, Earl of Litchfield, and others.]  
Whitehall: 9 May 1692.  
London: Bill & Exec.: 1692.  
1 f. Gothic letter.  
Marie R.  
Arms 118 that clamation Of-  

Certain persons have conspired and fled from justice. They are to be apprehended. No person to conceal them or aid them to escape. —Robert, Earl of Scarsdale, Edward Henry, Earl of Litchfield, Edward, Lord Griffin, Charles, Earl of Newburgh, Charles, Earl of Middleton, Charles, Earl of Dunmore,... Lord Forbes, eldest son of the Earl of Granard, James Griffin, Sir John Fenwick, Sir Theophilus Oglettero, Sir Andrew Forrester, Col. Henry Slingsby, Sir Oliver St. George, son of Sir Oliver St. George, Major Thomas Soaper, Charles Adderley, David Lloyd, George Porter, son of Thomas Porter, deceased, and Edward Stafford.  
Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 5. d.  
Lond. Gaz. 2765.  
10 May.  

490
16 MAY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. 
A Proclamation, Declaring the Parliament shall be Prorogued until the Fourteenth Day of June next. 
Whitehall: 16 May 1692. 
London: Bill & Exec.: 1692. 
1 f. Gothic letter. 
Marie R. 

Another edition of No. 4092, q.v. 
P.C. II (58); I (167). Guild. 4 (82). P.R.O. 4 (78). 

N° 4093.

9 MAY. 
Arms 112 that clamation Of— 
Another edition of No. 4092, q.v. 
P.C. II (58); I (167). Guild. 4 (82). P.R.O. 4 (78). 

N° 4093.

13 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. 
A Proclamation, For the better Discovery of Seditious Libellers. 
Whitehall: 13 September 1692. 
London: Bill & Exec.: 1692. 
1 f. Gothic letter. 
Marie R. 

Another edition of No. 4094, q.v. 

N° 4095.

16 MAY. 
Arms 115 Four being the— 
Another edition of No. 4094, q.v. 
B.L. P.C. I (168). Queen's 79. C. 8 (20). 

N° 4096.

23 JUNE.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. 
A Declaration, Requiring all Officers and Soldiers to Observe strict Discipline, and for Payment of Quarters. 
Whitehall: 23 June 1692. 
London: Bill & Exec.: 1692. 
1 f. Gothic letter. 
Marie R. 

Another edition of No. 4094, q.v. 

N° 4097.

28 JULY.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. 
A Proclamation, To Explain a Clause in a late Proclamation [for Encouraging Seamen and Mariners to Enter themselves on their Majesties Service]. 
Dated the One and twentieth Day of December, 1691. 
Whitehall: 28 July 1692. 
London: Bill & Exec.: 1692. 
1 f. Gothic letter. 
Marie R. 

Another edition of No. 4094, q.v. 

N° 4098.

22 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. 
A Proclamation, Requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of Parliament. 
Whitehall: 22 September 1692. 
London: Bill & Exec.: 1692. 
1 f. Gothic letter. 
Marie R. 

Another edition of No. 4094, q.v. 

N° 4099.

13 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. 
A Proclamation, Declaring the Parliament shall be Prorogued until the Fourteenth Day of June next. 
Whitehall: 16 May 1692. 
London: Bill & Exec.: 1692. 
1 f. Gothic letter. 
Marie R. 

Another edition of No. 4092, q.v. 
P.C. II (58); I (167). Guild. 4 (82). P.R.O. 4 (78). 

N° 4093.
4 November, on which day it is to meet and all members are to be in attendance.


Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2511.
24 September.

**22 SEPTEMBER.**

Arms 113 Houses instant the

Another edition of No. 4102, q.v.


Rot. Pat. p. 7. n. 1. d.

**10 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.**

A Proclamation. For Recalling and Prohibiting Seamen from Serving of Foreign Princes and States.

Whitehall: 10 October 1692.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1692.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.

Arms 113 other do Us

Many mariners have entered the service of foreign princes. All shipmasters, pilots, mariners, and seafaring men are to leave any such service at once, and are forbidden to serve in any foreign vessel without licence. If they are captured in foreign service by Algiers, Tunis, or Tripoli, they shall be left in slavery.


Rot. Pat. p. 10. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2812.
24 October.

**22 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.**

A Proclamation, For a Publick Thanksgiving.

Kensington: 22 October 1692.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1692.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 115 War sties Neglect

By Procl. 24 March last [No. 4083, q.v.] a general monthly fast was ordained. A general thanksgiving for the victory at sea against the French fleet [La Hogue], for preservation of the King from assassination, and other blessings is ordered on Thursday, 27 October, within the Bills of Mortality, and 10 November elsewhere. The Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.


Rot. Pat. p. 10. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2812.

**22 OCTOBER.**

Arms 113 the a such

Another edition of No. 4108, q.v.


**1692-3**

9 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation, Requiring all Seamen and Mariners to Render themselves to Their Majesties Service.

Whitehall: 9 February 1692.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1692.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 115 ordina- lectors forthwith

A reissue of 28 January 1691—2 [No. 4077, q.v.] substituting ‘ Major Robert Yate at Bristol ’ for Robert Henley.


Rot. Pat. p. 9. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 2846.
Gratis. 13 February.

**23 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN.**

A Proclamation, For Encouraging Mariners and Seamen to Enter themselves on Their Majesties Ships of War.

Whitehall: 23 February 1693.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1693.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 113 able serve leave,
All seamen who have since 15 January or shall before 20 March volunteer to enter a ship of first to fourth rate of sixty guns or more before a 'Commission or Warrant Officer' or other, and shall be on board by 2 April shall have a bounty of one month's pay before the ships sail. Conduct money shall be paid.


Gratia. 31 February.

23 FEBRUARY.

Arms 115 able any according

Another edition of No. 4112, q.v.


 Nº 4112.

2 MARCH.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation, For Altering some of the Times Appointed for Holding the next Assizes.

Whitehall: 2 March 1692-3.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1692.[3].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 113 of ner or

The highways being blocked by the present great snow, the Assizes have been altered in four circuits. Home Circuit: Judges—L.C.J. Treby, Mr. Baron Lechmere; opens at Chelmsford on March 20. Western Circuit: Judges—Mr. Justice Dolben, Mr. Justice Powell; opens at Dorchester on March 16. Midland Circuit: Judges—Mr. Justice Nevill, Mr. Justice Gregory; opens at Northampton on March 21. Northern Circuit: Judges— Mr. Baron Turton, Mr. Baron Powell; opens at Lancaster on April 1. No increase of fees for change of date.

B.L. (2 copies). B.M. 21. h. 3 (146). P.C. II (54); I (164).


Gratia. 3 March.

9 MARCH.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation.

Concerning Forged Passes and Warrants. Offering Reward.

Whitehall: 9 March 1693.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1693.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 115 Enemies, scribed Offen.

The hand and seal of Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State, have been forged to certain passes and warrants. The counterfeit seal is figured in the margin. Any person having warrants or passes sealed with it is to be at once arrested. £500 reward for conviction of forger, disperser, or user of the same.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 2. d.

Gratia. 18 March.

Cut: Impression of Seal 'Nil conscire sibi'.

 Nº 4114.

16 MARCH.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation.

Pardon and Reward to Informer of Forgers of Warrants.

Whitehall: 16 March 1693.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1693.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 113 Proclamation with the

1693

7 APRIL.—BY THE KING, JAS. II.

His Majesties Most Gratious Declaration To All His Loving Subjects.

St. Germain en Laye: 17 April 1693.

Sine nota.

4 pp. 4°. Roman letter.

price Id. 17 March. Refers to Procl. 9 March [No. 4115, q.v.]. Any person guilty of making, forging, or using these passes and warrants shall have a free pardon, and the reward of £500, if before 1 May he shall make a discovery of his accomplices that they may be apprehended.

B.M. 21. h. 3 (144). Antiq. 88.

Lond. Gaz. 2864.

Price Id. 17 March.

 Nº 4116.

16 MARCH.

Arms 115 Proclama-Majesties Reward

Another edition of No. 4116, q.v.

B.L. Dalk. 2 (140). Queen's 79. C. 8 (33). Guild. 4 (94).

 Nº 4117.

16 MARCH.

Arms 116 Proclamation with the

Another edition of No. 4116, q.v.

P.C. II (70); I (177). P.R.O. 4 (92).

 Nº 4118.

18 APRIL—BY THE KING, JAS. II.

His Majesties Proclamation for a General Fast.

Whitehall: 13 April 1693.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1693.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Marie R.

Arms 115 continued land can

A general fast and humiliation to be observed on Wednesday, 10 May, and the second Wednesday of every following month. Bishops to compose a form of prayer.


Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 1. d.

14 April.

 Nº 4121.
13 APRIL.
Arms 116 continued land can
Another edition of No. 4121, q.v.

10 AUGUST.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.
A Proclamation For the Preventing of the Stealth and Imbezilment of Their Majesties Stores of War.
Whitehall: 10 August 1693.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1693.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.
Arms 112 for cheaper Receiver

War stores being frequently embezzled and purloined, to the damage of the King and also of storekeepers for the merchant service who are undersold, notice is given of the navy marks. Cordage of 3 inches or upward has a white thread laid contrary, of less than 3 inches with a twine laid contrary. Canvas wrought and unwrought has a blue streak in the middle. Everything else is marked with a broad arrow. No one is to use these marks for private goods on pain of confiscation. Reward of one-third value of stolen goods recovered to informer if the purloiner or receiver is also caught.
B.M. 21. h. 3 (148). Queen's 79. C. 8 (35).
Rot. Pat. p. 8, n. 2, d.
Lond. Gaz. 2996.
12 August.
N° 4123.

10 AUGUST.
Arms 121 Pre- as at
Another edition of No. 4123, q.v.

31 AUGUST.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.
A Proclamation Declaring The Parliament shall be Prorogued until the Third Day of October next.
Whitehall: 31 August 1693.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1693.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.
Arms 119 to the accord.

Parliament prorogued from 10 September to 3 October. No one need attend except such as being in London may attend the making of such prorogation in such manner as heretofore in such cases hath been accustomed.
Rot. Pat. p. 8, n. 1, d.
Lond. Gaz. 2902.
2 September.
N° 4125.

31 AUGUST.
Arms 116 to letting may
Another edition of No. 4125, q.v.
B.L. B.M. 816. m. 3 (107). P.C. II (73); I (180). P.R.O. 4 (95), and 8. Dalik. 2 (143). Antig. (92). Signet. Guild. 4 (97).
N° 4126.

12 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN.
A Proclamation, Declaring Their Majesties Pleasure for continuing the Seamen belonging to Their First, Second and Third Rate Ships in Their Service during this Winter, and for Payment of their Wages before the Fleet shall set sail for the next Summers Expedition.
Whitehall: 12 September 1693.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1693.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.
Arms 120 Our shall for
A day of public thanksgiving ordered. In the Bills of Mortality Sunday, 12 November, elsewhere 26 November. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.


1693-4


Whitehall: 18 January 1693.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1693.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 190 upon cent Sir James Montgomery, in custody for high treason, escaped by the aid of Charles Mackallough (a Scot) and Thomas Smith. Their persons are described. £500 reward for Montgomery, £100 each for the other two. If they or either of them arrest Montgomery £500 reward and a free pardon. No one is to aid or conceal them.


10 MAY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation, For a General Fast.

Whitehall: 10 May 1694.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1694.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Marie R.

Arms 119 upon of Five

Another edition of No. 4133, q.v.

**1694**

10 MAY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Proclamation, For a General Fast.

Whitehall: 10 May 1694.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1694.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Marie R.

Arms 119 continued land upon

A general and publick fast and humiliation ordered for Wednesday, 23 May, within the Bills of Mortality, and 13 June elsewhere. Bishops to compose a form of prayer.


15 May.

**10 MAY.**

Arms 118 continued land upon

Another edition of No. 4135, q.v.

**B.L.**

**31 MAY. — BY THE KING AND QUEEN.**

A Proclamation For Publishing the several Marks or Stamps to be used for Vellum, Parchment and Paper, pursuant to a late Act of Parliament for Charging certain Duties thereupon.

Whitehall: 31 May 1694.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1694.

2 ff. Gothic letter.

Marie R.

Arms 119 upon with 2) Jurisdiction, granted,
16 AUGUST—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For a General Fast.
Whitehall: 16 August 1694.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1694.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.
Arms 115 continued land such
A general and publick fast and humiliation to be observed on Wednesday, 29 August, in the Bills of Mortality, and 19 September elsewhere. Form of prayer for last general fast to be used.
Lond. Gaz. 3085.
15 August.
N° 4140.

6 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation, Declaring the Parliament shall be Prorogued until the Five and Twentieth day of October next.
Whitehall: 6 September 1694.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1694.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.
Arms 123 to and manner
Parliament is prorogued from 18 September till 25 October. Attendance on prorogation unnecessary.
Lond. Gaz. 3085.
7 September.
N° 4141.

4 OCTOBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation, Requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of Parliament.
Whitehall: 4 October 1694.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1694.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Marie R.
Arms 123 Houses vember accord.
Parliament is prorogued from 25 October to Tuesday, 6 November, when all members of both Houses are to be in attendance.
Lond. Gaz. 3016.
6 October.
N° 4142.

15 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING AND QUEEN. A Proclamation For a Publick Thanksgiving.
Whitehall: 15 November 1694.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1694.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 116 the Attempts Suf.
Recalls Proclamations 10 May and 16 August [Nos. 4135, 4140, q.v.] for fasts. Appoints a general thanksgiving for late successes on Sunday, 2 December, within the Bills of Mortality, and 16 December elsewhere. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.
Rot. Pat. p. 9. n. 2. d.
Gratis. 21 November.
N° 4143.

WILLIAM III

29 DECEMBER.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas by the late Act of Uniformity ... [For making the necessary Alterations in the Prayer Book on the death of Queen Mary.]
Whitehall: 29 December 1694.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1694.
1 f. Gothic letter.
William Bridgeman.
Liturgy, made with.
Alterations from King and Queen to King, &c., to be made in Morning and Evening Prayers, Litany. Prayer for Parliament, and Communion Service. Alterations to be made with a pen till new editions are printed.

1694-5

14 JANUARY—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Enlarging the time for Bounty-Money to such Seamen and Landmen as shall Voluntarily come into Our Sea-Service by the Tenth of February next, and for Regulating of Protections.
Kensington: 14 January 1694–[5].
London: Bill & Exec.: 1694–[5].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 124 amongst theirselves Commissioners
Recites provisions of Procl. 13 December [No. 4144, q.v.]. Extends time limit for volunteering with bounty to 10 February. The Press to begin again on 20 January. Pressed men not to have bounty. All Protections granted before 26 December null and void. Tickets of leave void, except those given by Lord Berkely, Admiral of the Blue, or the Commissioners for Lord High Admiral.
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (164). P.C. II (78); I (188).
Rot. Pat. p. 10. n. 3. d.
Gratis. 16 January.
N° 4146.
11 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Declaration, For the Strict Discipline of the Army, and Due Payment of Quarters.

Kensington: 11 March 1694-5.
2 ff. Gothic letter.

On the arrival of any troops in any place, notice is to be given by trumpet or drum that credit is not to be given to any soldier above the rates allowed for quarters. When subsistence cannot be paid, owing to a sudden march, a certificate is to be given which shall be paid by the Paymaster-General. Complaints will be redressed. The usual regulations as to private houses, game, and discipline.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (165). P.C. II (79); I (189).

14 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Apprehending of William Standish of Standish-Hall in the County of Lancaster, Esquire.

Kensington: 14 March 1694-5.
1 f. Gothic letter.

William Standish, charged with conspiracy and purchase of arms, has fled from justice. On the address of the House of Commons he is to be arrested. £500 reward.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (166). Dalk. 2 (160). Guild. 4 (103).

24 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For the Speedy and Effectual putting in Execution the Act of Parliament for Regulating the Measures and Prices of Coals.

Kensington: 24 April 1695.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1695.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Relates to Order of 10 February directing commanding officers of horse, foot, and dragoons in England to account with and satisfy their troops for the Irish arrears, subsistence money, and pay. These accounts are to be immediately sent into duplicate to the Horse Guards and the Paymaster-General on pain of cashiering.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (169); 816. m. 3 (110). P.R.O. 4 (114). Dalk. 2 (163). Antiqu. (104). Guild. 4 (113).

1695

7 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Apprehending and Securing the Person of Monsieur John Robart.

Kensington: 9 May 1695.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1695.
1 f. Gothic letter.

By information upon oath it seems that Monsieur John Robart is able to give evidence as to the disposal and receipt of large sums of money for procuring charters for the East India Company. On address of Parliament, he is to be arrested, the ports are to be stopped. Customs officers to carefully examine all travellers.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (169); 816. m. 3 (110). P.R.O. 4 (114). Dalk. 2 (163). Antiqu. (104). Guild. 4 (113).

23 MAY.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES. A Proclamation For a General Fast.

Whitehall: 23 May 1695.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1695.
1 f. Gothic letter.

28 MAY. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES. A Proclamation For a General Fast.
15 AUGUST. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.
A Proclamation For Apprehending and Securing the Person of John Robart.
Whitehall: 15 August 1695.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 129 Exami- Temporal Law.
Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 5. d.
16 August. № 4156.

30 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For a General Fast and Humiliation throughout the whole Kingdom.
Kensington: 30 November 1695.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 125 be- where Punish-
A day of fasting and humiliation for imporing God's blessing on the consultations of this present Parliament, fixed for Wednesday, 11 December, within the Bills of Mortality and Wednesday, 18 December, elsewhere. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.
Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 6. d. Gratis. 2 December. № 4163.

26 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Encouraging Mariners, Seamen and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board His Majesties Ships of War.
Kensington: 26 December 1695.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 130 Sea- Gift Punisht
A reissue of the Procl. 13 Dec. 1694 [No. 4144, q.v.]. Seamen entering before 20 February have a bounty of three months' pay, landmen one month's pay. (The paragraph as to suspension of pressing is omitted.)
Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 10. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3144. 28 December. № 4165.
1695-6

4 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[Requiring Revenue Officers to receive Clipped Money of Sterling Silver.]

Kensington: 4 January 1695.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1695.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 129 We and Obey

On address of Parliament, the King orders all receivers and collectors of taxes and revenue to receive clipped money of sterling silver in payment up to the dates given in the Procl. of 19 December [No. 4164, q.v.], on pain, &c.

Lond. Gaz. 3146; C.J. xi. 376, 379.

Gratis. 4 January. No 4167.

23 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

[For apprehending James, Duke of Berwick, and others.]

Kensington: 23 February 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 131 here Two his

A conspiracy to assassinate the King has been discovered. All persons are to apprehend:—James, Duke of Berwick, Sir George Maxwell, Major Lowick, George Porter, Capt. Stow, Capt. Walbank, Capt. James Courtenay, Lieutenant Sherburne, Brice Blaire, . . . Dinant, . . . Chambers, . . . Boise, George Higgens and his two brothers, sons to Sir Thomas Higgens, . . . Davis, Cardell Goodman, . . . Cramburne, . . . Keyes, . . . Pendergrass alias Prendergras, . . . Bryerly, . . . Trevor, Sir George Maxwell, . . . Durance, a Fleming, Christopher Knightley, Lieutenant King, . . . Holmes, Sir William Perkins, . . . Rookwood. £1000 reward for the discovery and apprehension of these persons or any of them. If any of these persons apprehend their accomplices they shall have a pardon and the aforesaid reward.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3161.

25 February.

16 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Apprehending and Securing the Person of Robert Fielding.

Kensington: 16 January 1695.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1695.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 125 did His to

Robert Fielding, on 11 January, challenged and wounded Sir Henry Dutton Cole, J.P. for Middlesex in the execution of his duty. £200 reward for his apprehension.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3150.
18 January.

16 JANUARY.

Arms 132 did this said

Another edition of No. 4170, q.v.


13 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Apprehending and Securing the Person of Roderick Mackenzie.

Kensington: 13 February 1695.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1695.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 125 Exa Prosecution said

Roderick Mackenzie hath given evidence against certain persons who under colour of a Scots Act for trade in the East Indies have administered an Oath Be Fideli and raised money in this country. He has since tried to suppress this evidence, and has now fled. He is to be apprehended. No one is to conceal or assist him.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 1. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3165; C.J. xi. 436, 448.
15 February.

Arms 131 conspiracy father of

On the address of Parliament, the King orders all popish recusants over 16 to leave London. Lord Mayor and Justices of Peace to tender the oaths and declarations prescribed in three Acts of 1 Wm. & M. named.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 4. d.
C.J. xi. 466.
25 February.
1. 5 ends ‘Trai’.

25 FEBRUARY.

Arms 131 conspiracy father of

Another edition of No. 4177, q.v.

B.L. B.M. 816. m. 3 (113). P.C. I (215).

25 FEBRUARY.

Arms 129 here Crumburne be

Another edition of No. 4173, q.v.

P.C. II (101). Guid. 4 (123).

20 FEBRUARY.

Arms 125 conspiracy father of

On the address of Parliament, the King orders all popish recusants over 16 to leave London. Lord Mayor and Justices of Peace to tender the oaths and declarations prescribed in three Acts of 1 Wm. & M. named.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 4. d.
C.J. xi. 466.
28 February.

15 ends ‘Trai’.

25 FEBRUARY.
25 FEBRUARY.
Arms 125 Conspiracy, ther Proceedings
Another edition of No. 4177, q.v.

5 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Encouraging Mariners, Seamen and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board His Majesties Ships of War.
Kensington: 5 March 1695.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1695.

5 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For a Publick Thanksgiving.
Kensington: 5 March 1695.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1695.

12 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For a Publick Thanksgiving.
Kensington: 12 March 1695.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1695.

22 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
Kensington: 22 March 1695.

31 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
Kensington: 31 March 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1696: 8 William III

31 MARCH. Arms 129 the very Of.

Another edition of No. 4191, q.v.
B. M. 816. m. 3 (119). N° 4192.

17 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation. [Revenue Officers to receive Clipped Money in accordance with the Act.]
Kensington: 17 April 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 129 the holding they

By a recent Act revenue officers are to take clipped money either sterling or base, so that it be not plainly counterfeit, up to 4 May next in full satisfaction of the claims for these instalments. Receivers are to take one, two, three, or four instalments paid in clipped silver, at any time before 4 May next in full satisfaction of the claims for these instalments.


Rot. Pat. p. 8. n. 2. d.

17 APRIL.

Arms 131 the holding they

Another edition of No. 4193, q.v.

18 MAY.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES. A Proclamation Declaring the Parliament shall be Prorogued until the Twenty-eighth Day of July next.
Council Chamber [Whitehall]: 18 May 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 129 to Attend of

Parliament, now prorogued to 16 June, is further prorogued till 28 July. Not necessary to come up for pro- rogation. Notice will be given of the meeting.


23 MAY.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES. A Proclamation For a General Fast.
Whitehall: 23 May 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 129 War, tion all

Friday 26 June is appointed a day of fast and humiliation. Bishops to compose a form of prayer.


28 MAY.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES. A Proclamation. [Letters of Marque not to take Ships belonging to the King's Allies.]
Whitehall: 28 May 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 132 rea- some may

The Levant Company has reason to fear that under colour of reprisals on the French, ships, &c., of other powers may be taken. Those who do so are liable to punishment as pirates. Letters of marque not to take or retain goods of allies. No person to take service with, or letters of marque, &c., from any foreign prince without royal leave on pain of piracy. English consuls, agents, &c., to publish this. Officers to apprehend English subjects in foreign service.


Rot. Pat. p. 8. n. 2. d.

17 JULY.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES. A Proclamation. [For apprehending Henry Every as a Pirate.]
Whitehall: 17 July 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 124 Com- with Required

The East India Company complain that Henry Every of the ship Phancy, 46 guns and 130 men, is committing piracy under English colours in the seas of India and Persia. Ho with the crew of Englishmen and foreigners stole the said ship then called the Charles from Corona in Spain. He has no commission but is a common pirate. £500 reward for the apprehension of Henry Every or his ship. Admirals, &c., to seize him, and if necessary sink the ship. Pardon to accomplices.


501
10 AUGUST.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.
A Proclamation.
[For apprehending Henry Every for Piracy.]
Whitehall: 10 August 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 131 of Sparks Di-

Refers to Procl. of 17 July [No. 4199, q.v.]. Henry Every now is called Bridgman. He has with him, James Cray, Thomas Summerton, Edward Kirwood, William Down, John Reddy, John Stroger, Nathaniel Pike, Peter Soanes, Henry Adams, Francis Frennier, Thomas Johnson, Joseph Dawson, Samuel Dawson, James Lewis, John Sparks, Joseph Goss, Charles Falconer, James Murray, Robert Rich, John Miller, John King, Edward Savill, William Philips, Thomas Jope, Thomas Belisha with 52 Frenchmen, 14 Danes, and others. The plunder amounted to about £1000 per man. Every and the others left the ship in the Island of Providence and arrived in Ireland in two small sloops and there dispersed some into England, some into Scotland. Two of their accomplices are taken. All these persons stole the ship from Corunna in Spain, they are pirates and robbers, and are to be seized. £500 reward for Every, £50 for each for the others, who may be known by the great quantity of gold and silver they have.

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (42). P.C. I (230); II (111).

10 AUGUST.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.
A Proclamation.
[For the Registry of Seamen, and support of an Hospital.]
Whitehall: 10 August 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 124 and for or

Recites provisions of Act for the Encourage and Encouragement of Seamen. The office for registering subjects capable of sea-service and willing to enter is on Tower-Hill in London, and the collectors of the customs at the ports are appointed ' Registers ' for the purpose. They are to be receivers of the sixpence a month paid out of seamen's wages towards the support of a hospital for seamen, except in the Port of London, where William Bathurst, Esq. is appointed collector. Masters are to stop the 6d. per month out of the wages, and to be responsible for it. Seamen registering are to produce a certificate of origin, giving their name, age, description, place of abode, and if a lodger, their landlord's name. On going to sea or returning they are to report to the registrar.

B.M. 816. m. 3 (121); 816. m. 24 (63); 1851. c. 9 (205). P.C. II (110); I (229). Guild. 4 (134). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 259.

31 AUGUST. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.
A Proclamation For Apprehending William Berkenhead.
Whitehall: 31 August 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 131 little next Direct.

William Berkenhead [see No. 4191], described, was committed to Newgate for high treason and has escaped (Saturday, 29 August). He is to be arrested. £1000 reward for his apprehension.


31 AUGUST. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.
A Proclamation.
[For apprehending of Captain William Wintour and others.]
Whitehall: 10 September 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 124 Mention- at for

Information has been sworn of clipping and counterfeiting coin, against Captain William Wintour, of Dymock (Gloucester) described, Anthony ... his servant, described, William Barnes, saddler, without Southgate Street, Gloucester, described, William Trigg of Mitchel-Dear (Gloucester) described, William Cutler of Mitchel-Dear, described, Richard Beard, of Dymock, described, William Broadley, of Mitchel-Dear, blacksmith, described, John Tanner of Box (Wiltts.), described, Thomas Tanner his brother, described. £100 reward for William Wintour, £50 for Anthony ..., £20 for any of the others, over and above the £40 reward for the conviction of any clipper or coiner by Act 6 and 7 William and Mary. A free pardon to Anthony ... if he surrenders and confesses his accomplices.

B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (44) imprint gone. Dalk. 2 (183).

24 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.
A Proclamation.
[For the Meeting of Parliament.]
Whitehall: 24 September 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1696.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 127 of and tho
By Procl. 18 May [No. 4195, q.v.] it was promised that notice should be given of the meeting of Parliament. The Parliament now prorogued to 20 October will meet then. All members to attend.


24 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 125 of Weighty Westminster, Another edition of No. 4208, q.v.


5 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For apprehending Cardell Goodman.

Kensington: 5 November 1696.


Arms 131 Scandalous, bel Proceed. By Act of this session revenue officers are to take between 14 November 1696 and 1 February next, hammered silver coin at 5s. 8d. per ounce as though it were current coin. Some revenue officers have refused to accept such tender. They are to receive it, on pain of displeasure, &c. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (48). P.C. II (115); I (234). Dalk. 2 (188). Guild. 4 (140). P.R.O. 4 (143). Original signed, P.S.B. 259.

24 NOVEMBER. — [By the King.] [Beginns]


Arms 117 Scandalous, bel Proceed. A certificate from Stafford Quarter Sessions, 6 October 1696, from John Gray, Sir Michael Biddulph, Bt., Sir Henry Gough, Robert Leveson, Edward Littleton, Humphrey Wyly, Philip Foley, John Hoo, George Parker, J.P.’s, shows that 10 September a fire at Wolverhampton burnt 60 houses, with 60 barns and stables, &c., of William Gennings, Widow Boweter, Widow Brinsfield, Thomas Moseley, William Alexander, and over 80 more inhabitants, the loss being sworn over £8,680. Collections to be made in all churches. Money to be paid to Hon. John Grey, Hon. William Ward, Hon. Henry Paget, Robert Leveson, Philip Foley, Henry Vernon, Thomas Lane, John Hoo, Walter Fowler, Samuel Pipe, and John Huntbatch. To last for one year.

B.M. 816. m. 14 (59).

5 NOVEMBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

[For discovering the Author of ‘An Account, &c.’]

Kensington: 5 November 1696.


Arms 131 the Our hundred It appears that [Samuel] Grascomb brought the manuscript of the ‘Account, &c.’ [Procl. No. 4212, q.v.] to the printer to be printed, and has absconded. £500 reward is offered for his discovery and apprehension as in our said Proclamation of 5 November.


21 JANUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Encouraging Mariners, Seamen and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board His Majesties Ships of War.


Arms 132 Sea- Our they Three months’ pay bounty to seamen, and one month’s pay to landmen entering for service before 15 March, on the usual conditions.
27 JANUARY. — [BY THE LORDS.] [Begins]
The House this Day Reading the Names ... [Vacating all written Protections.]
[Westminster]: 27 January 1696. — [7.]
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Roman letter (with No. 4248).
Matth. Johnson.

Reading the names entered in the book of Protections, it is ordered that all written Protections be void, and this order be posted on the doors of the House and Westminster Hall.

No. 4218. 0


7 MAY. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.

[For enforcing and better collecting the duties on leather.]

Whitehall: 7 May 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 128 on Leather will

Recites provisions of an Act of last session for laying a duty on leather for three years, and an Act of James I concerning Tanners, &c. Notice is given reviving the provisions of this Act. The tanning, tawing, dressing, making, buying, selling, searching, trying, sealing and registering of leather is to be done in accordance with the Act. All white leather taw'd, dressed or made with oil, salt, or other material, and all tanned leather made in woove, called red leather, is to be sold in open fairs and markets. The duty is 15 per cent. ad uenum. Tanners, curriers, &c., may register and pay duty to the officer of excise for the market at which they are sold.


No. 4225. 0


7 MAY. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.

[Enforcing the Act for the Encouragement of Seamen.

Whitehall: 27 May 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 124 to Hospital, Registered.

Registered seamen, their widows and children who may claim the relief of Greenwich Hospital shall be admitted in the order of their number on the Register Book. Seamen's certificates of abode need be only under hand of one Justice of Peace. Masters of ships and vessels not in the service are to be examined under oath as to wages or forfeit £10, unless they are Quakers, who are to affirm. Seamen who lend their certificates to protect others from the press will forfeit £10. The user to forfeit £20.


No. 4226. 0


27 MAY. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.

[For enforcing the currency of Exchequer Bills and Notes.

Whitehall: 6 May 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 135 to ed they

Recites provisions of recent Acts. 'For further remedying the ill State of the Coin of the Kingdom,' 'for granting an Aid to His Majesty,' &c., where it is provided that payment may be made in hammered silver at 5s. 6d. an ounce until 1 June next. All revenue officers are to receive such coin at that rate until that date, on pain, &c.


No. 4212. 0

Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 5. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3295.

18 MARCH. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

For a General Fast.
Kensington: 18 March 1696.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 135 upon Majesty Contemn Wednesday, 28 April, is appointed a day of fast and solemn humiliation. The Bishops to compose a form of prayer.

No. 4220. 0

B.L. B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (50). P.C. II (118); I (239).
Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 1. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3273.

1697

23 APRIL. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation.

[Enforcing the currency of Exchequer Bills and Notes.

Kensington: 23 April 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 135 to ed they

Recites provisions of Acts of last session by which the issue of Exchequer Bills for £1,500,000, bearing interest 6d. per £100 per diem, is regulated. These bills shall be current in all payments to be made to the King or for his use. All revenue officers to accept them, and to observe the directions in the Acts (as to endorsement of date, and the like).

No. 4221. 0


6 MAY. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.

[Hammered Silver Coin to be taken for recent Aids and Subsidies.

Whitehall: 6 May 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 135 An Lawful Pe-
29 MAY.—[BY THE KING, JAS. II.] [Begins] James . . . After so long, and ruinous . . .
[Protest against peace without his authority.]
St. Germain's: 8 June 1697.

Sine nota. 1 f. Roman letter.

& assert day

Protests against peace being concluded without his participation, and points out the dangers of the precedent of his deposal to other princes. All treaties concluded with the Prince of Orange are null and void.

Bodl. Carew 181 (111).

30 JULY. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES. A Proclamation.

[Enforcing the Currency of Exchequer Bills.]
Whitehall: 30 July 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 126 to proportionably con-

Recites provisions of Acts last session by which £1,500,000 and £1,200,000 may be raised by Exchequer Bills at 5d. per cent. per diem, so that not more than two millions in principal money should be out at one time. Persons may contract for a loan to redeem them at 10 per cent. per annum. Revenue officers to receive Exchequer Bills in payment.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (197); 816. m. 3 (123).
P.C. II (137); I (244).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 260.
Rot. Pat. p. 7. n. 3. d.
31 July.

30 JULY.

Arms 126 to proportionably con-

Another edition of No. 4229, q.v.


17 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES. A Proclamation.

[For apprehension of Rioters against Sir John Banks.]
Whitehall: 17 September 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 131 have known Pardon

Several riotous robberies of parks have taken place, notably on 18 August, when forty or more armed horsemen, with toils and dogs, entered the park of Sir John Banks, Baronet, at Aylesford near Maidstone, by night, killed and carried away several of his deer, and threw down the park palings. The rioters are to be apprehended. £100 reward. Informers who took part will receive the reward and a free pardon.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (201).
Dalk. 2 (195).

P.R.O. 4 (153).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 260.
Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 1. d.

21 OCTOBER.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.
[For apprehending Domingo Antunes and Robert Harriot, a tailor of Arundel Street, were concerned with others in custody in forging five or more Exchequer Bills. £100 reward each offered for them. Accomplices to have a free pardon and the reward.]
Whitehall: 21 October 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 134 His and themselves

A treaty was concluded at Reswick (a royal palace) on 10 September, and ratifications have been exchanged. All ships or goods taken after 22 September in the British or North Seas, 22 October as far as Cape St. Vincent, 19 November to the Equinoctial Line, or 10 March throughout the world, shall be restored to the owner immediately and without damage.


B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (200).
P.C. II (128).
Dalk. 2 (197).
P.R.O. 4 (151).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 260.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 1. d.

Lond. Gaz. 3333.
19 October.

24 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES. A Proclamation.

[For apprehending Domingo Antunes and Robert Marriot, a tailor of Arundel Street, were concerned with others in custody in forging five or more Exchequer Bills. £100 reward each offered for them. Accomplices to have a free pardon and the reward.]
Whitehall: 24 September 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 128 or were One

505

Domingo Antunes, a Portuguese, and Robert Harriot, a tailor of Arundel Street, were concerned with others in custody in forging five or more Exchequer Bills. £100 reward each offered for them. Accomplices to have a free pardon and the reward.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (199).
P.R.O. 4 (152).

Rot. Pat. p. 7. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 3326.

21 OCTOBER. — BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.
[For the meeting of Parliament.]
Whitehall: 21 October 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 125 the ritual twentieth

Parliament, prorogued till 23 November, will meet on that day, when all members are to be in attendance.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (201).
Dalk. 2 (198).
P.R.O. 4 (156).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 260.
Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 3334.
22 October.

2 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE LORDS JUSTICES IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas divers of His Majesty's Subjects . . .
[All persons coming into the country to have a pass.]
Whitehall: 2 November 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Roman letter.

John Povey.

are danger publish

Certain attained persons having fled to France, all subjects coming from France without a pass from His Majesty are to be arrested and secured with their papers. Order to be printed and also published in the Gazette.

B.M. C. 21. f. 2 (61).
P.R.O. 4 (158).

Lond. Gaz. 3337.

2 NOVEMBER.

are danger that

Another edition of No. 4235, q.v.

Dalk. 2 (199).
P.R.O. 4 (152).

Rot. Pat. p. 7. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 3337.

2 NOVEMBER.
8 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE LORDS JUSTICES IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas divers of His Majesty's Subjects...

Whitehall: 8 November 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Roman letter.

A reissue of Order 2 November [No. 4235, q.v.], specifying France, Flanders, Holland or Hamburgh, as the places from which travellers require a pass from His Majesty or His Majesty's Minister residing there.

Dalk. 2 (200). Guild. 4 (159).

11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.
A Proclamation.
[For apprehending James, Duke of Berwick, and others.]
Whitehall: 11 November 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 136 Treason; Philip His James, Duke of Berwick, is outlawed, Sir George Barclay... Johnson alias Harrison... Duranton alias Durance, Michael Hare, Major George Holmes, Philip Hanford alias Browne, Richard Richardson, John Maxwell... Brierly,... Plowden, and... Huntage, are attainted of high treason, Colonel John Parker and... Berkenhead are indicted and fled from justice. £1,000 reward for their apprehension or any of them.

Lond. Gaz. 3341.
24 January.

17 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For a Publick Thanksgiving.
Kensington: 17 November 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 133 Goodness and all Thursday, 2 December, is appointed as a Day of Thanksgiving for Peace. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 13. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3341.
18 November.

17 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
Kensington: 17 November 1697.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 136 Seas November se-
His Majesty having been detained beyond seas by contrary

1697-8: 9 WILLIAM III

23 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[Reciting the effect of the Act against corresponding with King James.]
Kensington: 23 January 1697[-8].
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697[-8].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 133 Cor- Seal Pro-
A Proclamation publishing the effect of the ' Act against Corresponding with the late King James and his Adherents'. All persons who have voluntarily gone into France since 11 December 1688, or have borne arms for France in the late war, or for the late King James in Europe since 13 February 1688[-9], who may return after 14 January 1697[-8] without licence are guilty of high treason. No person after that date shall correspond or receive money from the late King James or his adherents. If any person who has been to France without licence since 11 December 1688 is in the kingdom he is to obtain licence to stay or leave the kingdom before 1 February 1697[-8].

Lond. Gaz. 3341.
15 November.

28 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, Prohibiting His Majesties Subjects to Enter into the Service of Foreign Princes and States.
Kensington: 28 January 1697[-8].
London: Bill & Exec.: 1697[-8].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 134 Inform'd, son of All persons of whatever degree are prohibited from entering the service or pay of any foreign prince or state. They are not to leave the kingdom for the purpose without due licence, on pain, &c.


28 JANUARY.

Arms 134 Inform'd, son Severity Another edition of No. 4242, q.v.


28 JANUARY.

Arms 134 Inform'd, son of All persons of whatever degree are prohibited from entering the service or pay of any foreign prince or state. They are not to leave the kingdom for the purpose without due licence, on pain, &c.


3 February.

28 JANUARY.

Arms 134 Inform'd, son Severity Another edition of No. 4242, q.v.

P.R.O. 4 (159).
24 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Preventing and Punishing Immorality and Profaneness.

Kensington: 24 February 1697-8.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 133 putting has them

Acknowledges blessing of God in a Peace, notwithstanding the abundance of impiety, profaneness, and immorality. These crimes will be punished particularly in those employed near the royal person. All officers to be vigilant in discovery and punishment of guilty persons. Proclamation to be read at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and four times a year in church after service. Officers by sea and land to avoid profanity, and set good examples. No person to be read at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and four times in church after service. Officers by sea and land to avoid profanity, and set good examples. No person to publish books against the Trinity or Christian Faith.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 1. d.; also p. 6. n. 1. d.

1 March.


24 FEBRUARY.

Another edition of No. 4246, q.v.
B.L. P.R.O. 4 (161).

1698

4 JULY.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] It is this day ordered by the Lords Spiritual...

[For publishing an Order of 27 Jan. 1696-7 vacating protections.]

[Westminster]: 4 July 1698.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1698.
1 f. Roman letter [with No. 4220].

Matth. Johnson.

The Order of 27 January 1696[-7] [No. 4220, q.v.], vacating all written protections, is to be printed and affixed on the doors of the House, Westminster Hall, Royal Exchange, Sheriff's Office, and other public places.

L.J. xvi. 341.

N° 4247.

7 JULY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation For Dissolving this present Parliament, and Declaring the Speedy Calling another.

Kensington: 7 July 1698.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1698.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms as 161 Important of and Parliament, prorogued to Tuesday, 2 August, is dissolved as from that day.

B.M. 816. m. 3 (127). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 261.
Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3405.

N° 4248.

13 OCTOBER.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES. A Proclamation, For Putting the Laws in Execution against Forestalling, Regrating, and Ingrossing of Corn.

Whitehall: 13 October 1698.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1698.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms as 132 amongst mon Major.

Recites statutes against forestalling, regrating, and ingrossing of corn. 5 & 6 Ed. VI against ingrossing 'Barley, Bigg, or Oats,' or of corn except under the prices settled 15 Chas. II, wheat 48s., rye, pease, and beans, 32s., barley, malt, and buck wheat, 28s., oats 13s. 4d. If any person having enough seed corn buys fresh, he must sell an equal quantity of the old. By 5 Eliz. regulations were laid down for licensing badgers, ladders, kidders, carriers, and transporters of corn. Corn to be bought in open market. The
prices are now above those fixed, and likely to rise. The laws are to be strictly enforced.


3 NOVEMBER.—BY THE LORDS JUSTICES.
A Proclamation.
[For Meeting of Parliament.]
Whitehall: 3 November 1698.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1698.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 136 Present West.
Parliament, prorogued to 29 November, will meet on that day. All members to be in attendance.


3 NOVEMBER. Arms 134 Present accordingly
Another edition of No. 4255, q.v.


9 DECEMBER.—[BY THE LORDS.] [Begins] Upon Complaint made to this House . . . [Traffic near Parliament.]
London: Bill & Exec.: 1698.
1 f. Roman letter.

there High the No empty hackney coaches to stay between Whitehall and Old Palace Yard, Westminster, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and no carriages, drays, or carts to pass through the streets during these hours while Parliament is sitting.

P.R.O. 4 (160).

1698-9

23 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[Specifying troops not to be disbanded.]
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 128 the Right pur-sance 3 under
Recites provisions of Act for disbanding Army before 26 March 1699, except 7,000 subjects at most to be excepted by Proclamation before 1 March under Great Seal. These are—


2 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation. [Papists to return to their places of Abode.]
Kensington: 2 March 1698-9.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 126 Papists their their
On address of Parliament, all popish recusants to return to their places of abode. Orders to enforce the Acts 1 W. & M. (Papists to leave London) and (for disarming Papists). Suspected persons are to be tendered the oath (7 & 8 Wm. III), and in case of refusal the law to be enforced.


2 MARCH.
Arms 128 Papists their their
Another edition of No. 4260, q.v.

P.R.O. 4 (168). N° 4261.
2 MARCH.
Arms 151 Pa- none their
Another edition of No. 4260, q.v.
N° 4262.

12 MARCH. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For a General Fast.
Kensington: 12 March 1699.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 131 upon dom and
Wednesday, 5 April, appointed a day of fast and humiliation
for sins, and comfort to such as suffer abroad for
religion. Bishops to compose a form of prayer.
B.L. B.M. 316. m. 3 (126). P.C. II (139). Dalk. 2
Original signed, P.S.B. 263.
Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 6. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3470.
N° 4263.

12 MARCH. — [BY THE KING.] [Begins] William &c. Whereas it hath been humbly . . .
[Collection for the Vaudois.]
Westminster: 12 March [1698-9].
London: Bill & Exec.: 1699.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 133 of sent Self
On the petition of Henry Arnault representing the
Vaudois on this side the River Cluson, a collection is
ordered for their benefit to pay for transplanting them to
Germany. Committee appointed.
N° 4265.

24 OCTOBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation
[For the Meeting of Parliament.]
Kensington: 24 October 1699.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1699.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 134 Pro- His Sixteenth
Parliament, prorogued to Thursday, 16 November, will meet them. All members to attend.
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (209). Dalk. 2 (215). P.R.O.
Original signed, P.S.B. 263.
Lond. Gaz. 3543.
24 October.
N° 4266.

24 OCTOBER. — Pro- His Sixteenth
Another edition of No. 4266, q.v.
N° 4267.

23 NOVEMBER. — [BY THE LORDS.] [Begins]
Upon Complaint made to this House . . .
[Traffic near Parliament.]
London: Bill & Exec.: 1699.
1 f. Roman letter.
there High the
Another edition of No. 4257, q.v.
P.R.O. 4 (175).
L.J. xvi. 473.
N° 4268.

9 DECEMBER. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation
For Preventing and Punishing Immorality and
Prophaneness.
Kensington: 9 December 1699.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1699.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 121 the gion and
A reissue of Procl. 24 February 1697-8 [No. 4246, q.v.], with a different preamble pointing out the dishonour
to a well-ordered Government in a Christian land caused by
the growth of vice and profanity.
B.M. 21. h. 3 (210). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 263.
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 3. d.
12 December.
N° 4269.

9 DECEMBER. —
Arms 133 the Religion as
Another edition of No. 4269, q.v.
(137). Signet.
N° 4270.

1699-1700

29 JANUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[For apprehending the Author and Printer of a Libel,
An Inquiry into the Causes of the Miscarriage of
the Scotch-Colony at Darien, &c.]
Kensington: 29 January 1699-1000.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1699-1000.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 137 Trai- ring ut-
On the address of Parliament, £500 is offered for the
discovery and apprehension of the author and £200 for the printer of a libel entitled 'An Inquiry into the Causes of
the Miscarriage of the Scotch-Colony at Darien, or, An
Answer to a Libel, Intituled, A Defence of the Scots
Abdicating Darien'. Pardon to any accomplice not the
author as well as the reward.
B.M. 21. h. 3 (205); 816. m. 3 (128); 103. k. 35 (2), bound
Original signed, P.S.B. 263.
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 4. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3571; C.J. xiii. 123.
29 January.
N° 4271.

29 JANUARY.
Arms 134 Trai- ring ut-
Another edition of No. 4271, q.v.
P.R.O. 4 (171).
N° 4271 a.

8 FEBRUARY. — BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[Popish Priests and Jesuits to depart the Kingdom.]
Kensington: 8 February 1699-1000.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1699-1000.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 137 many dom of
All Jesuits and priests who have taken orders from the
See of Rome to depart out of this kingdom, and not to
return, on pain, &c.
B.M. 21. h. 3 (206); 816. m. 3 (129). Antiq. (139).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 263.
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 6. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3574.
9 February.
N° 4272.
8 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[Popish Recusants to return home and abide there.]
Kensington : 8 February 1699-[1700].
London: Bill & Exec.: 1699-[1700].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 4272, q.v.  

8 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.
[Popish Recusants to return home and abide there.]
Kensington : 8 February 1699-[1700].
London : Bill & Exec. : 1699-[1700].
1 f. Gothic letter.

A reissue of Procl. 2 March last [No. 4260, q.v.].
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 7. d.
London Gaz. 3574.
11 February.

8 FEBRUARY.  
Arms 132 and Westminster the
Another edition of No. 4274, q.v.

11 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.  
Requiring subjects in Foreign Seminaries to return home.
Kensington: 11 February 1699-[1700].
London : Bill & Exec. : 1699-[1700].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 132 of take severity
Recalls Act 27 Eliz. If any subject not in orders being a student of a Jesuit College or Seminary beyond sea shall not return within six months of Proclamation under Great Seal in London, and take the Oath of Supremacy, he shall be adjudged a traitor on his return. All subjects are to return. Guardians, &c., are to enforce return, and not to support them abroad.
B.M. 21. h. 3 (208). Dalk. 2 (220). P.C. II (140).
P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 263.
Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 5. d.
London Gaz. 3576.
14 February.

11 FEBRUARY.  
Arms 132 of take accord.
Another edition of No. 4276, q.v.

1700

22 APRIL.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.  
[For enforcing the Act for preventing the growth of Popery.]
Hampton Court: 22 April 1700.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 139
Published the provisions of the 'Act for the further Preventing the Growth of Popery'. After 25 March 1700, £100 reward for apprehension of a papist priest or bishop saying mass, &c. Perpetual imprisonment to bishops, priests, or Jesuits keeping school. After 29 September any Papist over 18 years who does not take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and sign the declaration (30 Chas. II) is incapable of inheriting, and his next of kin, being Protestant, enjoys the use. After 10 April 1700, no Papist may buy lands. This Act not to apply to foreign priests in embassies. The £100 fine in 3 Jas. I all to go to informers. Protestant children of popish parents may have a provision made for them in Chancery.
B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (211). P.C. II (141). Dalk. 2 (221).
Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 3. d.
24 April.

28 MAY.—[BY THE KING.]
[Popish priests to be put in the way of the Algerines.]
Westminster : 28 May 1700.
London : B. Motte for the patentees : 1700.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Fall per Pearson.
Arms Ireland, Whereas May,
On account of a fire in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, on 14 June, where damage amounting to £23,079 was done, many families are brought to destitution. 116 houses burnt down. Collection to last for a year.
Bodl. Gough maps 30 (73).

9 JUNE.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.  
[Masters of Ships to take Passes for Algiers.]
Hampton Court : 9 June 1700.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 124 His Majesty Furnished
See Procl. 17 March 1691-2 [No. 4079, q.v.]. All ships trading between England, Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey to the Mediterranean Sea, the Plantations, or in the way of the Algerines are to have a pass from the L. High Admiral in accordance with the treaty with the Bashay Decr Age, 10 April 1682.
Rot. Pat. 11 Wm. III. p. 3. n. 11. d.
London Gaz. 3609.
11 June.

5 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation.  
[For enforcing the Acts touching duties on Marriages, Births, and Burials, &c.]
Kensington : 5 December 1700.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 137 by any the
Recites Acts 6 & 7 Wm. III, 8 Wm. III, 9 & 10 Wm. III, and 11 & 12 Wm. III, appointing Commissioners for enforcing the duties on marriages, births, burials, batchelors, and widowers. These Commissioners are to meet at least once in three months, or oftener, call before them the assessors and collectors, see that registers are kept, and that curates enter in them the name of every person married, christened or born, with their condition or quality, the names of the heirs, &c. (burials), fathers or guardians (birth), and husbands' places of abode (marriages), on pain of £20 fine.
Original signed, P.S.B. 264.
Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 4. d.
London Gaz. 3601.
10 December.

19 DECEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation. For Dissolving this present Parliament, and Declaring the Speedy Calling another.
Kensington : 19 December 1700.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 132 Important ceive of
Parliament, prorogued to 16 January, is dissolved. A new Parliament will be summoned for Thursday, 6 February.


Lond. Gaz. 6364 (3664), 19 December.

19 DECEMBER.
Arms 124 Important ceive of
Another edition of No. 4282, q.v.
P.C. II (144); Antiq. (144). P.R.O. 4 (182). N° 4283.

1700-1

26 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Encouraging Mariners, Seamen, and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board His Majesties Ships of War.
Kensington: 26 February 1700-1.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 124 all about De-

A bounty to all who enter before 28 days from date of 30s. to able seamen and 25s. to ordinary seamen or landmen. Soldiers belonging to the marine regiments of the Marquis of Carmarchen and Sir Cloudesley Shovell shall have 25s. bounty. Seamen re-entering a month's pay. Justices of the Peace to give certificates to those wishing to enter and to send lists to the Navy Commissioners. Conduct money allowed. Deserters for bounty punished.


26 February.

6 MARCH.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation. [For the apprehension of Pirates.]
Kensington: 6 March 1700-1.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 131 to racies shall
Any person who seizes or causes to be seized the captain, one or more of the crew, and the vessel of any pirates shall have one-half of the King's third, or one-fourth if the ship falls to the King. They must be delivered to any port magistrate in the kingdom, in America to the Governors of Barbados, the Leeward Islands, Jamaica, Bermudas, Virginia, Maryland, New yorke, or the Massachusetts Bay in New England, to the Commander at Newfoundland, or in Africa to the Chief of the Royal African Company at Cape Corse Castle on the Gold Coast, James Fort in River of Gambia, or at Whiddah in South of Guinea. A pardon will be given to the informer. If any commanding officer, or crew, are seized without the ship, a reward of £100 for the captain and £20 each for the others will be paid on conviction. Informers may enter the service and leave it when they like. Pirates confessing may have a pardon for all piracies committed before 24 June, 1701, and may enter the Navy. Commissioners under Great Seal have been sent to the East and West Indies to try pirates. This pardon does not apply to any fresh acts of piracy or to Henry Every alias Bridgeman.


12 March.

1701

Kensington: 27 March 1701.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1701.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 140 of within Pro-
On address of Commons, a reward of £100 is offered for the apprehension of John Glover, and £50 each for Alex-
under Cutting, William Adye, and William Clifton, who have endeavoured by bribery to procure election to this present Parliament.


28 March.

27 MARCH.

Arms 137 Cut the to

Another edition of No. 4292, q.v.


No 4292.

11 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Dissolving this present Parliament, and Declaring the Speedy Calling another.

Hampton Court: 11 November 1701.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 149 by have been

Parliament, prorogued to Thursday, 13 November, is dissolved, and another summoned on Tuesday, 30 December, on account of the recognition of the pretended Prince of Wales as King by the King of France.

B.M. 21. h. 3 (221). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 265.

Lond. Gaz. 3757.

11 November.

No 4294.

11 NOVEMBER.

Arms 141 by have been

Another edition of No. 4294, q.v.


No 4295.

23 NOVEMBER.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For a General Fast.

Hampton Court: 23 November 1701.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 140 Great Supplications shall

Friday, 19 December, is appointed a general fast for blessings on the deliberation of Parliament. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.

B.M. 21. h. 3 (222). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 265.

23 November.

No 4296.

23 NOVEMBER.

Arms as 134 great Our Inclent

Another edition of No. 4296, q.v.

B.L. P.C. II (154).

Orange motto on arms.

No 4297.

23 NOVEMBER.

Arms as 137 great Our Inclent

Another edition of No. 4296, q.v.


Orange motto on arms.

No 4298.

1701-2

8 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Encouraging Mariners, Seamen, and Landmen, to Enter themselves on Board His Majesties Ships of War.

Kensington: 8 January 1701.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 141 all Landman De-

To those who enter before 15 February, a bounty will be given, two months' pay to seamen, one month's to landmen. A protection to those entering in the country. Conduct money will be paid. Provisions respecting deserters for bounty.


Lond. Gaz. 3775.

8 January.

No 4299.

8 JANUARY.

Arms 142 Able- ther pu-

Another edition of No. 4299, q.v.

B.M. 816. m. 3 (136).

No 4300.

11 JANUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, Commanding all Papists and Reputed Papists to Depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten Miles from the same.

Kensington: 11 January 1701[[-2].

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701[[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 142 In- ties aforesaid)

Recites 3 Jas. I. Popish recusants to leave London under penalty W. & M. Lord Mayor and Justices to remove Papists or tender them the declaration of 30 Charles II. Justices to send notice of refusal to declare to the King's Bench or Quarter Sessions. All Papists to leave London before 19 January. Constables to take a list of all remaining and certify them to the Justices who will proceed as directed.


14 January.

No 4301.

11 JANUARY.

Arms 141 First, Cities aforesaid)

Another edition of No. 4301, q.v.

P.C. II (150).

No 4302.

12 FEBRUARY.—BY THE KING. A Proclamation, For Encouraging Mariners, Seamen and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board His Majesties Ships of War.

Kensington: 12 February 1701[-2]

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 143 at respective Enter

Extends date of entering with bounty promised in Procl. 8 January [No. 4299, q.v.] from 15 February to 10 March.


Lond. Gaz. 3784.

18 February.

No 4303.

12 FEBRUARY.

Arms as 134 at respective them-

Another edition of No. 4303, q.v.

B.L. 816.

No 4304.

8 MARCH.—[BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.]

[Begin] Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God...

[Proclamation of Q. Anne.]

St. James's: 8 March 1701[-2].

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 146 mercy the Royal
On the death of William III the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, with those of the Privy Council, other gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Citizens of London, proclaim the Princess Anne, Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, &c.


Dalk. 2 (223).

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

8 MARCH.—[BY THE . . . .] [Begins] Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God... [Proclamation of Q. Anne in American Colonies.]

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

A form of Proclamation of the accession of Queen Anne for the Colonies in America, having blanks for the name of the particular colony, and the persons by whom proclamation is made.

B.M. 816. m. 24 (73). P.R.O. 4 (197).

8 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Signifying Her Majesties Pleasure, that all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government, at the Decease of the late King, shall so Continue till Her Majesties further Directions.

St. James's: 8 March 1701[-2].

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 144 Mer- Queen they.

N° 4310.

9 MARCH. —BY THE EARL MARSHAL. [Begins] In Pursuance of an Order of the Lords... [Prescribing Mourning for William III.]

[London]: 9 March 1701[-2].


1 f. Roman letter.

For Continuance in Office.

Her to Lutestring

By Charles, Earl of Carlisle, Earl Marshal during the minority of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. In pursuance of an order of a Privy Council held at the Cockpit, 8 March, gives notice that it is the Queen's pleasure all persons wear the deepest mourning (long cloaks excepted) for the late King, to begin on Sunday next [15]. All Lords and Officers of the Household to cover their coaches with black cloth, and not to use varnished or bullion nails in them, except Prince George of Denmark. Hatbands of black English Alamode covered with black crape will be proper mourning.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (230).

10 March.

N° 4312.

8 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[For the better Observance of the Act for Laying Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701[-2].

1 f. Roman letter.

Another edition of No. 4305, q.v.

B.L. N° 4308.

8 MARCH.—[Proclamation of Q. Anne in American Colonies.]

London: Bill & Exec.: 1701[-2].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Another edition of No. 4307, q.v.


Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 3. d.

Lond. Gaz. 3790.

9 March.

N° 4309.
1702

26 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the Preventing and Punishing of Vice, Prophaneness, and Immorality.

Whitehall: 26 March 1702.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1702.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 148 Careful, Employ'd of

No one to play dice or cards on the Lord's Day, all to attend worship. All judges and officers to be strict and punish severely all excessive drinking, blasphemy, lewdness, profanation of the Lord's Day, or other immoral practices, suppress all bawdy houses, gaming houses, &c., execute 29 Chas. II and 9 Wm. III, and prevent the selling of wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, &c., during hours of Divine Service.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (233); 816. m. 3 (140). Dalk. 2 (226). P.R.O. 4 (200). Original signed, P.S.B. 267.
Ret. Pat. p. 1. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3796.
26 March.

No 4314.


Whitehall: 26 March 1702.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1702.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 148 the Edward Offenders

Recites Acts against spreading false news, 3 Ed. I, 2 Rich. II, 12 Rich. II. Since expiration of 13 Chas. II continued by 4 W. & M. for licensing, many heretical, seditious, and scandalous, &c., books have been published. The publication of false news or of books of this kind is to stop.

Lond. Gaz. 3796.
26 March.

No 4315.

29 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Declaring Her Majesties Pleasure touching Her Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof; and for the adjournment of Easter Term next.

St. James's: 29 March 1702.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1702.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 149 Royal Trusty should


As Westminster Hall is required, Easter Term is adjourned from Quintemna Paschae into the second return Tres Septiman. Paschae payments to be made as usual.

Ret. Pat. p. 2. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3797.
1 April.

No 4316.

29 MARCH.

Arms 147 Our of Proclamation.

Another edition of No. 4316, q.v.
B.L.

No 4317.

5 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Apprehending Thomas Colepeper, Abraham Owen, and John Collins, Esquires; and Edward Owen, Gentleman.

St. James's: 5 April 1702.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1702.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 149 Parliament of which

On the address of the House of Commons £ 50 reward is offered for the apprehension of each of Thomas Colepeper, Esq., absconded, Abraham Owen and John Collins, Sheriffs of Coventry, guilty of a false and double return of Member of Parliament, &c., absconded, and Edward Owen, Under Sheriff of Coventry, guilty of illegal and partial proceedings in the election at Coventry, absconded.

8 April.

No 4318.

5 APRIL.

Arms 148 Parliament Proceedings Our

Another edition of No. 4318, q.v.
Antig. (158).

No 4319.

2 MAY.—[BY THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.] [Begins] Whereas by the late Act of Uniformity... [Inserting the Princess Sophia in the Prayers.]

St. James's: 2 May 1702.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1702.
1 f. Roman letter.

John Povey.

Arms 151 which on the

The name of ‘the Princess Sophia’ is to be inserted after the words ‘Catherine Queen Dowager’ in the Prayers for the Royal Family. Parsons, Vicars, and Curates to correct with a pen till new books are printed. Bishops to publish.

5 May.

No 4320.

4 MAY.—[BY THE QUEEN.] Her Majesties Declaration of War Against France and Spain.

St. James's: 4 May 1702.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1702.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 149 these Dominions be

Recites the Treaties with the Emperor of Germany, the States General of the United Provinces, and other states for preserving the ‘balance of Europe’ against France, which has seized Milan and the Spanish Low Countries, made himself master of Cadiz, the entrance of the Mediterranean, and the ports of Spanish West Indies. Two months of grace have elapsed and France has not redressed these grievances, but recognized the pretended Prince of Wales King of England, &c. War is declared. No communication with
France or Spain. Subjects of France and Spain in the kingdom to be safe in their persons and estates.

1702: 1 Anne


1 JUNE. Armes 152 Ships mand Treas.

1 JUNE. Armes 144 Ships mand of

1 JUNE. Armes 153 Eu-

A new Parliament will be summoned for 20 August.

No officer or servant is to buy or sell any office in the Household on pain of displeasure and removal.

For encouraging Seamen to enter themselves on Board Her Majesty's Ships of War.

For Dissolving this present Parliament, and Declaring the Speedy Calling another.

For a Publick Thanksgiving.

For encouraging Seamen to enter themselves on Board Her Majesty's Ships of War.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

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For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For Dissolving this present Parliament, and Declaring the Speedy Calling another.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.

For a Proclamation.
1702-3: 1 Anne

sioner of prizes, on pain, &c. They will receive a pardon if they do so. After twenty days one-fifth the value of the goods recovered will be paid as a reward to any person giving information.

B.M. 21. h. 3 (250). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 270.
Lond. Gaz. 2871.
18 December.

13 DECEMBER.

Arms 147 and St. Mary of
Another edition of No. 4339, q.v.


18 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Concerning Colours to be worn on Board Ships.

St. James’s: 18 December 1702.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1702.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 147 Jacks, Subjects, And
Shipmasters have used close imitations of Navy pendants, &c. They are not to wear our Jack, commonly called the Union Jack, without warrant. Merchants are to wear the Flag and Jack White with a Red Cross (St. George’s Cross) passing quite through, and the Red Ensign with a like cross in a canton at the upper corner next the staff. A similar flag with seals of office, for Commissioners of Navy, victualling customs, transport, and ordnance. Customs officers to report offenders; twelve days allowed in Channel and North Seas, six weeks to Cape St. Vincent, ten weeks on this side the equinoctial line, and eight months beyond the line.

B.L. B.M. 21. h. 3 (251). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 270.
Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 22.
Lond. Gaz. 3856.
18 January.

1 FEBRUARY—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Commanding all Seamen and Soldiers belonging to the Marine Regiments, and other Regiments, to Render themselves into Her Majesties Service.

St. James’s: 1 February 1702[-3].
London: Bill & Exec.: 1702[-3].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 153 of tains Deserting,
Great numbers of seamen and marines have deserted. They are to return before 1 March to their ships or the
Provisional Marshal General in London. Those surrendering before 1 March will receive royal pardon. Those who do not will be tried and executed upon apprehension.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 3855.
4 February.

**4 FEBRUARY.**—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Discovering and Apprehending the Murderers of William Harrison and Edward Simmonds.

St. James’s: 4 February 1702[-3].
London : Bill & Exec. : 1702[-3].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 153 and of the

William Harrison and Edward Simmonds were murdered when travelling between Hillingdon and Uxbridge. William Perkins, Thomas Gowlet, Richard Eales, and William Johnson have been indicted for and acquitted of the murder of William Harrison, and Mary Perkins, wife of William, and Dorcas Gowlet, widow, acquitted of that of Edward Simmonds. A free pardon is offered to any of the murderers who shall discover the rest of the persons concerned. All subjects are to discover and apprehend the murderers.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 23.
Lond. Gaz. 3856.
9 February.

**18 FEBRUARY.**—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Declaring Her Majesties Pleasure for the Distribution of Prize Goods taken at Vigo.

St. James’s: 18 February 1702[-3].
London : Bill & Exec. : 1702[-3].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 154 Goods Ships Persons I under

According to the Declaration of 1 June [No. 4329, q.v.], one-half of the ‘ neat proceed ’ of the goods taken at Vigo is to be shared among all present at the taking, according to the proportions named in that Proclamation. This is to be read publicly and fixed up in every ship of war, that the officers and seamen may authorize persons to receive their shares.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 24.
Lond. Gaz. 3890.
22 February.

**18 FEBRUARY.**

Arms 153 Goods gaged the

Another edition of No. 4350, q.v.


**25 FEBRUARY.**—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[Seamen and Soldiers to return to their Ships.]

St. James’s: 25 February 1702[-3].
London : Bill & Exec. : 1702[-3].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 153 last, intitled suffer

Refers to Procl. 15 January [No. 4345, q.v.] and 1 February [No. 4346, q.v.]. William Gray, a seaman on the Ipswich, a deserter, was seized and condemned to death by court martial at Spithead by Art. 17 of 13 Charles II. Our Dearest Consort, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral, has requested pardon for William Gray, and a further opportunity till 10 April for deserters to return. All seamen and soldiers who return to duty by then will be pardoned. But if arrested after that date they shall suffer death according to law.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 21.
27 February.

**25 FEBRUARY.**

Arms 153 last thereby suffer

Another edition of No. 4352, q.v.


**25 FEBRUARY.**—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and Punishing of Vice, Proflaneness, and Immorality.

St. James’s: 25 February 1702[-3].
London : Bill & Exec. : 1702[-3].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 153 out Increase of

A reissue of No. 4314, q.v.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 20.
Lond. Gaz. 3893.

1702-3: 1-2 Anne

1703

**1 MAY.**—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a General Fast.

St. James’s: 1 May 1703.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 154 Spain, Allies on

Wednesday, 21 May, is appointed a general and public fast for blessing on the Queen’s arms and restoration of peace, &c. Archbishop &c., to compose a form of prayer.

Lond. Gaz. 3910.
3 May.

**1 MAY.**

Arms 160 the vine all

Another edition of No. 4355, q.v.

Bodl. G. Pamph. 1522 (12).

**17 MAY.**—[BY THE QUEEN.] Her Majesties most Gracious Declaration, For the further Encouragement of Her Ships of War and Privateers.

St. James’s: 17 May 1703.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 151 Our other Prizes,

Refers to Procl. 1 June [No. 4329, q.v.]. The duties on fish oyls and the produce of foreign plantations are so great that the captors have no encouragement to take them. In future only those duties are to be charged on prizes as if the fish or plantation produce had been imported in English vessels.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 271.
Lond. Gaz. 3915.
19 May.

**17 MAY.**

Arms 155 Our other Com-

Another edition of No. 4357, q.v.

P.R.O. 4 (227).
19 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[Proroguing Parliament.]
St. James's: 19 September 1703.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1703.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Proclamation, now prorogued to 14 October, is further prorogued to 4 November next, when it will meet.


19 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Discovering and Apprehending the Murderers of Abraham Moore.

Bath: 19 September 1703.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1703.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 144 be-th the

Abraham Moore of Buckland Dinham, Somerset, tailor, was murdered 20 August last at night, going to Sir Copleston Warwick Bampfield Bart.'s park in Hardington to watch the game, probably by poachers. A free pardon offered to one or two accomplices who shall give information leading to the arrest of the murderers.


11 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins]
Anne . . .

[Collection for the Inhabitants of Orange.]
Westminster: 11 November 1703.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1703.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 160 of Turn the

A house-to-house collection ordered for 3,000 Protestant refugees from Orange, expelled by Louis XIV. Money to be paid into the Chamber of the City of London. Returns to be made to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Forty-seven trustees appointed, seven to form a quorum.

Dalk. 2 (252).

11 NOVEMBER.

Arms as 134 of Turn Our

Another edition of No. 4361, q.v.

Guild. (Ms. 355).

Fac. in Bewes, p. 242.

12 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a General Fast.

St. James's: 12 December 1703.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1703.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 155 it not the

On account of the terrible storms of 26 and 27 November last many ships have been lost, houses blown down, timber and cornstacks destroyed—a token of the Divine displeasure. Wednesday, 19 January, is appointed a general and public fast. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.


Lond. Gaz. 3975.

14 December.

12 DECEMBER.

Arms 153 it not Performance

Another edition of No. 4363, q.v.

Dalk. 2 (253).

23 DECEMBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins]
Anne . . . Whereas in the late dreadful Storm . . .

[Collection for families of sailors.]
Westminster: 23 December [1703].
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 145 Archbishops, have Day

A collection to be made throughout England for the families of mariners lost in the great storm [26-27 Nov.]. Lists of contributions to be sent to William Borrett, Esq., Inner Temple. Money to Archbishop of Canterbury.

Bodl. G. Pamph. 1675 (11).

1703-4

9 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Encouraging Seamen and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board Her Majesties Ships of War.

St. James's: 9 January 1703-4.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 152 vo. Number granted.

A bounty of two months' pay to seamen and one month's pay to landmen who volunteer for the Navy before 10 February. Conduct money paid. Entered men and leave men not to be impressed. Constables, &c., to arrest seamen and deserters. 20s. and 10s. travelling expenses of over 20 miles (6d. a mile if less) paid for every seaman delivered at a port. Protection to last only six months.


London Gaz. 3983.

11 January.

9 JANUARY.

Arms 153 Vo- or respe-

Another edition of No. 4366, q.v.


15 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For the Careful Custody and well Ordering of the New River brought from Chadwell and Amwell to the North Part of the City of London.

St. James's: 15 February 1703-4.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 150 Fourth Dated Plea-

Recites Acts of 3 & 4 Jas. I and Patent of Incorporation 21 June, 17 Jas. I. These and all other Patents, Proclama-
tions [Nos. 1167, 3528, q.v.] are to be carefully observed. No one is to lay branches, waste, or infect the water. Company has power to search for branches in the presence of a constable.


22 February.

24 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Apprehending John Tutchin, John How, and Benjamin Bragg.

St. James's: 24 February 1704.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 148 Commons, nue which
On address of the House of Commons £100 reward for the apprehension of John Tutchin, and £50 each for John How and Benjamin Bragg. John Tutchin broke the privilege of the House by writing in the ‘Observator’ from the apprehension of John Tutchin, and £50 each for continue to write, print, and publish scandalous papers and cannot be found.


24 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Encouraging the Discovery of the Key or Cypher of certain Letters Relating to the Scotch Conspiracy.

St. James’s: 24 February 1703.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1703[4].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 152 Parliament Temporal acc.
£500 reward offered for the key to four letters written in ‘Gibberish Language’ and information as to the persons to whom and by whom they were written. Information to be given to William, D. of Devonshire, Charles, D. of Somerset, Charles, E. of Sunderland, Richard, E. of Scarborough, Charles, Visct. Townshend, Thomas, L. Wharton, and John, L. Somers, the Lords’ Committee.


27 MARCH.—BY THE LORDS. [Begins] It is Resolved and Declared by ... [Protesting against the Commons’ usurpation.]

[Westminster]: 27 March 1704.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1704.
1 f. Roman letter.
Math. Johnson.

by to Print-
The House of Commons in condemning the House of Lords on a cause upon the petition of Thomas, Lord Wharton, and declaring the law, have usurped a judicature to which they have no sort of pretence. This to be printed and published.

L.J. xvii. 535.

25 MAY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Discovering and Apprehending the Author, Printer, and Publisher of a Libel, Intituled, Legion’s Humble Address to the Lords.

St. James’s: 25 May 1704.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1704.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 156 for Publishers Proceeded

The Grand Jury of Gloucester presented a paper—Legion’s Humble Address to the Lords—to Quarter Sessions as a libel. It has been sent to a Secretary of State by the Justices in Session. £50 for the printer. Accomplices (not the author) shall have pardon and full reward on procuring his conviction.


18 JUNE.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Settling and Ascertaining the Current Rates of Foreign Coins in Her Majesties Colonies and Plantations in America.

Windsor: 18 June 1704.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1704.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 158 of Mexico said

Seeing the inconveniences caused by the different rates at which foreign coins pass in the several colonies, &c., of America, a current rate must be fixed. Sevill pieces of eight, old plate, 17 dwt. 12 grs., 4s. 6d.; new plate, 14 dwt. 3s. 7|d.; Mexico pieces of eight, 17 dwt. 12 grs., 4s. 6d.; Peru pieces of eight, old plate, 17 dwt. 12 grs., 4s. 5d. or thereabouts; cross dollars, 18 dwt., 4s. 4|d.; ducatoons of Flanders, 20 dwt. 21 grs., 5s. 8|d.; cruzeos of Portugal, 11 dwt. 4grs., 2s. 10|d.; three gilder pieces of Holland, 21 dwt. 7 grs., 5s. 2|d.; old rix dollars of the Empire, 18 dwt. 10 grs., 4s. 6d.; other denominations of these coins by their weight.

17 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a Publick Thanksgiving,

[Parliament prorogued to 24 Oct.]

St. James’s: 17 August 1704.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1704.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 151 Good- hereby shall 7 under

7 September a public thanksgiving for the victory at Blenheim near Hockstet.


17 AUGUST.

Arms 156 Good- hereby shall

Another edition of No. 4375, q.v.

P.R.O. 4 (236).

520
14 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Encouraging Seamen and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board Her Majesties Ships of War.

St. James's: 14 December 1704.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 157 Volun.- Re-enter for
A reissue of Procl. 9 Jan. 1704 [No. 4366, q.v.]. Date of entry 11 February. Discharged seamen and landmen who took part in the engagement off Cape Malaga in the Mediterranean are eligible to volunteer for bounty.

18 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For the more Effectual Putting in Execution a Law, Intituled, ' An Act for Raising Recruits for the Land-Forces and Marines, and for Dispensing with Part of the Act for the Encouragement and Encrease of Shipping and Navigation, during the present War.'

St. James's: 18 December 1704.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1704.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 157 spec.- until High
In consequence of the need of recruits all Justices are to enforce up to 1 March next the Statute of 2 Anne for raising recruits. All able-bodied men without employment, or visible means, who are not Parliamentary voters are to be examined and delivered to the recruiting officers. The Articles of War against mutiny and desertion to be read them, and twenty shillings paid to them, and ten or less to the constable raising them.

23 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, [All Mariners to repair on board the Fleet.]

St. James's: 23 December 1704.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1704.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 157 of or in
Seamen in Her Majesty's service absent without leave are to return by 10 January, those absent on leave by 30 January on pain of being made ' Run ' on the ship's books. Four deserters have lately been pardoned. No such clemency will be shown to future offenders.

18 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, [For apprehending straggling seafaring men.]

Kensington: 18 January 1705.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 157 well yours Com.- 3 under
5 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Dissolving this present Parliament, and Declaring the Speedy Calling another.

St. James’s: 5 April 1705.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 157 those Discharged that 2 under
Parliament, prorogued to Tuesday, 1 May, is dissolved. A new Parliament will speedily be called.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4112.

5 APRIL.

Arms 157 the Discharged that 4 under

Another edition of No. 4389, q.v.


23 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Calling a New Parliament.

St. James’s: 23 April 1705.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 159 bearing out Fourteenth A under
Summoning a new Parliament to meet at Westminster, 14 June. Cites Procl. 5 April [No. 4388, q.v.]


Original signed, P.S.B. 273.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 2. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4150.

3 MAY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [Masters to obtain Instructions for Convoys.]

St. James’s: 3 May 1705.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 160 many ly and
All masters of merchant ships are to furnish themselves with the instructions and signals for convoys, as drawn up by Prince George of Denmark, High Admiral, which shall be printed, and to take particular care to comply with them.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 1. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4150.

5 May. N° 4391.

3 MAY.

Arms 157 many ly and

Another edition of No. 4391, q.v.


31 MAY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [For the Proroguing of Parliament.]

St. James’s: 31 May 1705.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 167 Issued, Our Members

Parliament, summoned for Tuesday, 14 June, will be prorogued by Writ Patent under Great Seal, to Thursday, 6 September.


Lond. Gaz. 4128.

3 June. N° 4393.

20 JULY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a Publick Thanksgiving.

Kensington: 20 July 1705.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 159 Good Necessary
Thursday, 23 Aug., appointed a day of thanksgiving for Marlborough’s forcing the French lines in the Spanish Netherlands. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.


Original signed, P.S.B. 273.

Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4143.

13 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [Proroguing Parliament.]

Windsor: 13 August 1705.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 159 Our of
Parliament, now prorogued to 6 September, is further prorogued to Thursday, 25 October, by Writ Patent under Great Seal, on which day all members are to attend.


Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4156.

15 August. N° 4394.

13 AUGUST.

Arms 160 Writs Seal of A under

Another edition of No. 4395, q.v.


11 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [Reducing penalties on Seamen who came in after the fixed date.]

Kensington: 11 October 1705.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 159 of belonged they C under
Cites Procl. 23 Dec. 1704 [No. 4380, q.v.]. Sailors who rejoined after the time therein fixed are only to lose pay for the days after the appointed date.


Original signed, P.S.B. 273.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 1. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4166.

N° 4397.

30 OCTOBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins]

Anne . . . Whereas it has been represented . . .
[Loss by Fire in Morgans-Lane, Southwark.]
Westminster: 30 October [1705].


1 f. Gothic letter. Fall per Pearson.

Arms 171 Defender Whereas the
On the petition of Jacob Bell, William Johnson, John Dodgan, John Bridgar, Vincent Bishop, and Thomas Gibson,
certified at Kingston Quarter Sessions, 16 October, by
Sir John Buckworth, Bart., Shem Bridges, John Mitchell,
Thomas Lunt, John Lade, John Cater, William Reeves,
and Francis Southard, J.P.s, that on 1 August last a fire
broke out in Jacob Bell's house, Morgan's Lane, Southwark,
doing damage upwards of £2,706, estimated on oath, they
are permitted to collect alms. Money to be sent to Sir
Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor, Wm. Fazakerley, Chamber-
lain, Samuel Lewin, Charles Cox, John Lade, John Cholm-
ley, George Moggot, and Henry Martin. This is to be in force
for one year from Christmas next.

B.M. 816. m. 24 (81).

18 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Procla-
mation. [For encouraging Seamen, &c., to enter Ships of War.]
St. James's: 18 December 1705.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 158 Vo- (not the
A reissue of Procl. 9 January 1704 [No. 4366, q.v.].
Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 2, d.
Lond. Gaz. 4186.
20 December.

20 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Procla-
mation. [For the apprehension of the Author and the Printer of
The Memorial of the Church of England,' &c.
St. James's: 20 December 1705.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 151 which Endeavouring the 3 above
At request of Parliament publishes a resolution of both
Houses that the Church of England is safe and flourishing,
and that whoever says the contrary is an enemy to the
Queen, church, and kingdom. £200 reward for the con-
viction of the author of a malicious libel, 'The Memorial of
Houses that the Church of England is safe and flourishing,
and that whoever says the contrary is an enemy to the
Queen, church, and kingdom. £200 reward for the con-
viction of the author of a malicious libel, 'The Memorial of
the Church of England, humbly Offered to the Consideration
of all true Lovers of Our Church and Constitution': printed
and published by David Edwards of St. Dunstans in the
Church of England, humbly Offered to the Consideration
of all true Lovers of Our Church and Constitution: printed
and published by David Edwards of St. Dunstans in the
West, for whose conviction £50 is offered. Pardon and
reward to him or any one whose evidence will convict the
author.
Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 4188; L.J. xviii. 44; C.J. xv. 57.
22 December.

1705-6

10 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Procla-
mation. [All Mariners to return to their Ships.]
St. James's: 10 January 1706.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1705.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 168 had made given 3 under
All seamen absent on leave or without it are to return to
their ships, if at Portsmouth forthwith, at elsewhere before
the end of January on pain of being marked 'Run'. Pardon
to all who have deserted since 1 November if they return at
once. Some straggling seamen have been impressed for
soldiers. Justices are to send such as appear to be seamen
to the fleet.

B.M. 1889. d. 3 (83).

523
25 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For the Putting in Execution an Act of Parliament for the Encouragement and Encrease of Seamen, and for the better and speedier Manning Her Majesties Fleet, and also for the Encouragement of Seamen and Able-bodied Landmen, voluntarily to Enter themselves in Her Majesties Sea-Service.

Kensington: 25 March 1706.


Recites Act of last Session, giving power for search warrants, and breaking in doors. Twenty shillings reward to constables for each seaman handed over. Persons harbouring sailors fined £5. Sailors discharged to be paid in cash or by ticket. No seaman on service to be sued for less than £20. No person of 18 bound apprentice to any shipmaster shall be protected if he has been to sea before he was apprenticed. Watermen of the Thames liable to serve when called upon by the Admiralty on pain of fine and suspension. Insolvent debtors owing less than £60 may volunteer, or three Justices of Peace may send them. All except prisoners for debt who enter before 1 May will receive a bounty of two or one month's pay. Remainder as in Procl. 18 Dec. 1705 [No. 4399, q.v.].

21 MAY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For the Putting in Execution the Laws in Force against such Persons as have or shall Endeavour, to Pervert Her Majesties Subjects to the Popish Religion.

Kensington: 21 May 1706.


Recites 23 Eliz. by which it is high treason to pervert subjects to the Romish religion, and 3 James I, to reconcile them with the See of Rome or to be absolved by it, &c. On Address of Commons last session these laws are to be enforced by all Judges and others.

15 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Encouraging Seamen and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board Her Majesties Ships of War.

St. James's: 15 January 1706[-7].

London: Bill & Exec.: 1706[-7].

Appoints Thursday, 27 June, as a day of public thanksgiving for the victory of Brabant in the Spanish Netherlands under John, Duke of Marlborough, whereby they are restored to Austria under King Charles III, for the victories in Catalonia and other parts of Spain. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.

19 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a Publick Thanksgiving.

Kensington: 19 November 1706.


Tuesday, 31 December, is appointed a day of public thanks-giving for the great and wonderful successes of this year. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.

15 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Encouraging Seamen and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board Her Majesties Ships of War.

St. James's: 15 January 1706[-7].

London: Bill & Exec.: 1706[-7].
15 JANUARY.
Arms 158. Vo- Fourteen as D under
Another edition of No. 4414, q.v.
P.C. (207).

Priced. N° 4415.

27 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a General Fast.
St. James's: 27 February 1707.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1707.
1 f. Gothic letter.

In accordance with the Treaty of Union, Article 22, confirmed by the Acts of Union of England and Scotland, the members of the present English Parliament shall be members of the First Parliament of Great Britain, and the sixteen peers of Scotland and the forty-five representatives of Scotland shall meet with them. This Proclamation is under Great Seal.
Rot. Pat. p. 5. n. 8. d.
Lond. Gaz. 4357.
30 April.

29 APRIL.
Arms 162. the and Mem-
Another edition of No. 4420, q.v.

5 JUNE.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Declaring Her Majesties Pleasure for Holding the First Parliament of Great Britain, and Appointing the Time and Place of Meeting thereof.
St. James's: 5 June 1707.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1707.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Cites Procl. 29 April [No. 4420, q.v.]. Under 22 Article sixteen peers and forty-five commissioners for Shires and Burghs have been chosen Members of Parliament for Scotland. Parliament is to be holden at Westminster on Thursday, 23 October. All are to attend.
Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 7. d.
Lond. Gaz. 4388.
7 June.

28 JULY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Declaring what Ensign or Colours shall be Born at Sea in Merchant Ships or Vessels belonging to any of Her Majesties Subjects of Great Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.
Windsor: 28 July [1707].
London: Bill & Exec.: 1707.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Refers to First Article of Treaty of Union where the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew were to be conjoined. The ensign in the margin is to be worn on all ships. [A Red Ensign with the two combined crosses on a blue ground in a canton in the upper corner next the staff:] Letters of mart may wear a Red Jack with a Union Jack in a canton in upper corner next staff. Service ships to wear this with the seal of their office. No one else to wear these Distinction-Jacks. Customs officers and naval officers to seize any unauthorized flags and to report ships and masters wearing them. Time given to publish this Proclamation 12 days to 8 months.
Lond. Gaz. 4396.
6 August.

29 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, containing Her Majesties Declaration, that it is Expedient, That the Lords of Parliament of England, and Commons of the present Parliament of England, should be the Members of the respective Houses of the First Parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England.
St. James's: 29 April 1707.
London : Bill & Exec.: 1707.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 157. the England respective
8 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of Parliament.

Windsor: 8 September 1707.
London: Bill & Exec.: 1707.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 164 bearing Twenty ae.

Members are to attend Parliament on 23 October, see Procl. 5 June [No. 4422, q.v.]


Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 1. d.
Lond. Gaz. 4966.
10 September.

10 NOVEMBER.—[BY THE QUEEN.] [Begins] Anne . . . Whereas it hath been humbly . . . [Protestant Church at Oberbarmen, in the Duchy of Berg.]

Westminster: 10 November [1707].
London: Bill & Exec.: 1707.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 165 Ireland, Highness Duplicates 66 lines


B.M. 816. m. 24 (89).

10 NOVEMBER.

Arms 166 Ireland, Highness Duplicates 66 lines

Another edition of No. 4425, q.v.

B.M. 816. m. 24 (84).

18 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a General Fast and Humiliation.

Kensington: 18 November [1707].
London: Bill & Exec.: 1707.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 168 by cations justly 3 above.

Wednesday, 14 January, appointed a day of fast and humiliation, for imploring Divine assistance. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer. Privy Council to issue Orders in Scotland.


Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 6. d.
Lond. Gaz. 4535.

13 NOVEMBER.

Arms 165 whose Divine Re.

Another edition of No. 4427, q.v.

Antiq. (165).

526
be determined by ballot, if desired. Petitions respecting
election returns to be laid on the table of a new House
before the Speaker is chosen. These to be standing orders.
These to be sent to the sheriffs for publication by Mr.
Speaker.

**B. M. 21. h. 4 (32).**

C.J. xv. 501.

Gratis. 4 June 1708.

**№ 4434.**

23 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Procla-
mation. For the better Recruiting Her Majesties Land-Forces and the Marines.

Kensington: 23 February 1707[-8].

London: Bill & Exec.: 1707[-8].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 163 Ma- and being

Recites an Act for recruiting of this Session. Justices
may between 28 February and 1 March 1708[-9] levy all
able-bodied men without visible means of support having
no vote. Parish officers to raise them on fine of £5 levied
by distress, to receive 20s. each on handing them over to
the recruiting officer, and the person raised to receive the
same. Every volunteer before 1 May to receive £4, before
1 March 1708[-9] £2, giving a receipt signed by two wit-
tesses. Lists to be sent in duplicate to the Secretary at War
on fine of £10. Persons hindering fined £5. First warrants
to be returnable 18 March 1707[-8].

**B.L. B.M. 21. h. 4 (40). Reg. V (123).**

1 Original signed, P.S.B. 276.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 2. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4413.

26 February.

**№ 4435.**

6 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclama-
[For apprehending the person who has taken the Title of
James the Third, &c.]

Kensington: 6 March [1707–8].

London: Bill & Exec.: 1707[-8].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 163 Se- ance Re- 4 under

The person who has taken the style and title of James the
King of England, and James the Eighth, King of
Scotland, has undertaken an invasion with French troops
in violation of the Queen’s title to the Crown and the
Succession Acts. He is attainted by 13 William III and
is to be apprehended. All Papists to leave London by 11 March.
Repeals the Proclamations for disarming, &c., Papists, as
Procl. 26 February 1701, No. 4286, q.v.


Original signed, P.S.B. 276.

Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 1. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4416.

8 March.

**№ 4437.**

22 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclama-
[For apprehending James Ogilvie and others, landed
from the French fleet.]

St. James’s: 22 March 1707[-8].

London : Bill & Exec. : 1707[-8].

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 166 Per- sume said

James Ogilvie the younger of Boyne and others are landed
from a French fleet threatening invasion in Scotland.
They are to be apprehended for high treason. No one is
to aid or conceal them. A suitable reward will be paid.

**B.L. B. M. 21. h. 4 (43). Reg. V (127).**

Dalk. 2 (294).

1 Original signed, P.S.B. 277.

Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4421.

24 March.

**№ 4440.**

6 MARCH.

Another edition of No. 4437, q.v.

Dalk. 2 (293). Reg. V (125).¹

Priced.

**№ 4438.**

17 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. A Declaration,
Requiring all Officers and Soldiers to Observe strict
Discipline, and for Payment of their Quarters.

St. James’s: 17 March 1708.

London : Bill & Exec.: 1707[-8].

1 f. Roman letter.

Arms 165 good Threatening behave 5 under

The forces will pay their quarters at the usual rates
whenever they pass. They are not to be trusted beyond.
No disorders or threats to be raised. Publication to be
made by beat of drum on arrival. Officers to punish disorder
on pain of cashiering, &c., if redress refused complaint to be
made to Commander-in-Chief. No game to be disturbed, no
quartering in a private house.

**B.L. B.M. 21. h. 4 (42). Reg. V (126).**

Dalk 2 (295).

**P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 277.**

Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 5. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4416.

18 March.

**№ 4439.**

1 Copy signed by Privy Council of Scotland.

17 MARCH.

Arms 165 good Threatening behave 5 under

Another edition of No. 4439, q.v.


Priced.

**№ 4440.**

1 Copy signed by Privy Council of Scotland.

6 MARCH.

Another edition of No. 4435, q.v.


Priced.

**№ 4436.**

1 Copy signed by Privy Council of Scotland.

17 MARCH.

Arms 166 Per- sume said

James Ogilvie the younger of Boyne and others are landed
from a French fleet threatening invasion in Scotland.
They are to be apprehended for high treason. No one is
to aid or conceal them. A suitable reward will be paid.

**B.L. B. M. 21. h. 4 (43). Reg. V (127).**

Dalk. 2 (294).

1 Original signed, P.S.B. 277.

Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 4. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4421.

24 March.

**№ 4441.**

1 Copy signed by Privy Council of Scotland, with order to publish
and print 29 March.

1708

1 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[Enforcing the Act for recruiting the Land-Forces and
Marines.]

St. James’s: 1 April 1708.

London : Bill & Exec.: 1708.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 166 As- the Dismiss C under

The Commons have addressed the Crown to enforce the
late Act for the better recruiting, &c., for the year 1708.
All Justices are to meet frequently to put the Act in force.
Recruiting officers not to refuse any suitable person, or
dismiss any person so listed on any pretence.
1 APRIL.

Arms 168 Parliament Charging any
Another edition of No. 4442, q.v.
Reg. V (128). 1

1 This copy with signatures of Privy Council of Scotland.

N° 4443.

15 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

For Dissolving this present Parliament, and Declaring the Speedy Calling of another.

Kensington : 15 April [1708].

1 f. Gothic letter.

N° 4444.

15 APRIL.

Another edition of No. 4444, q.v.
Reg. V (129). 1

1 This copy signed by Privy Council of Scotland; no price marked on it.

N° 4445.

22 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[For calling a new Parliament.]

Kensington : 22 April 1708.

1 f. Gothic letter.

N° 4446.

22 APRIL.

Arms 166 bearing Advice Re-
Another edition of No. 4448, q.v.
B.L. Reg. V (130). 1

1 This copy with signatures of Privy Council of Scotland; original with order to publish 28 April.

N° 4449.

10 MAY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[For pardoning all deserters who return to their duty.]

Kensington : 10 May 1708.

1 f. Gothic letter.

N° 4450.

20 MAY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

Appointing the Distribution of Prizes taken, and the Bounty for Taking Ships of War or Privateers of the Enemies.

Kensington : 20 May [1708].

1 f. Gothic letter.

N° 4451.

26 JUNE.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[Touching the trade to Newfoundland, and encouraging the same.]

Kensington : 26 June [1708].

1 f. Gothic letter.

N° 4452.
bait or fish. After 25 March no ballast to be emptied in the harbours. No person to destroy any beech, &c. The first person to enter any Creek after 25 March to be Admiral of the Creek, the second the Vice-Admiral, and the third the Rear-Admiral. Inhabitants who have taken any beech, &c., that formerly belonged to fishing ships since 1685 are to give them up to public use before 25 March. No beech to be taken before the arrival of the fishing boats from England, &c. Persons who have built since 1685 may enjoy the same. No by-boat keepers to meddle with fishing conveniences. Every such master to carry two fresh men to sea (one first voyage, one second). Every fishing boat to carry one fresh man in five. No marks are to be cut out of boats, &c. No person to rind trees. The Admirals to keep a journal of all ships, &c., in their harbours. Differences to be settled by the Admirals. Appeal to the commanders of ships of war.


**Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 1. d.**

**Lond. Gaz. 4452; see C.J. xv. 644, 648.** Priced. 

**18 JULY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a Publick Thanksgiving.**

**Windsor: 18 July 1708.**

**London: Bill & Exec.: 1708.**

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 166 and ment Religious

Thursday, 19 August, a day of thanksgiving in England for Audenarde victory under Marlborough. A form of prayer to be composed.

**Dalk. 2 (303). P.R.O. 4 (278) Original signed, P.S.B. 277.**

**Rot. Pat. p. 3. n. 4. d.**

**Lond. Gaz. 4455.**

**6 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Giving Notice of the Holding the Parliament, and Requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houses of Parliament.**

**Kensington: 6 October [1708].**

**London: Bill & Exec.: 1708.**

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 164 both ther at 2 under Parliament, now prorogued to Thursday, 21 October, is to meet on Tuesday, 16 November, when all members are to be in attendance.

**B.M. 21. h. 4 (56). P.R.O. 4 (284) Original signed, P.S.B. 277.**

**Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 3. d.**

**Lond. Gaz. 4478.**

**6 OCTOBER.**

Arms 165 both ther at e under Another edition of No. 4457, q.v.

**P.C. (230).**

**N° 4458.**

**30 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Encouraging Seamen and Landmen to enter themselves on Board Her Majesties Ships of War.**

**St. James's: 30 December 1708.**

**London: Bill & Exec.: 1708.**

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 164 Vo- teen were

A reissue of Procl. 18 January 1707[-8] (No. 4431, q.v.). Fixing 25 March as the limit for joining.


**Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 5. d.**

**Lond. Gaz. 4504.**

5 January. N° 4459.

**30 DECEMBER.**

Arms 164 Vo- teen were

Another edition of No. 4459, q.v.

**P.C. (234).**

Priced. N° 4460.

**30 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a Publick Thanksgiving.**

**St. James's: 30 December 1708.**

London: Bill & Exec.: 1708.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 167 Over- And Religi-

Thursday, 17 February, is appointed a day of thanksgiving in England, &c., for the taking of Lisle and reduction of Ghent and Bruges, under John, Duke of Marlborough. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.

**B.M. 21. h. 4 (59). P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 277.**

**Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 6. d.**

**Lond. Gaz. 4508.**


**30 DECEMBER.**

Arms 167 Over- And Religi-

Another edition of No. 4461, q.v.

**P.C. (232). P.R.O. 4 (286).**

Priced. N° 4462.

**30 DECEMBER.**

Arms Over- And Religi-

Another edition of No. 4461, q.v.


**30 DECEMBER.**

Arms Over- And Religi-

Another edition of No. 4461, q.v.

**Bodl. Fol. 9. 660 (170).**

**N° 4464.**

**1708-9**

**13 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.**

[For the apprehension of Straggling Seamen.]

**St. James's: 13 January 1708.**

London: Bill & Exec.: 1708.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 166 in- that the 2 under

Many seamen have gone inland. The magistrates, especially on the London roads, are to apprehend them and send them to the nearest port of Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Harwich, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. Old or infirm men or boys not to be received. A reward of 20s. and 6d. a mile up to 20 miles, or 10s. expenses will be paid to every person bringing any such straggling seaman.


**Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 9. d.**

**Lond. Gaz. 4506.**

13 JANUARY.

Another edition of No. 4465, q.v.

B.L.

Priced. No 4466.

1709

28 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [Prohibiting Plays, Interludes, Gaming, &c., in May Fair.]

St. James’s: 28 April 1709.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1709.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 164 His and the

A patent for a fair was granted 20 July, 4 Jas. II, under Great Seal to be held at May-Fair in Great Brookfield in the parish of St. Martin’s in the Fields. The Grand Jury of Middlesex have presented it because, instead of booths for goods, they are built for plays, interludes, and puppet shows, gaming, and other disorderly pastimes, encouraging vice and hindering trade. No plays, shows, gaming, music-meetings, or other disorderly assemblies to be allowed. Officers to put down disorder.


Lond. Gaz. 4596.

29 April.

9 JUNE.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [Suspending the Recruiting Act.]

St. James’s: 9 June 1709.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1709.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 164 West and as

Recites Act empowering Commissioners to raise recruits, and pay 20s. to the parish officer and £3 to the churchwardens raising them. Sufficient recruits have been raised, and the execution of the Act is suspended.


Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 2. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4598.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 164 Ninth now De- 5 under

Refers to Procl. 9 June last [No. 4468, q.v.]. This is now revoked, and Commissioners are to use their utmost diligence.


Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 5. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4611.

3 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [For arresting Robert Balfour, escaped from the Tolbooth.]

St. James’s: 26 January 1709.


Arms 168 Cruel remains to 2 under

Robert Balfour, Master of Burleigh, being convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Henry Stenhouse Tuesday, 22 November, is appointed a day of general thanksgiving in England for the victory at Blarengies, near Mons, in Hainault, under John, Duke of Marlborough. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.


Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 2. d.

Lond. Gaz. 4597.

6 October.

26 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [For further proroguing Parliament.]

Windsor: 3 October 1709.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1709.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 165 Decla- Fair Pu-

For a General Thanksgiving.

Windsor: 3 October 1709.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1709.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 165 Mer- out as

[For a General Thanksgiving.] Windsor: 3 October 1709.

London: Bill & Exec.: 1709.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 165 Decla- Fair Pu-
1710-10: 8-9 Anne

[see Scotland] has escaped out of the Tolbooth at Edinburgh on 1 January. £200 sterling for his apprehension. This is to be proclaimed and printed.

B.M. 21. h. 4 (72). Dalk. 2 (313).

Rot. Pat. p. 5, n. 1, d.
Lond. Gaz. 4647.

28 January.

18 FEBRUARY—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[For a General Fast.]
St. James’s: 18 February 1709.
London: Ass.: 1709-10.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 168 which, tain Neglect 6 under

Wednesday, 15 March, is appointed a day of public fast through England, &c., for pardon and blessing. Archbishops, &c., to compose a form of prayer.

P.R.O. Original signed, P.S.B. 278.
Rot. Pat. p. 5, n. 2, d.
Lond. Gaz. 4655.

18 FEBRUARY.

Arms 165 which, tain Neglect 6 under
Another edition of No. 4477, q.v.
P.C. (240).

18 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[All Seamen to repair to their Ships.]
St. James’s: 18 February 1709/10.
London: Ass.: 1709-10.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 164 Sea men shall Royal

All seamen are to repair to their ships by 23 March next. Deserters returning by that date shall not be punished. Those who are apprehended after shall suffer according to law.

Rot. Pat. p. 5, n. 4, d.
Lond. Gaz. 4655.

2 MARCH—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

[Against riots in London and Papists.]
St. James’s: 2 March 1709-10.
London: Ass.: 1709-10.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 165 West- And or

Refers to recent disorderly crowds who molest coaches, and break open houses in London and Westminster, among which are disaffected Papists. On the address of the Commons these will be proceeded against. Rioters are to be apprehended. £100 reward for the discovery of incendiaries. Papists above 16 to repair to their abodes and remain there, leaving London before 8 March. Lord Mayor, &c., to search. Oaths to be tendered (1 W. & M.). Unlawful assemblies to be prevented in the country.

Rot. Pat. p. 5, n. 5, d.
Lond. Gaz. 4660.

21 SEPTEMBER—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

Kensington: 21 September 1710.
London: Ass.: 1710.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 167 Consi-Parliament a 2 under
Parliament, now prorogued to Tuesday, 26 September, is dissolved. Writs will be issued in some short time for a new Parliament.

Rot. Pat. p. 5, n. 1, d.
Lond. Gaz. 4767; L.J. xix. 162.
22 September.

21 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 167 Consi-Parliament a

21 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 165 Con-owners for 6 under

21 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 164 Considera-Discharg’d a 3 under

26 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.

Kensington: 26 September 1710.
London: Ass.: 1710.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 164 Date of next C under
26 SEPTEMBER.
Arms 165 Date Great en- B under
Another edition of No. 4489, q.v.
P.C. (246). No 4490.

26 SEPTEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a Publick Thanksgiving.
Kensington: 26 September 1710.
London: Ass.: 1710.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 167 and land all

9 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Requiring Quarantain to be Performed by Ships coming from the Baltic Sea.
Hampton Court: 9 November [1710]
London: Ass.: 1710.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 166 and which Ex- 2 under

On account of plague in the Baltic ports Orders in Council were made in August, September, October, November, December, January, and February last for Quarantain. These orders have been disobeyed. Orders are now given:—
1. All ships from the Baltic to keep 40 days Quarantain, to begin from the time of anchoring in the appointed place.
2. These places for Thames-bound ships to be Standgate Creek on the S. shore of the Medway, opposite to the Isle of Grain, Sharpfleet Creek, and the Lower-end of the Hope.
3. No person or goods to be landed in that time.
4. If after Quarantain there is a clean bill of health, cargo may be landed, except linen, Polonia-wool, hog's-bristles, spruce yarn, feathers, hemp, and flax, for which order will be taken.
5. Goods imported from Baltic to be landed at Stowfort Island in the Medway and in other ports as ordered.
6. Ships receiving people or goods under Quarantain must undergo it themselves.

1710-11: 9-10 ANNE

1710-11

21 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Encouraging Seamen and Landmen to Enter themselves on Board Her Majesties Ships of War.
St. James's: 21 January 1711.
London: Ass.: 1711.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 165 and which Ex- 2 under

A bounty (2 months' pay) to seamen and (1 month's pay) to landmen entering the Navy by 25 March next. Protection from impressment to volunteers, leave men, those in public service, watermen in royal service, or of fire insuring offices (30 to each office to be registered). Other provisions as usual. [No. 4431, &c., q.v.]

31 JANUARY. Arms 165 and which Ex- 2 under
Another edition of No. 4492, q.v.

15 MARCH.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Commanding all Papists and Reputed Papists to Depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten Miles from the same.
St. James's: 15 March 1711.
London: Ass.: 1711.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 166 and which Ex- 2 under

Recites Act of 3 Jas. I and 1 W. & M. On address of Parliament, representing the attempt on Robert Harley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Sieur de Guiscard, a French Papist, all Papists are to leave the suburbs of London and Westminster before 25 March. An account of any remaining after that date to be sent to the Justices of Peace.

17 JUNE.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Enforcing the due Execution of the Act, Intituled, An Act for Establishing a General Post-Office for all Her Majesties Dominions, and for Settling a
Weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof, for the Service of the War, and other Her Majesties Occasions.

Kensington: 23 June 1711.

London: Ass.: 1711.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 166 Majesties Reward Pur.

Recites and enforces provisions of Act of last Session, establishing from 1 June one General Letter Office whence letters may be sent into any part of the kingdom, to North America, West Indies, or other dominions, or to any other kingdom. The Master appointed under Great Seal to be Postmaster-General. Letters may be received there. No persons to receive or deliver letters for pay, with certain exceptions (goods by carriers, ship's letters), or to let horses for post, on pain of £5 per offence and £100 per week. Postmasters to find horses within half an hour at most.

All letters and packets brought from abroad by any shipmaster are to be handed over to the post who will pay him 1d. each.


Rot. Pat. p. 6 n. 1 d. (not dated).


N° 4498.

6 SEPTEMBER. — BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Requiring Quarantine to be Performed by Ships coming from the Baltic Sea, and other Places, &c.

Whitehall: 6 September [1711].

London: Ass.: 1711.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 167 on Anchor Obliging 6 under

Plague is rife in the Baltic, and near Altena, Gluckstadt, the Little East, Hamburgh on the Elb, Bremen on the Weser, and Emden on the Eems. An Order of Council of this date orders Quarantine. Pursuant to the Act of last Session Proclamation is made. The same provisions as on 9 November 1710 (No. 4492, q.v.).


Rot. Pat. p. 6 n. 2 d. (not dated).


N° 4500.

6 SEPTEMBER.

Arms 167 on Anchor Obliging

Another edition of No. 4500, q.v.

P.R.O. 5 (15).

N° 4499.

7 OCTOBER. — BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, for the Suppressing of Riots, and the Discovery of such as have been Guilty of the late Barbarities within the Cities of London and Westminster, andParts adjacent.

St. James's: 17 October 1711.

London: John Baskett & Ass.: 1711-12.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 164 Sub- the Offence,

In consequence of the riots and barbarities committed at night in several parts of the cities of London and Westminster, £100 reward is offered for the conviction of any one who between 1 February and 1 May next wounds, stabs, or maims without provocation. The statutes against riots and unlawful assemblies are to be enforced. Watch is to be kept and placed early.


Rot. Pat. p. 2 n. 1 d.


N° 4506.

17 MARCH. — BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Declaring the Suspension of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, Agreed upon between Her Majesty, and the Most Christian King, and Enjoying the Observance thereof.

Windsor: 18 August 1712.

London: Baskett & Ass.: 1712.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 164 Sub- the Offence, B under

Another edition of No. 4506, q.v.

Hodgkin.

N° 4507.

17 MARCH.

Arms 168 Sub- the Offence, A under

Another edition of No. 4506, q.v.

P.C. (252).

Priced.

N° 4508.
While the Treaty is being arranged at Utrecht, a truce of 4 months is arranged from 11 August to 11 December. Captures in the Channel and North Seas 12 days after 8 August, 6 weeks to Cape St. Vincent and the Line, to be restored on both sides. Orders suspension of all hostilities.


18 AUGUST.

Arms 168 Re- and un- 3 under

Another edition of No. 4509, q.v.

P.R.O. 5 (17).

Priced. 20 August.

N° 4509.

18 AUGUST.

Arms 168 Re- and un- I under

Another edition of No. 4509, q.v.

B.L.

N° 4510.

31 AUGUST.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Requiring Quarantine to be Performed by Ships coming from the Sound, the Baltic Sea, and other Places, &c.

Windsor: 31 August 1712.

London : Baskett & Ass.: 1712.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 165 Hamburgh rentine Obliging

Another edition of No. 4512, q.v.


N° 4513.

16 NOVEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [For the meeting of Parliament.]

Windsor: 16 November 1712.

London : Baskett & Ass.: 1712.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 166 to and of I over

Parliament, now prorogued to Tuesday, 13 January, will meet them. All members to be in attendance.


London Gaz. 5070.

11 December. N° 4518.

11 DECEMBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, Declaring the Continuation of the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, Agreed on between Her Majesty and the Most Christian King, and Enjoying the Observance thereof.

St. James’s: 11 December 1712.

London : Baskett & Ass.: 1712.

1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 164 for til high A under

Refers to Procl. 18 August [No. 4509, q.v.]. The Truce is prolonged four months till 11 April 1713.


Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 2. d.

London Gaz. 5076.


8 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Suspending the Execution of An Act, Intituled, An Act for Recruiting Her Majesties Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year one thousand seven hundred and twelve.

St. James’s: 8 January [1712–3].


1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 168 Parliament, ful Ser-

Recites provisions of Act. A sufficient number of recruits being raised, the further execution of the Act is suspended.


Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 5. d.

London Gaz. 5086.

12 January. N° 4520.
15 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Altering the Stamp for Hydes and Skins to be Imported.

St. James's: 15 April [1713].
London: Basket & Ass.: 1713.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 164 liable concern, 6 under

Recites that the Commissioners for Customs have a stamp for hides imported into England, under Acts 9 Anne and 10 Anne, which is insufficient for kid-skins imported in the hair because it is obliterated in the dressing. A new mark is to be used after 1 June next for stamping all imported hides or skins.

Rot. Pat. p. 2. n. 1. d.
Gratis. 23 April.
Perforated stamp in margin. № 4522.

4 MAY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For the Publishing the Peace between Her Majesty, and His most Christian Majesty the French King.

St. James's: 4 May [1713].
London: Basket & Ass.: 1713.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 167 of and them B under

The Treaty of Utrecht was concluded 31 March and has since been ratified. It is now published and is to be observed inviolably.

Rot. Pat. p. 4. n. 2. d.
Gratis. 6 May. № 4523.

8 JUNE.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For a Public Thanksgiving.

Kensington: 8 June 1713.
London: Basket & Ass.: 1713.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 167 of and them C under

Another edition of No. 4523, q.v.
B.L. Priced. № 4524.

18 OCTOBER.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Proroguing the Parliament.

Windsor: 18 October 1713.
London: Basket & Ass.: 1713.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 164 Issued to ac- 3 over

Parliament, summoned for Thursday, 12 November, shall be prorogued then to Thursday, 10 December, by Writ Patent under Great Seal. Notice will be given of the meeting.

Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 5166.
21 October. № 4530.
Recites the laws by which the exportation of these things from the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney are forbidden. The laws are to be strictly enforced. Informers will receive £40 reward, over and above the statutory penalties, for any exportation since 1 July. Customs officers and others to be vigilant.

Lond. Gaz. 5166.
Priced. 26 October.

1713-14

3 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.
[Further proroguing Parliament.]
Windsor: 3 January 1713[-4].
London: Baskett & Ass.: 1713[-4].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 166 to ingly said
Parliament, prorogued to 12 January, is further prorogued to Tuesday, 16 February, when it will meet. All members to attend.
Rot. Pat. p. 1. n. 3. d.
Lond. Gaz. 5186.
6d. 7 January.

3 JANUARY.
Arms 166 to ingly said I under
Another edition of No. 4533, q.v.

17 JANUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation.
[Respecting passes for trade with Algiers.]
Windsor: 17 January 1713[-4].
London: Baskett & Ass.: 1713[-4].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 166 Our al Admiral
Certain passes for trade with Algiers have been clandestinely altered, both as to date and otherwise. No pass to remain in force after 12 months from this date. All passes to be returned into the Admiralty to be cancelled and new ones issued in lieu thereof.
Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 1. d.
21 January.

17 JANUARY.
Arms 166 Our Royal Admiral
Another edition of No. 4535, q.v.
P.C. (270).

28 FEBRUARY.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation, For Publishing the Peace between Her Majesty, and His most Catholic Majesty the King of Spain.
St. James's: 28 February 1713[-4].
London: Baskett & Ass.: 1713[-4].
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 166 of Peace Conform A under

Peace between England and Spain was concluded at Utrecht, 2/13 July, and 29 November last, and ratifications exchanged. All subjects are to observe it inviolably.
Rot. Pat. p. 6. n. 2. d.
Lond. Gaz. 5206.
1 March.

28 FEBRUARY.
Arms 164 of and them-
Another edition of No. 4537, q.v.
P.C. (271).

St. James's: 15 March 1713.
London: Baskett & Ass.: 1713.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 166 Assembled, it) to
On address of the Lords £300 reward for the conviction of the author of this false libel, dishonourable to subjects of Scotland, and reflecting on the Union, and pardon to accomplices informing.
20 March.

15 MARCH.
Arms 164 Assembled, to to 3 under
Another edition of No. 4539, q.v.
P.C. (273).

1714

19 APRIL.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [Enforcing the laws against Popish Bishops, Priests, and Jesuits and Rebels.]
St. James's: 19 April 1714.
London: Baskett & Ass.: 1714.
1 f. Gothic letter.
Arms 166 Queen for That A under
Recites provisions of Acts 27 Eliz. and 11 Wm. III. On the address of the Lords these laws are to be enforced. Officers are to search for Popish Priests and Bishops and Jesuits and all who have served in arms against Anne, William, and Mary, and apprehend all who are in the kingdom contrary to law.
Lond. Gaz. 5222; L.J. xix. 650.
11 May.

19 APRIL.
Arms 164 Queen for Laws, B under
Another edition of No. 4541, q.v.
Priced.

536
1714: 13 Anne


London: Baskett & Ass.: 1714.
1 f. Roman letter.

Arms as 169. Esta. Authority same.

Substituting ‘The Elector of Brunswick’ for ‘The Princess Sophia’ in the Prayers for the Royal Family.

B.M. K.T.C. 44. b. 4 (68) arms cropped.

N° 4544.


London: Baskett & Ass.: 1714.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 170 of fore Gracious C under.

A reissue of Procl. 18 October 1713 [No. 4532, q.v.] continuing the reward of £40 for conviction of exporters between 1 July 1714 and 1 July 1715.

21 JUNE.—BY THE QUEEN. A Proclamation. [For apprehending the Pretender.] Kensington: 21 June 1714.

London: Baskett & Ass.: 1714.
1 f. Gothic letter.

Arms 169. Our Security manner 5 under.

Recites Act 13 Wm. III by which the Pretender is attainted. On the address of the Lords, asking that a suitable reward be offered for his apprehension, and that he should be removed out of Lorrain, and on sworn information that soldiers have been enlisted in Ireland and exported for his service, £5,000 reward is offered for his apprehension whenever he shall land or attempt to land in Great Britain or Ireland.


Rot. Pat. p. I. n. 2. d.


21 JUNE. Another edition of No. 4545, q.v.

P.C. (275). N° 4545.

ADDITIONAL CORRECTION