

DOWNLOAD PDF HIS MAIESTIES LETTER, JANUARY THE 24. 1641 IN ANSWER TO THE PETITION OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Chapter 1 : Full text of "The House of Lords"

His Maiesties letter, January the in answer to the petition of both Houses of Parliament as it was presented by the Earle of Newport, and the Lord Seymer, Jan. 21 likewise the copie of a letter sent from Scotland by the Lord Rothes to the Lords Commissioners here in England for that kindome : together with an information of.

Text will be added later. To all the Lambs, Redremed ours strading on the Mount Sion, having their Fathers name written on their foreheads, ready to be his will and mind, and to follow him whersoever he goes, not loving their lives unto the death, Grace, Mercy, Truth and Perseverance from God the father his multiplied. DEare and well beloved brethren, it was the lot and portion of our only Lord and Master Jesus Christ, to be persecuted, reviled, reproached, and counted a Troubler of the World, and one not fit to breath therein: And this even by his owne Countrey men and friends, and if we his servants meet with the same measure, he hath commanded us not to be dismayed or troubled: And withall, that we might goe on cheerfully in bearing the yoake of our master, he hath ingaged himself to beare part of it with us, and takes all that is done to us for adhearing to him, as done unto himselfe, Acts 9. Paul, Peter and Iohn, found these sayings of their master true, and had their Portion in afflictions in an extraordinary manner, but yet tasted largely of the faithfulness of their masters promise, which was to be with them, in them; which made Paul glory in his tribulations, and to say, that as his afflictions did abound, so much more his consolations; and Pauls portion in these expressions and injoyments, I my selfe have been made partaker of, in my great and pressing tribulations, which I under went in the Bishops dayes, as in this my insuing epistle written in the yeare And having had my spirit mightily refreshed and carried above the world, and the lash of my bitter adversaries, by calling to mind my by past experience and refreshings, that I have injoyed from that Fountaine of fulnesse, that hath for many yeares together been my sensible injoyed portion: Page, and by what you find there, you may judge of all the rest. His words are as followeth. Secondly, That I face in the Chaire, which is most false also, for it was one Mr. Lee a meere stranger to me, and one who to my knowledge I never changed one word with before, in all my life. In the fourth place, he saith our conspiracy was to prevent the settling of Church Government, which is a fourth untruth, for that was not any part of our end or meeting, nor to my remembrance any of our debaite. Fiftly, he saith that Mr. Hugh Peter, suggested the advice, which is a trible untruth for first, he was not there, and to any remembrance, I never saw him there in my life, and therefore, 2. He could not suggest the advice, neither 3. His eighth or ninth untruth is, that he affirmes we did accordingly insert into our petition, our desire of dissolving the Assembly, which is most false; for it was only that for a short time it might be proroged, as by the Originall of the Petition, yet remaining will be made to appeare. I wish he would consider what the Apostle saith Heb. But that upon I know not what grounds and reasons of Clemency, and Mercy from some persons of great quallitie, in whose power it was and is shall to destroy me: I shall therefore for the present vindication of my reputation, without the desire of picking any new quarrells with any man, mentioned in that his worthlesse and incendiary booke, or without the staining of the reputation of any member of the house of Commons, much lesse of the house it selfe, with whom I hope to injoy a better understanding and a fairer respect, then of late I have done by William Prinns malitious meanes. I shall begine with what he saith in his second page, That I was a poore obscure Apprentice in London, as though to be Apprentice in London were such a disgracefull thing, as though he that is, or hath been so, must not stand in competition with worthlesse William Prinn: And my actions and carriages then towards them were suitable to this principle. And at New Castle, I did not only know, but also was knowne of the principall men there: I come now to his 4. And that he affirmes a falshood in saying that I was but barely summoned, I desire you to read the Warrant by which I was attached, and then judge, a true copy of which, as I had it from Mr. Rich, so only the Messenger that apprehended me, under his owne hand, thus followeth. At the Committee of the House of Commons for Examinations. Upon the Tuesday next after this, I remember I delivered my reasons in wherefore I writ my letter to him in a whole sheet of paper under my hand, at the receipt of which, the committee told me that they

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were not at leasure to read them, but if William Prinn never called for a further prosecution, I should never heare more from them about that businesse, and so discharged me. In his 6, page, he is very much troubled at my answer to 9. At the Committee of the house of Commons for Examinations. IT is this day ordered, that the Serjant at Armes attending the house of Commons, or his deputy doe forthwith apprehend and bring in safe onstody before this Committee sitting in the inner Court of Wards, at Westminster, the body of Leiutenant Collonell Iohn Lilburne to answer to such matters as shall be objected against him, and all Constables and all other His Majesties Officers and Subjects, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting thereof if need require. And when I came the next day before the Committee, I found not so faire play as before, for they would neither heare me nor tell me the cause, nor ground to that day, wherefore they imprisoned me. Then he comes to the Again, to me it appeares more agreeable to law, that if so high an accusation as hee speakes off be laid against any man whosoever, by a man knowne to bee a friend to the publique, that rather the accused, then the accuser should be imprisoned, though I conceive it is but just, that he that accuseth should put in securitie to prosecute his charge, and in case he faile to make it good, to beforth comming to answer the Law in point of reparation to the party accused; and for my part I professe, J am to learne to conceive, that any man in England: And you in the And after ward speaking of Doctor Ferne and his unlimited power that he invests Emperors and Monarchs with, which is, that it is unlawfull either for a Senate, or the people forcibly to resist, much lesse to depose, take up Armes against or call them to a strict, just account, for their tyrannie, oppression, or misgovernment; Which Tenents you say are directly contrary to Pauls doctrine. Which highest powers you there say, are the Senate and people, to whom the Roman Emperors themselves were to be obedient in all iust requests and commands, under paine of damnation, and subiect to the Senates sword of iustice in case of disobedience and misgovernment, and therefore you againe there say, that Kings even by Penis Doctrine Rom. But you will say, they act now by two Estates, that is to say, the Grand inquest, and Iudges; and both of them joyned together, do execute? I answer, to me the case is all one yet, so long as the House of Peers by the House of Commons we owned and reputed for the Judges, and nothing declared to the Commons of England for them groundedly to take notice of the contrary. Now the laying all the premises together, and William Prins owne confession as a Lawyer, in the May doth appears. REsolved upon the question, by the Commons assembled in Parliament, that Lieutenant Collonell Lilburn, be forth with taken into custody, by the Serjant at Armes attending this House, and so kept till the House take further order. To the Serjant at Armes, attending. Corbet being in the Chaire, said unto me, Leiutenant Collonell Lilburn I am commanded by the House to demand this question of you? I shall therefore, humbly desire to know the cause of my commitment, and then I shall answer you, unto which he said very angerly. Wel Sir, then to it I answer thus. Sir the priveledges contained herein, are my Birthright and inheritance, which priveledges have been ratified and confirmed to the free people of England by that present Parliament, and many Declarations put out against the King for violating of them. Yet notwithstanding, since the first of May last, I have by authority from the House of Commons, beene three times imprisoned, before ever I knew my accuser, or mine accusation, or ever suffered to speake one word in mine owne defence, which I humbly conceive, it contrary to MAGNA CHARTA, and these priveledges that I ought to enjoy, by vertue of my having an interest therein, and now J am imprisoned by Vote of the whole House. J know not wherefore, therefore till it be made knowne unto me wherefore I am imprisoned, I shall not answer to any of your interrogatories at all, unto which Master Corbet, as also Mr. Lile stept up, very soberly, and expressed himselfe to this effect. Mr Corbet I desire to know whether or no Mr. Lilburn intends by way of Petition to declare these expressions of his to the House? Fiftly, being the House of Commons as William Prinn in the 7. ORDERed by the Commons assembled in Parliament, that the consideration for finding out the Author of this booke be referred to the Committe of Examinations, and that in case it appeare to be Lilburnes booke, they shall have power to commit him to what prison they please. Mr Lilburne I am commanded by the House of Commons to demand of you this question, whether you know this Pamphlet or no, unto which I seid, Sir I shall desire to speak a few words unto you, well saith he answer to the question, Sir said I, hope you will permit me to speake mine own words, if you will

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not I shall be silent, take your libertie saith he, well Sir said I that, J have now been a prisoner three weeke, by Vote of the whole House of Commons, without any crime declared or cause expressed. And the last time that I was before this honorable Committee which was upon the 24 of July last, I made it my earnest desire unto you, that you would be pleased to declare unto me, the ground and cause wherefore I am imprisoned, which you then refused, and denyed me, I am now before you the second time, and doe still continue the same humble suite unto you, which is, that you will be pleased to tell me wherefore J am imprisoned, being resolved, that unlesse you will declare unto me, the cause wherefore I am imprisoned, I will not answer to any question or interogatory that you shall aske me. Whereupon he wrote, and when he had done, he read it to me, upon which I told him, that he had not written halfe my words, and unlesse that he would write them all and that in the same manner that I did speake them, I would not owne one word of that which he had written, well then, Sir saith he dictate your owne words, and Ile write them, which I did, and then he read them, and said doth this reach your mind? I told him yes, and if he pleased to give me a copy of them, I would set my hand to that which he had written, but without I had a copy I would not. Unto which he replyed that the Committee would take that into consideration, but Sir saith he, I hope you will owne your own words. Whittaker asked me if I were an Officer in the Army, I told him no I had don with that, having had enough of that businesse already. For I doe assure you Sir, seeing I am so oppressedly deale withall as I am, I will not abate you, nor the greatest man in England the breadth of one halte, of what I know to be my previledge, well Sir saith her, I have a warrant, I will not believe you unlesse you shew it me, and I doe protect unto you unlesse I see and reade it, I I will not step one foot, except you carrie me by force, but shew it me and I will obey you, Sir saith he, I hope you will not be so obstinate, Sir said I few words betwixt you and me are best, for I can be at surly as you can be for your heart, so at last he shewed it me, whereof a true copy thus followeth. AT the Committee of the House of Commons, for Examination It is this day ordered that upon sight hereof you receive into your custody the body of Lieu. To the Keeper of Newgate or his deputy. And having read his Warrant I said well, now Sir I will obey you, and goe immediatly. And in the 8. ORdered upon the question by the Commons assembled in Parliament, that they doe approve of what the Committee hath done concerning Lieutenant Collonell Lilburn. Ordered upon the question, that Lieuten. And then at the conclusion of that page he affirmes sollemnly, that that which he hath related is the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth of his case, and of the Parliaments, and Committees proceedings against him, every tittle whereof will be justified, and made good by a cloud of witnesses, being persons of honour, quallity, piety, fidillitie, by the Parliaments and Committees Iournalls, Lilburnes owne pamphlet and himselfe if he be not past all shame and grace dares not gaine say it in any particular. And as for all that bitter, false, malicious, and railing language that is contained in his three queries expressed in his 9. I shall returne no other reply then this, that hee hath mistaken, and misladed my case, yea, and made false relations in many particulars of my case, and therefore I say, his three queries are built upon a false ground and so are absolutely 3. He affirmes in the In the second place he saith, whereas he avert he was thrice. Imprisonned before ever he knew his accuser or accusation: And whereas you are pleased to cite some words in the 1. It is true in the Othe falsenesse and boldnesse of this matchlesse lyar, whose whole booke in a manner is nothing, but a bundle of deliberated untruths, and most malicious invectives, abuses, and standers. Then in his But truly in my apprehension, to use some of his owne phrases, if ever hee had enjoyed the honour of being mine, or any other understanding Lawyers or Iustices Clarke, he would not have so confidently averred that for law, which hath not if I understand the Petition of Right the least couller of law in it; read I pray what he saith in the Resolved upon the question, that no free man ought to be detained, kept in prison, or otherwise restrained by the command of the King, or the Privie Counsell, or any other, unlesse some cause of the Commitment, Detainer, or Restraint be expressed, for which by law he ought to be committed, detained, or restrained. These Votes and the Lords concurrence with them saith he begat the petition of Right after many dayes debaite, which thus states the subjects grievance in this particular, first irrecites Magna Charta, c. Neverthesse, against the tenor of the said Statutes, and other the good lawes and Seatures of your Realme to that end provided: For first by the order

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made the 14, May it cleerly appeares, that the Messenger was commanded to apprehend me, and bring me in safe custody, which he did accordingly, and if I understand what imprisonment it I being thus taken into safe custody, in the eye and meaning of the law is imprisonment: Holland as instruments to get me leave for a few dayes of Mr. Corbet, upon my owne ingagement to goe downe to the Army, and by these meanes and my owne earnest intreary, I did get leave, and whether this was not a reall imprisonment or no, in the eye and intent of the law, I desire every man that hath any insight therein to be judge betwixt us, and yet I never was heard speake for my selfe before the Messenger tooke me into safe custody, neither was there in his warrant any cause of my restraint expressed. Jn the third place. I desire you to read the Vote of the House of Commons before mentioned, and daited the 19, of July , which expresly commands me to be taken into safe custody, and so kept till the House take further order, and the Serjent at Armes himselve in as violent and base a way laid hands of me, that might be, and apprehended me; J am confident as ever he did the grandest offender that ever the Parliament committed to his custody, and that night committed me a prisonner to his man Knight, who kept me as a prisonner in his owne house, till the I now returne backe to his To which J answer, I doe affirme such a thing in two printed papers namely my printed petition to the House of Commons, and my printed reasons against himselve, and that this affirmation is true and not alye.

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Chapter 2 : Press Censorship in Caroline England - PDF Free Download

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Cheney, from a crayon drawing by W. Story The Issue of Sovereignty; lithograph by O. Ineach of these areas the new material has made it possible for scholars to reexamine and reevaluate existing theories regarding the development of American politics. These new discoveries have opened vast new areas for fruitful research concerning the influences and concerns motivating those who have helped shape the character of American politics and the American people. Unfortunately, very little of this material is available in a form suitable for classroom use. This has left teachers to seek out half-measures—summarizing on their own or assigning works they know will not be read—in attempting to present American history in something approaching its true diversity and depth. Collections by Belz; Hall, Leder, and Kammen; Hyneman and Lutz; Lutz; McDonald; Morgan; Sandoz; and White, 1 among others; have allowed scholars increased access to constitutional documents, declarations, sermons, and other public writings showing the factors that shaped public life in America, both before and after the War for Independence. Without diminishing the role accorded specifically ideological concerns and philosophical writings, these new materials have helped scholars better evaluate the sources and meanings of public acts ranging from colonial settlement to the War for Independence, to the Constitution, and to the Civil War. No single course, whether in high school, college, or even graduate school, could deal adequately with all the important materials unearthed in recent decades. However, by bringing together, in one manageable volume, key original documents and other writings that throw light on the cultural, religious, and historical concerns that have been raised, this volume aims to provide the means by which students and teachers may begin examining the diversity of issues and influences that characterize American history. We now have access to crucial materials attesting to the importance of the context in which Americans spoke of practices such as liberty and religious freedom. A hitherto neglected literature now can enable scholars and students to discuss the American drive for liberty, not merely as a political concept, but as a religious idea, a historical practice, and a constitutional concern to be guaranteed and given substance through both national institutions and local customs. The readings selected here represent opposite sides of important debates concerning, for example, American independence, religious establishment, and slavery. Such conflicts have pitted the drive for community against the drive for individual autonomy, the call of God against the call of a wild nature to be confronted in near isolation, the desire for wealth against the desire to be held virtuous, and the demand for equality against respect for established authority. But exposure to the principal public acts and arguments engaged in these conflicts will provide a deeper and more nuanced understanding of their nature and sources—and of their influence on American history. Even before the Civil War, at which point this volume leaves off, American traditions, with their roots deep in the histories of Great Britain, Rome, Greece, Edition: The volume ends with the prelude to the Civil War, stopping at that point for three interconnected reasons: The placement of specific selections within this volume is intended to answer two pedagogical needs: Consequently, while these sections into which the volume is divided generally follow a chronological order, materials within them at times overlap. For example, most writings presenting the Anti-Federalist critique of the Constitution are found in the section on the Bill of Rights rather than that on the Constitution. This has been done because the strongest Anti-Federalist arguments took the form of calls for revisions to the Constitution—revisions taken up under the rubric of amendments intended to protect the rights of the people. Not all Anti-Federalist concerns were addressed by the first Congress as it considered these Edition: A key question in American history, however, concerns whether Anti-Federalist fears were addressed at all in that Congress or by those amendments we now call the Bill of Rights. In this address Lincoln lays out his vision of America and the cultural as well as the economic promise of industrialization. Such issues are closely tied to debates over internal improvements and other concerns separating American regions.

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These concerns helped polarize the nation, but only after the slavery issue came to the forefront and exacerbated regional polarizations did they help to precipitate the Civil War. I also thank James McClellan for important suggestions during the early development of this volume and Donald Livingston, Clyde Wilson, and Robert Waters for helpful suggestions. Any mistakes in judgment, selection, or performance are mine alone. Finally, I owe a special debt of gratitude to my wife, Antonia, for her patience and support. Changes are limited to the following: The use of asterisks to mark deleted text has been replaced with the use of ellipses. Asterisks inserted without clear meaning or intent have been deleted, as have marginalia, extraneous quotation marks, and page numbers from previous editions that had been inserted in various texts. Some of the longer titles have been shortened in accordance with modern usage. Headings in which the original text used anachronistic fonts or, for example, all capital letters, have been modernized and standardized. The work of preceding editors in modernizing punctuation and spelling has not been tampered with. The editors of these previous volumes all expressed a desire to maintain strict fidelity to the original text and thereby incorporated only such minor modernizations in spelling, grammar, and punctuation as were absolutely necessary to promote readability and consistency. Those readers seeking specifics on such issues may find them in the relevant source volumes in the bibliography. The principal issue of concern to the lay reader will be the inclusion of material in brackets. Such brackets denote material filled in by the editor, material questionable as to its true authorship, or in some instances text missing from the original. Only those footnotes deemed necessary for understanding of the text have been reproduced here. However, in some instances e. Colonial Settlements and Societies Edition: Settlers brought to America a wealth of traditions, beliefs, habits, and motivations. They did not come to the New World as clean slates, nor did they write upon clean slates in forming new communities. Whether fleeing persecution, seeking wealth, or striving to establish a more godly community, they had to operate within the restrictions established by their charters or grants from the British king. But troubles in Great Britain and the difficulties of long-distance travel in an era of wind-powered ships gave the settlers vast leeway in establishing local political, economic, and religious communities. This is not to say that events in Great Britain were irrelevant to those in the New World. The time of settlement was one of great unrest; it included the era of constitutional conflict between King James I and Parliament, followed by the English Civil War 1642-49, which resulted in the beheading of Charles I and was itself followed by more than a decade of dictatorship under Oliver Cromwell and his Puritan army. But settlers in America exercised great freedom in establishing rules by which to govern themselves. Thus, despite the varying reasons for which English settlers came to America, written documents played a crucial role in the founding of the English colonies. And, despite many differences, these documents share important characteristics: In addition, by 1649, with the restoration of power to the Virginia House of Burgesses, legislative deliberation and consent were established as central governing principles in the American colonies. Documents in this section include frames of government that spell out how authority and lawmaking power shall be determined and list laws detailing rights, duties, and penalties for law-breaking. They also include more generalized covenants binding communities together in pursuit of a virtuous, religious life as well as more specific acts aimed at establishing workable township governance and securing the loyalty of the governors and the governed. In the early years there were no profits. Life was harsh, and many people died from disease, hunger, and skirmishes with the Indians. The governing council, appointed in England, could not keep order, and the governor declared martial law. The following articles, issued by decree, were intended to restore order. Religion was accorded a crucial role in teaching the habits of good conduct during this era, and there was a common reliance in England and the other nations of Europe as well as in Virginia on the death penalty for a large number of offenses. Whereas his Majesty like himselfe a most zealous Prince hath in his owne Realmes a principall care of true Religion, and reverence to God, and hath alwaies strictly commaunded his Generals and Governours, with all his forces wheresoever, to let their waies be like his ends for the glorie of God. And forasmuch as no good service can be performed, or warre well managed, where militarie discipline is not observed, and militarie discipline cannot be kept, where the rules or chiefe parts thereof, be not certainly set downe, and generally knowne, I have with

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the advise and counsell of Sir Thomas Gates Knight, Lieutenant Generall adhered unto the lawes divine, and orders politique, and martiall of his Lordship the same exemplified an addition of such others, as I have found either the necessitie of the present State of the Colonie to require, or the infancie, and weaknesses of the body thereof, as yet able to digest, and doe now publish them to all persons in the Colonie, that they may as well take knowledge of the Lawes themselves, as of the penaltie and punishment, which without partialitie shall be inflicted upon the breakers of the same. That no man speake impiously or maliciously, against the holy and blessed Trinitie, or any of the three persons, that is to say, against God the Father, God the Son, and God the holy Ghost, or against the knowne Articles of the Christian faith, upon paine of death. That no man blaspheme Gods holy name upon paine of death, or use unlawful oathes, taking the name of God in vaine, curse, or banne, 1 upon paine of severe punishment for the first offence so committed, and for the second, Edition: No man shall use any traiterous words against his Majesties Person, or royall authority upon paine of death. No man shall speake any word, or do any act, which may tend to the derision, or despight 3 of Gods holy word upon paine of death: Nor shall any man unworthily demeane himself unto any Preacher, or Minister of the same, but generally hold them in all reverent regard, and dutiful intreatie, 4 otherwise he the offender shall openly be whipt three times, and aske publike forgiveness in the assembly of the congregation three several Sabboth Daies. Everie man and woman duly twice a day upon the first towling of the Bell shall upon the working daies reparaire unto the Church, to hear divine Service upon pain of losing his or her dayes allowance for the first omission, for the second to be whipt, and for the third to be condemned to the Gallies for six Moneths. Likewise no man or woman shall dare to violate or breake the Sabboth by any gaming, publique or private abroad, or at home, but duly sanctifie and observe the same, both himselfe and his familie, by preparing themselves at home with private prayer, that they may be the better fitted for the publique, according to the commandements of God, and the orders of our Church, as also every man and woman shall reparaire in the morning to the divine service, and Sermons preached upon the Sabboth day, and in the afternoon to divine service, and Catechising, upon paine for the first fault to lose their provision, and allowance for the whole weeke following, for the second to lose the said allowance, and also to be whipt, and for the third to suffer death. All Preachers or Ministers within this our Colonie, or Colonies, shall in the Forts, where they are resident, after divine Service, duly preach every Sabbath day in the forenoone, and Catechise in the afternoone, and weekly say the divine service, twice every day, and preach every Wednesday, likewise every Minister where he is resident, within the same Fort, or Fortresse, Townes or Towne, shall chuse unto him, foure of the most religious and better disposed as well to informe of the abuses and neglects of the people in their duties, and service to God, as also to the due reparation, and keeping of the Church handsome, and fitted with all reverent observances thereunto belonging: He that upon pretended malice, shall murder or take away the life of any man, shall bee punished with death. No man shall commit the horrible, and detestable sins of Sodomie upon pain of death; and he or she that can be lawfully convict of Adultery shall be punished with death. No man shall ravish or force any woman, maid or Indian, or other, upon pain of death, and know that he or shee, that shall commit fornication, and evident prooffe made thereof, for their first fault shall be whipt, for the second they shall be whipt, and for their third they shall be whipt three times a weeke for one month, and aske publike forgiveness in the Assembly of the Congregation. No man shall bee found guilty of Sacriledge, which is a Trespasse as well committed in violating the abusing any sacred ministry, duty or office of the Church, irreverently, or prophanely, as by beeing a Church robber, to filch, steale or carry away anything out of the Church appertaining thereunto, or unto any holy, and consecrated place, to the divine Service of God, which no man should doe upon paine of death: Hee that shall take an oath untruly, or beare false witness in any cause, or against any man whatsoever, shall be punished with death. No manner of person whatsoever, shall dare to detract, Edition: No manner of person whatsoever, contrarie to the word of God which tyes every particular and private man, for conscience sake to obedience, and duty of the Magistrate, and such as shall be placed in authoritie over them, shall detract, slaunder, calumniate, murmur, mutenie, resist, disobey, or neglect the commaundments, either of the Lord Governour, and Captaine Generale, the Lieutenant Generall, the

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Martiall, the Councill, or any authorised Captaine, Commaunder or publike Officer, upon paine for the first time so offending to be whipt three severall times, and upon his knees to acknowledge his offence, with asking forgiveness upon the Saboth day in the assembly of the congregation, and for the second time so offending to be condemned to the Gally for three yeares: No man shall give any disgraceful words, or commit any act to the disgrace of any person in this Colonie, or any part thereof, upon paine of being tied head and feete together, upon the guard everie night for the space of one moneth, besides to bee publicly disgraced himselfe, and be made incapable ever after to possesse any place, or execute any office in this employment. No man of what condition soever shall barter, trucke, or trade with the Indians, except he be thereunto appointed by lawful authority upon paine of death. No man shall rifle or dispoile, by force or violence, take away any thing from any Indian coming to trade, or otherwise, upon paine of death. No Cape Marchant, 7 or Provant Master, 8 or Muniton Master, or Truck Master, or keeper of any store, shall at any time imbezell, sell, or give away any thing under his Charge to any Favorite, of his, more than unto any other, whome necessity shall require in that case to have extraordinary allowance of provisions, nor shall they give a false accompt unto the Lord Governour, and Captaine Generall, unto the Lieutenant Generall, unto the Marshall, or any deputed Governor, at any time having the commaund of the Colony, with intent to defraud the said Colony, upon paine of death. No man shall imbezel or take away the goods of any man that dyeth, or is employed from the town or Fort where he dwelleth in any other occasioned remote service, for the time, upon pain of whipping three severall times, and restitution of the said goods againe, and in danger of incurring the penalty of the tenth Article, if so it may come under the construction of theft. And if any man die and make a will, his goods shall be accordingly disposed; if hee die intestate, his goods shall bee put into the store, and being valued by two sufficient praisors, his next of kinne according to the common Lawes of England, shall from the Company, Committees, or adventurers, receive due satisfaction in moneys, according as they were praised, by which means the Colonie shall be better furnished; and the goods more carefully preserved, for the right heire, and the right heire receive content for the same in England. There shall be no Capttain, Master, Marriner, saylor, or any else of what quality or condition soever, belonging to any Ship or Ships, at this time remaining, or which shall hereafter arrive within this our River, bargaine, buy, truck, or trade with any one member in this Colony, man, woman, or child, for any toole or instrument of iron, steel, or what else, whether appertaining to Smith Carpenter, Joyner, Shipwright, or any manuell occupation, or handicraft man whatsoever, resident within our Colonie, nor shall they buy or bargaine, for any apparell, linnen, or wollen, householdstufte, bedde, bedding, sheete towels, napkins, brasse, pewter, or such like, eyther for ready money, or provisions, nor shall they exchange their provisions, of what quality soever, whether Butter, Cheese, Edition: Nor shall any officer, souldier, or Trades man, or any else of what sort soever, members of this Colony, dare to sell any such Toole, or instruments, necessary and usefull, for the businesse of the Colonie, or trucke, sell, exchange, or give away his apparell, or household stufte of what sort soever, unto any such Seaman, either for mony, or any such foresaid provisions, upon paine of 3 times severall whipping, for the one offender, and the other upon perill of incurring censure, whether of disgrace, or addition of such punishment, as shall bee thought fit by a Court martiall. Whereas sometimes heeretofore the covetous and wide affections of some greedy and ill disposed Seamen, Saylers, and Marriners, laying hold upon the advantage of the present necessity, under which the Colonie sometimes suffered, have sold unto our people, provisions of Meale, Oatmeale, Bisket, Butter, Cheese etc. Sithence 11 we are not to bee a little carefull, and our young Cattell, and Breeders may be cherished, that by the preservation, and increase of them, the Colony heere may receive in due time assured and great benefite, and the adventurers at home may be eased of so great a burthen, by sending unto us yeerely supplies of this kinde, which now heere for a while, carefully attended, may turne their supplies unto us into provisions of other qualities, when of these wee shall be able to subsist our selves, and which wee may in short time, be powerful enough to doe, if we wil according to our owne knowledge of what is good for our selves, forbear to work into our own wants, againe, by over hasty destroying, and devouring the stockes, and authors of so profitable succeeding a Commodity, as increase of Cattell, Kine, Hogges, Goates, Poultrie etc. Now know thee

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therefore, these promises carefully considered, that it is our will and pleasure, that every one, of what quality or condition soever hee bee, in this present Colony, to take due notice of this our Edict, whereby wee do strictly charge and command, that no man shall dare to kill, or destroy any Bull, Cow, Calfe, Mare, Horse, Colt, Goate, Swine, Cocke, Henne, Chicken, Dogge, Turkie, or any tame Cattel, or Poultry, of what condition soever; whether his owne, or appertaining to another man, without leave from the Generall, upon paine of death in the Principall, and in the accessory, burning in the Hand, and losse of his eares, and unto the concealer of the same four and twenty houres of whipping, with addition of further punishment, as shall be thought fitte by the censure, and verdict of a Martiall Court. There shall no man or woman, Launderer or Launderesse, dare to wash any uncleane Linnen, drive bucks, 12 or throw out the water or sudes of fowle cloathes, in the open streete, within the Pallizadoes, 13 or within forty foote of the same, nor rench, 14 and make cleane, any kettle, pot, or pan, or such like vessell within twenty foote of the olde well, or new pump; nor shall any one aforesaid, within less than a quarter of one mile from the pallizadoes, dare to doe the necessities of nature, since by these unmanly, slothfull, and loathsome immodesties, the whole Fort may bee choaked, and poisoned with ill aires, and so corrupt as in all reason cannot but much infect the same and this shall they take notice of, and avoide, upon paine of whipping Edition: No man shall imbezell, lose, or willingly breake, or fraudulently make away, either Spade, Shovell, Hatchet, Axe, Mattocke, 15 or other toole or instrument upon paine of whipping. Any man that hath any edge toole, either of his owne, or which hath heeretofore beene belonging to the store, see that he bring it instantly to the storehouse, where he shall receive it againe by a particular note, both of the toole, and of his name taken, that such a toole unto him appertaineth, at whose hands, upon any necessary occasion, the said toole may be required, and this shall he do, upon paine of severe punishment. Every man shall have an especiall and due care, to keepe his house sweete and cleane, as also so much of the streete, as lieth before his door, and especially he shall so provide, and set his bedstead whereon he lieth, that it may stand three foote at least from the ground, as will answere the contrarie at a martiall Court. Every tradesman in their severall occupation, trade and function, shall duly and daily attend his worke upon his said trade or occupation, upon perill for his first fault, and negligence therein, to have his entertainment checkt for one moneth, for his second fault three moneth, for his third one yeare, and if he continue still unfaithfull and negligent therein, to be condemned to the Gally for three yeare. All overseers of workemen, shall be carefull in seeing that performed, which is given them in charge, upon paine of such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by a martiall Court. No souldier or tradesman, but shall be readie, both in the morning, and in the afternoone, upon the beating of the Drum, to goe out unto his worke, nor shall hee return home, or from his worke, before the Drum beate againe, and the officer appointed for that business, bring him of, upon perill for the first fault to lie upon the Guard head and heeles together all night, for the second time so faulting to be whipt, and for the third time so offending to be condemned to the Gallies for a yeare. No man or woman, upon paine of death shall runne away from the Colonie, to Powhathan, or any savage Weroance 16 else whatsoever. He that shall conspire any thing against the person of the Lord Governour, and Captaine Generall, against the Lieutenant Generall, or against the Marshall, or against any publike service commaunded by them, for the dignitie, and advancement of the good of the Colony, shall be punished with death: What man or woman soever, shall rob any garden, publike or private, being set to weed the same, or wilfully pluck up therein any roote, herbe, or flower, to spoile and wast or steale the same, or robbe any vineyard, or gather up the grapes, or steale any eares of the corne growing, whether in the ground belonging to the same fort or towne where he dwelleth, or in any other, shall be punished with death. Whosoever Seaman, or Landman or what qualitie, or in what place of commaund soever, shall be employed upon any discovery, trade, or fishing voiage into any of the rivers within the precincts of our Colonie, shall for the safety of those men who are committed to his commaund, stand upon good and carefull guard, for the prevention of any treachery in the Indian, and if they touch upon any shore, they shal be no less circumspect, and warie, with good and carefull guard day and night, putting forth good Centinell, and observing the orders and discipline of watch and ward, and when they have finished the discovery, trade, or fishing, they shall make hast with all speed, with such Barke or Barks,

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Pinisse, Gallie, Ship. What man or woman soever, Launderer or Laundresse appointed to wash the foule linnen of any one labourer or souldier, or any one else as it is their duties so to doe, performing little, or no other service for their allowance out of the store, and daily provisions, and supply of other necessaries unto the Colonie, and shall from the said labourer or souldier, or any one else of what qualitie whatsoever, either take any thing for washing, or withhold or steale from him any such linnen committed to her to wash, or change the same willingly and wittingly, with purpose to give him worse, old and torne linnen for his good, and prooffe shall be made thereof, she shall be whipped for the same, and lie in prison till she make restitution of such linnen, withheld or changed.

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Chapter 3 : English, French, and Dutch Colonies

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Works , I , VIII , and elsewhere. Stowe MS A folio composite volume of miscellaneous state papers, in various hands, leaves. Facsimile examples in Sotheby, Ramblings, after p. Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, Abatements nowe in beinge: First published London, Cottoni posthuma , pp. Beal, In Praise of Scribes, p. First published in Resuscitatio London, , pp. This MS discussed in Van Strien. First published as Three Monethes observation of the low Countries especially Holland by a traveller whose name I know not more then by the two letters of J: Egipt this 22th of Januuary London, Being three weeks observation of the Vices and Vertues of the Inhabitants Stowe MS A folio composite volume of state tracts and parliamentary speeches, in various hands and paper sizes, leaves. This MS not recorded by editors. Brown, Two Letters, pp. Stowe MS A small quarto volume of state tracts and papers, in one or more cursive secretary hands, leaves, in modern half-morocco. First published in London, And we ought to acknowledge his Mats favour towards vs This MS recorded in Peck, p. First published as The Copie of a Leter, Wryten by a Master of Arte of Cambridge, to his Friend in London, Concerning some talke past of late betwen two worshipful and graue men, about the present state, and some procedinges of the Erle of Leycester and his friendes in England [? Reprinted as Leycesters common-wealth London, Although various attributions have been suggested by Peck and others, the most likely author remains Robert Persons , Jesuit conspirator. Printed from this MS in D. Strathmann in MLN, 60 , Listed but not printed in Latham, p. Stowe MS A folio volume of state and miscellaneous tracts, dating from to , in various professional secretary hands, leaves. First published in Spedding, XIV , Collected Works, Prayer 38, pp. Selected Works, Prayer 4, pp. Stowe MS A folio composite volume of state tracts, in various professional hands, leaves, in mottled leather. A quite different translation was published as The Advice of Charles the Fifth Sir Robert Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia Copy, in at least three professional secretary hands, with a title-page. This MS recorded in Cerovski, p. Fragmenta Regalia or, Observations on the late Q. Elizabeth, her Times and Favorites , first published in London, Edited by John S. Stowe MS A folio composite volume of diplomatic letters and papers, , in various hands, leaves. Works , VIII, Stowe MS A large folio guard-book of independent state tracts and miscellaneous papers, in various hands, leaves. The arraignment of published in London, Spedding, VI, discussed pp. John Suckling, To Mr. Henry German, In the Beginning of Parliament, Copy, in a predominantly italic hand, untitled, on two conjugate folio leaves, endorsed on a blank leaf f. This MS collated in Clayton. Fragmenta Aurea London, Letters by Clarendon to his daughter Anne who died on 31 March before the letter arrived and to her husband, the Duke of York later James II , on the occasion of her conversion to Roman Catholicism. The original letters, which received particular attention by his contemporaries because of their subject matter, are not known to survive. Cooke, II, Carmina Miscellanea, pp. Augustine Birrell, Andrew Marvell London, , pp. Discussed in Legouis, p. Stowe MS A folio volume of transcripts of state papers and parliamentary speeches, chiefly from to , largely in a single mixed hand, written from both ends, leaves, in old marbled boards. First published in Oxford Drollery , p. A version of lines , on the death of Gustavus Adolphus, was published in The Swedish Intelligencer, 3rd Part Also ascribed to William Strode. Stowe MS A folio composite volume of copies and abstracts of intercepted Jacobite correspondence, , leaves. Cited, with a translation into French, in Kathryn R. Edited in Whistler, pp. William Tindale, A comyssion sent to the bloody byshop of London, and to al conuents of Frers By the high and mighty prince and king, lord Sathanas the deuill of hell Edited from this MS in Fines. Stowe MS Copy, the main text in a single professional secretary hand, 73 quarto leaves, in modern crushed morocco. Stowe MS A small folio volume containing two works, the second ff. Stowe MS A small folio volume of state tracts and letters, in a professional secretary hand, sixteen leaves, in modern crushed morocco. First published, addressed to Anthony Bacon, as An Apologie of the Earle of Essex, against those

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which jealously and maliciously tax him to be the hinderer of the peace and quiet London, [], but immediately suppressed. Stowe MS A folio volume of state letters and tracts, chiefly in secretary hands, 24 leaves, in vellum wrappers from a? This MS collated in Clayton and in Hughey. First published as an appendix to Polyhymnia London, Horne in Prouty, I, The sonnet probably written by Sir Henry Lee: Stowe MS Autograph draft, on twelve small quarto leaves. Stowe MS Copy, in a professional secretary hand, with some alterations in another hand, complete with a title-page, on 69 small folio leaves, in modern calf gilt. Stowe MS A small quarto volume of works attributed to Sir Thomas Overbury, in a single secretary hand, 42 small leaves, in quarter-calf marbled boards. Thomas Astle, [archivist and collector of books and manuscripts]. An abridgement or extracts, untitled. Unlikely to be by Overbury unless one of various sources for the anecdotes since certain references in the work date from no earlier than Provinces as they stood Anno Dom. Stowe MS Copy, in a professional hand, untitled, as by Sir Robert Cotton, on 47 small quarto leaves, in modern boards. Stowe MS A folio volume comprising two treatises, leaves. First published, as by Sir Walter Raleigh, in London, Written by John Keymer fl. Stowe MS Copy, on twenty small folio leaves. Stowe MS A folio composite volume of political and legal tracts and speeches, in four professional secretary hands one predominating, 91 leaves, in modern half crushed morocco. Tract, the full title sometimes given as A Brief discourse prouinge that the house of Comons hath Equall power with the Peeres in point of Judicature written by Sr Rob: See also the Introduction.

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Chapter 4 : The American Republic: Primary Sources - Online Library of Liberty

His Majesties message to the House of Peeres, Aprill 22, whereunto is added His Majesties answer to both Houses of Parliament concerning the petition and reasons to forbear his intended journey to Ireland, presented the 18 of Aprill (by the Earle of Stamford, Sir Iohn Culpepper, Chancellour of the Exchequer and Anthony Hungerford, Esquire) and returned the 22 of the same,

While few writers today would embrace the careless flurry of activity this trope implies, most of us hope the product of our scholarly labors indeed will take wing. This one will do so, however, not because it has sprung from some platonic conception of itself, but because I am deeply indebted to so many people and institutions for their help along the way. This project would not have come to fruition without the knowledge, help, and patience of all of the library staff at the Huntington, but especially the curators of early manuscripts and books, Mary Robertson, Alan Jutzi, and Steve Tabor. Working at the Huntington Library has allowed me to participate in a community of scholars who have offered me their encouragement, support, suggestions, observations, and the gems of their knowledge; among those who have been so enormously helpful are David Cressy, Lori Anne Ferrell, Heather James, Mark Kishlansky, Peter Lake, Alan Nelson, and Kevin Sharpe. I am as ever indebted to Sarah Stanton, who combines vision with common sense. Rebecca Jones has brought to this project her fine editorial sense. Zachary Lesser, a sensitive and informed reader, has significantly improved this book by his fine comments and suggestions. This study quotes extensively from seventeenthcentury manuscripts and printed books. I am enormously grateful to all of these people who have given this book wings. Please accept my heartfelt thanks “ and also to my husband, Michael Wheeler. I so appreciate his unwavering encouragement and great faith in me. It may appear to be an artificial exercise to attempt to place press censorship during the reign of Charles within its prevailing economic, political, and religious contexts, looking back to historical precedents rather than forward to the Civil War, as this study seeks to do. He espoused the central ideal of Calvinism in his first book published in In succeeding works he attacked both Presbyterianism and Romanism and then went on to castigate the social foibles of the times. He was someone who aroused little pity: In England, the past, recent and distant, was invoked to allow, justify, restrict, and redefine the present. Gray reminds us, England in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries was a traditional society where material change was slow and both secular and religious intellectual habits were grounded in respect for the authority of the past: To understand the sometimes subtle, sometimes dramatic changes that affected print, we will consider the accumulation of precedents that shaped the relationship between the various English institutions and the printed word. Rather, it was in their position as feudal overlords that English monarchs first exercised control over printing. From the time of the Magna Carta an essential focus of English law was ascertaining the right to property and its transmission, and, for several reasons, early printed texts participated in complex notions of property. Authorship, unimportant and often ignored in the medieval world, was an unstable concept, in part because so many of the earliest books printed “ law books, missals, Bibles, miscellanies “ actually lacked authors, in part because the early Protestant writers who used the press extensively often concealed their identities. Thus authorship, though it might be identified with agency, provided no link to material property. The printed book, however, possessed material value. Under English common law property was something that could be held in an estate, but books had to be disbursed “ sold “ to assure economic return. Such appropriation “ unrestricted printing “ violated the principle of property. Without some form of enforcement, however, this was an insufficient measure to assure the printer or publisher 8 Press Censorship in Caroline England his sole right to the benefit of his investment and labor. Printers and publishers sought and received protection from the Crown in the form of a royal privilege to print generally issued under the Privy Seal as a patent. Hence when a Tudor monarch granted a patent “ for printing or anything else “ the monarch essentially transferred to the subject those property interests that by feudal rights belonged to the Crown. Even so, Elizabeth continued to grant lucrative printing

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patents for entire classes of books law books, primers, catechisms, school books to favored printers like John Day, who received a patent for a given term for anything he printed, and to individual authors like Christopher Saxton for his English atlas. Additionally, from the time of Henry VII patents created the office of Printer to the King, the holders of which printed not only official documents like proclamations, but the Book of Common Prayer and some editions of the Bible. Despite his announced objection to patents and monopolies, James still bestowed patents on political favorites rarely printers “ sometimes to assure the printing of books in which he had a vested interest and sometimes to secure revenues for the Crown. Issued as a grant of privilege extended through a patent under the Privy Seal, the charter conferred on the Company of Stationers privileges and practices common among the older guilds: A proclamation was a royal legislative order whose legal authority was confirmed in by the Act of Proclamations. Elton, this act grounded royal prerogative in parliamentary authority, but the nature and scope of proclamations derived from practice, tradition, and the common law. Since they emanated from king and Council they were regarded as inferior to statute and common law. They could not and did not touch life or member; though they might create offences with penalties, they could not create felonies or treasons. Nor could they touch common law rights of property. Hughes and James F. Any transgressive books were to be delivered to the bishop or ordinary within fifteen days. Here again Henry is more concerned with the oversight of religion than with printing per se. Besides his proclamations restricting religious books, Henry issued proclamations requiring a single book of English grammar and authorizing an English primer and giving Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch a monopoly for its printing and sale. Henry never issued a proclamation directly regulating the printing trade, even though trade regulation was within the scope of his prerogative power. Proclamations from the reigns of both Edward VI and Mary I, however, do suggest that their governance met with resistance and unrest. Edward faced rebellious assemblies in the west and rioting over enclosures. Vagabonds disturbed the peace in London. A proclamation called for enforcing statutes against vagabonds and rumormongers. Political and religious ends coincided for Mary. Two prohibited books written on the succession, a topic proscribed by statute and deemed traitorous writing. The remainder censored books that participated in some way in maliciously attacking the Queen, her ministers, her clergy, or the church settlement. Henry VIII and Mary issued proclamations that called upon their subjects to observe the statutory laws 14 Press Censorship in Caroline England against specific kinds of religious writing. Edward called for his subjects to respect the statutes, including those prohibiting rumor, and to honor his authority. James issued only three proclamations that directly sought to control printed texts: Rather than commit to the war, James pursued a diplomatic solution with Spain, including a marriage alliance. In James issued a proclamation against licentious speech on matters of state that, while it did not mention printing, was clearly interpreted to do so. In September in response to printed texts that reflected eroding public support for his foreign policy, a proclamation appeared that directly addressed the press by declaring, among other things, that the Star Chamber decrees for Censorship and the law: The Commons employed this list as the basis of their May 28 grievance against recusant books to the King. Instead it seeks to strengthen the effects of pre-print censorship as does the proclamation. Elton accounts for this divergence in his observation on the different conceptions of prerogative: Their prerogative was not part of the law: That books condemned by proclamations upheld papal authority, contained contrary religious teaching, wrote about the succession, or encouraged subjects to take arms against their ruler indicates that these monarchs regarded the ideas to be more important than the language in which they were expressed. Most of the time, these interventions were put in the hands of the Privy Council, but not always. On several occasions James I ordered books burned in public places, an action usually taken more to display his royal opinion about the contents than to actually remove the books from circulation. One other prerogative action a monarch could employ was imprisonment. Elizabeth imprisoned Thomas Wentworth for writing a tract on the Censorship and the law: In James imprisoned George Wither in the Marshalsea prison for writing *Abuses Stript and Whipt* published in with ecclesiastical authorization , probably because the book was regarded as attacking the Earl of Northampton. Between and Cecil frequently received letters notifying him that a press

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had been found or that books had been seized, often by customs officials. Even before the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot in November, Cecil actively sought intelligence on Jesuits in hiding by identifying Catholic writing and discovering printers who might have information on the Jesuits. Cecil employed regular informers like Henry Taylor, a printer who formerly had been arrested, and a Mr. In the s, for example, a challenge to royal printing patents emerged and challengers and patentees alike petitioned the Privy Council for a redress of their grievances. The Privy Council responded by creating an investigative commission whose report led ultimately to one of the most important regulatory measures for the printing trade: The Privy Council also enacted censorship. Sometimes, however, Privy Councilors pursued special interests. Such was the case in when a few members of the Privy Council questioned and imprisoned John Hayward, whose book, *The first part of the life and raigne of king Henrie VIII*, had been burned by command of the Bishop of London in . Neither Hayward nor his book received any further attention until the following year, when Star Chamber proceedings were initiated against the Earl of Essex for his misconduct in Ireland. A few months later Censorship and the law: Once during the reign of Elizabeth a bill to control the press was prepared but not read in Parliament, and on one occasion during the reign of James a similar bill was read once and then tabled. Besides a few early measures for economic regulation, the statutes addressed books and printing only if the contents engaged in treason or seditious libel, or related to the established religion. During the reign of Richard III a statute allowed the importation of foreign books, in both print and manuscript 1 Ric. When the book trade became well established in England, Parliament repealed this statute and prohibited importing books for resale in England or buying books in England from foreign merchants for the purpose of resale. It also authorized the Lord Chancellor to control book prices 1 Ric. A statute 21 Ric. This statute also included a provision against writing about the succession. Statutes also criminalized slander and libel, the earliest definition of which appeared during the reign of Edward I in the Statutes of Westminster. While this did not exactly criminalize *Scandalum Magnatum*, it created a definition that became a basis for subsequent common law practice and later statutes. Forasmuch as there have been oftentimes found in the Country [Devisors] of Tales, whereby discord [or occasion] of discord, hath many times arisen between the King and his People, or Great Men of this Realm: These statutes sought to quell rumor not just by punishing its authors but by detaining those who spread rumor until the author was discovered. Elizabethan Parliaments raised the stakes for speaking against the monarch. By 1581 Parliament recognized that the Marian statutes were not serving as sufficient deterrents for language that attacked the queen but did not constitute treason. While parliamentary concern about the printed word was subsumed into these larger concerns about religion, treason, and verbal attacks on the monarch, on a few occasions individual books gained parliamentary attention. In this instance, the Commons turned to Archbishop George Abbot, who met with Montagu and recommended changes. As these occasions suggest, while Parliaments might become concerned with individual books that touched their privileges, they had little interest in controlling the press per se. During the reign of Elizabeth, jurisdiction for press control devolved to the courts of High Commission and Star Chamber, the first as Censorship and the law: During the reign of Charles I these courts acquired some notoriety for their exercise of press control, but this was not always the case, as we can see by considering their history. The Act of Supremacy 1 Eliz. Sometime before June 19, 1559, based on this authority, Elizabeth issued letters patent for an Ecclesiastical Commission for London, which came to be known as the High Commission. In this capacity they came to serve as liaisons between the government and the London printers. Attacks on the High Commission came from two sides. While James listened to the Puritans, he took no immediate action to reform the court. Although the High Commission received considerable power over the press from the patent, only a few documented cases of censorship exist.

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Chapter 5 : CELM: The British Library: Stowe MSS

His Majesties answer to the petition of both houses of Parliament: presented at York the 23 of May concerning the disbanding of his guard: with the three votes of both houses of the

In January they approved a punitive expedition against the Wecquaesgeeks, and in the spring Van Tienhoven made peace with them. Meanwhile the Twelve petitioned Kieft for government reforms, but he ordered them to hold no more meetings, arguing that they injured the country and his authority. That summer a farmhand was murdered by a drunken Hackensack, and the Indians blamed the Dutch for trading him the liquor that made him crazy. De Vries refused to protect them, and they went to Pavonia. At a drinking party Van Tienhoven got three of the Twelve to sign a petition calling for a war against the Hackensacks. De Vries considered it murder and warned Kieft that he would "murder our own nation. Van Tienhoven led eighty soldiers who killed eighty Indians, and Maryn Adriaensen led 49 volunteers who killed forty. De Vries described the slaughter of Indian babies, and he noted that in revenge the Indians killed men but no women or children. Roger Williams, who was passing through New Amsterdam, urged Kieft to make peace, but Kieft demanded the Indians come to the fort. When three Canarsie approached with a white flag, only De Vries and one man had the courage to go out and negotiate with Chief Penhawitz. De Vries listened to complaints and persuaded the chiefs to go with him to Kieft, who gave them presents. Three weeks later they made peace. Adriaensen tried to shoot Kieft for causing the war, but he was stopped by La Montagne and put in jail. Jacob Stangh took a shot at Kieft and was killed by a sentry. Adriaensen was fined guilders and banished for three months. In April the Canarsie persuaded the Hackensack and Tappan tribes to make peace, but Kieft foolishly was stingy in his gifts concluding the deal. The Mohawks made a treaty with the Dutch at Fort Orange in Chief Pacham turned against the Dutch, as did the Wappingers for the first time, attacking three boats and killing nine settlers. In September seven tribes with 1, warriors invaded New Netherland. Kieft asked for help from New Haven, but they offered only food. The Indians attacked various settlements and in October killed Anne Hutchinson and all eighteen in her household except her 9-year-old daughter, who was captured. In January the colonists fought back and destroyed Wecquaesgeek forts, but the Canarsie sachem Penhawitz ordered his men to kill and burn. La Montagne and Underhill led a force that killed Canarsies on Long Island while losing only one man. Two of the four Canarsie prisoners were drowned, and the other two were stabbed in a public spectacle. In the next major battle more than five hundred Wecquaesgeeks were killed. After not meeting for seven months, Kieft summoned the Eight in June, and they reluctantly acceded to raising taxes to pay for the soldiers. Later the Eight met in secret and sent a complaint to the Heeren 19 in Holland. Meanwhile Kieft kept order by prosecuting dissenters. In April some tribes began signing peace treaties, and in August seven more sachems signed a treaty that restored peace in New Netherland. After the war Kieft dissolved the board of Eight. He lost a leg while attacking the Spaniards on the island of Saint Martin in March Lubbertus van Dincklage was named his deputy. Although they were chosen by the Heeren 19 in May, they did not arrive in New Netherland until May. When Melyn and Kuyter brought charges against Kieft, General Stuyvesant accused them of defaming and incriminating the former director general. The Princess hit the reefs near Swansea, and all of these men died except Melyn and Kuyter. Stuyvesant retained the unpopular Van Tienhoven as secretary and George Baxter as secretary for English affairs. The Indian chiefs called Stuyvesant the big sachem with the wooden leg and confirmed their peace treaty with him. He proclaimed that any fugitive from New Haven would be given freedom in New Netherland. Stuyvesant cracked down on the selling of arms in May by arresting the Fort Amsterdam armorer, Corporal Gerrit Barendt, who gave the names of two clients, and they informed on a trader near Fort Orange. However, the Company ordered the new governor to sell arms with discretion, particularly to the Indians in Rensselaerswyck who wanted them for self-defense. In October the Director-General and the Council warned the inhabitants to pay the Indians they employed without disputes or they would be held liable. Stuyvesant tried to prevent drunken brawls by

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forbidding the sale of alcohol after nine in the evening or before two on Sunday. In he ordered all inhabitants to attend religious services on the Sabbath and to avoid excessive drinking. Drawing a knife was penalized with a fine of one hundred guilders, which was tripled if anyone was wounded. During a large meeting at St. Nicholas Church on March 8, Melyn presented the mandamus to be read before Stuyvesant, who was embarrassed but promised to send an agent. Adriaen van der Donck was on the Council and became president of the Nine. He investigated complaints, and one day Stuyvesant went into his office and took his journal. The next day he had Van der Donck put in jail, and at a Council meeting he accused him of lese majesty; only Van Dincklage had the courage to disagree. Van der Donck was released to house arrest. Melyn was also protesting. The Governor forbade the minister from reading anything political from the pulpit without previous permission. This blamed the poor condition of the colony on unsuitable government, lack of privileges and exemptions, onerous duties and exactions, a long war, the loss of the Princess, too many peddlers, high mortality, and the arrogance of the natives because of so few settlers. The Nine recommended exemption from duties and taxes until the colony was more prosperous, free trade, promotion of the fishery, more farmers, settling the border dispute with New England, and most importantly eliminating the harsh procedures of the Company by having the States take over and allow government by the burghers. The Remonstrance also expressed gratitude to the Indians for their generosity and reciprocal trade and regret that they had not treated them better. They wanted a public school, an almshouse, an orphan asylum, and other institutions. Van der Donck wrote in his book on New Netherlands that the directors were as bad as the Company, especially Kieft, but Stuyvesant was not much better. In a satirical pamphlet called "Broad Advice" was widely circulated in the Netherlands in which nine characters from different countries told stories about New Netherland, the Company, Kieft, and the war with the Indians. In May the States General decided that all Dutch citizens could go freely to New Netherland, but the West India Company still had the authority to appoint the director. Van der Donck persuaded the States to detain Van Tienhoven to investigate his causing the Indian war and for misadministration. In September, Stuyvesant attended a conference at Hartford and agreed to a border between New England and New Netherland that recognized territories according to who was living in them. The eastern portion of Long Island thus became part of New England. Because he had given up territory, Stuyvesant refused to speak of the agreement and delayed sending a copy to the States for years. The next year he would not allow fifty English settlers from New Haven passing through New Amsterdam to go to Delaware. Stuyvesant disregarded the Nine and refused to publish the order from the States. Van Tienhoven, who was married and had three children, returned to America with a woman he had told he was single. Stuyvesant dismissed Van Dyck and made the hated Van Tienhoven sheriff. In the States ordered New Amsterdam to elect a municipal government. Stuyvesant was recalled, but the Amsterdam directors got this order revoked in May. The Company would not let any ship transport Van der Donck, who worked on his history of New Netherland. After he agreed not to accept any office or even practice law and to obey the Company and its director, Van der Donck was allowed to return to New Netherland, where he died in at the age of Rumors of war with the English stimulated Stuyvesant to get work done on fortifications. Instead of allowing a municipal election he chose the magistrates himself. The magistrates asked the Governor to surrender the beer and wine excises to the city, but he refused. Stuyvesant wrote to Massachusetts governor John Endecott asking for continued friendly relations, but Endecott complained that the Dutch sold arms to the Indians. Captain Underhill, now sheriff at Flushing, started a rumor that the Dutch were conspiring with the Indians against the English. Underhill was arrested for accusing Van Tienhoven. Underhill was released and sided with Parliament against the Dutch, listing thirteen reasons why the Dutch governor was iniquitous. He fled to Rhode Island, where privateers such as Thomas Baxter were allowed to operate against both sides. In December delegates attended the first provincial assembly Landtag at New Amsterdam; ten Dutchmen and nine Englishmen represented eight communities. Stuyvesant dismissed the entire gathering and forbade all future Landtags. In February Stuyvesant summoned his Council to prepare for war, and four warships arrived from Boston in May. Stuyvesant invited the burgomasters and schepens aldermen to a celebration and said he

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hoped to bury all their differences and live in friendship. The city council agreed. Admiral William Penn captured his ship and held him until June. In the first shipload of slaves directly from Africa arrived in New Amsterdam. Ten slaves had been brought to the province in , and Kieft had manumitted them in , though their three children still served the Company. By the Swedish colony on the Delaware had four hundred inhabitants. Stuyvesant had established Fort Casimir nearby with soldiers in . Queen Christina appointed Johan Rysingh governor, and he arrived from Sweden in May with settlers. However, in September Stuyvesant led a fleet of four ships with several hundred soldiers. The Swedes quickly surrendered Fort Casimir, and after a siege of ten days they marched out of Fort Christina. Those Swedes swearing loyalty to the Netherlands were allowed to stay, but the colony of New Sweden was ended. The former sheriff Hendrick van Dyck had shot an Indian woman for picking his peaches. The Indians went on a rampage and killed more than forty colonists, capturing a hundred women and children, destroying 28 farms bouweries , and killing or taking cattle. Forty houses on Staten Island were burned down, and Melyn and his family were captured and held for weeks. By the end of October seventy captives were returned, but the rest were ransomed over the next two years. Stuyvesant came back and blamed Van Tienhoven for having attacked Indians after Van Dyck was wounded. The attorney Nicasius de Sille had been sent as a possible successor to Stuyvesant, and he was appointed to the Council.

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Chapter 6 : CELM: The British Library: Harley Collection, numbers through

The item A copie of the petition of both Houses of Parliament concerning the militia &c. presented to His Majestie at Theobalds, I Martii, with His Majesties answer thereunto, (electronic resource) represents a specific, individual, material embodiment of a distinct intellectual or artistic creation found in University of Manitoba Libraries.

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